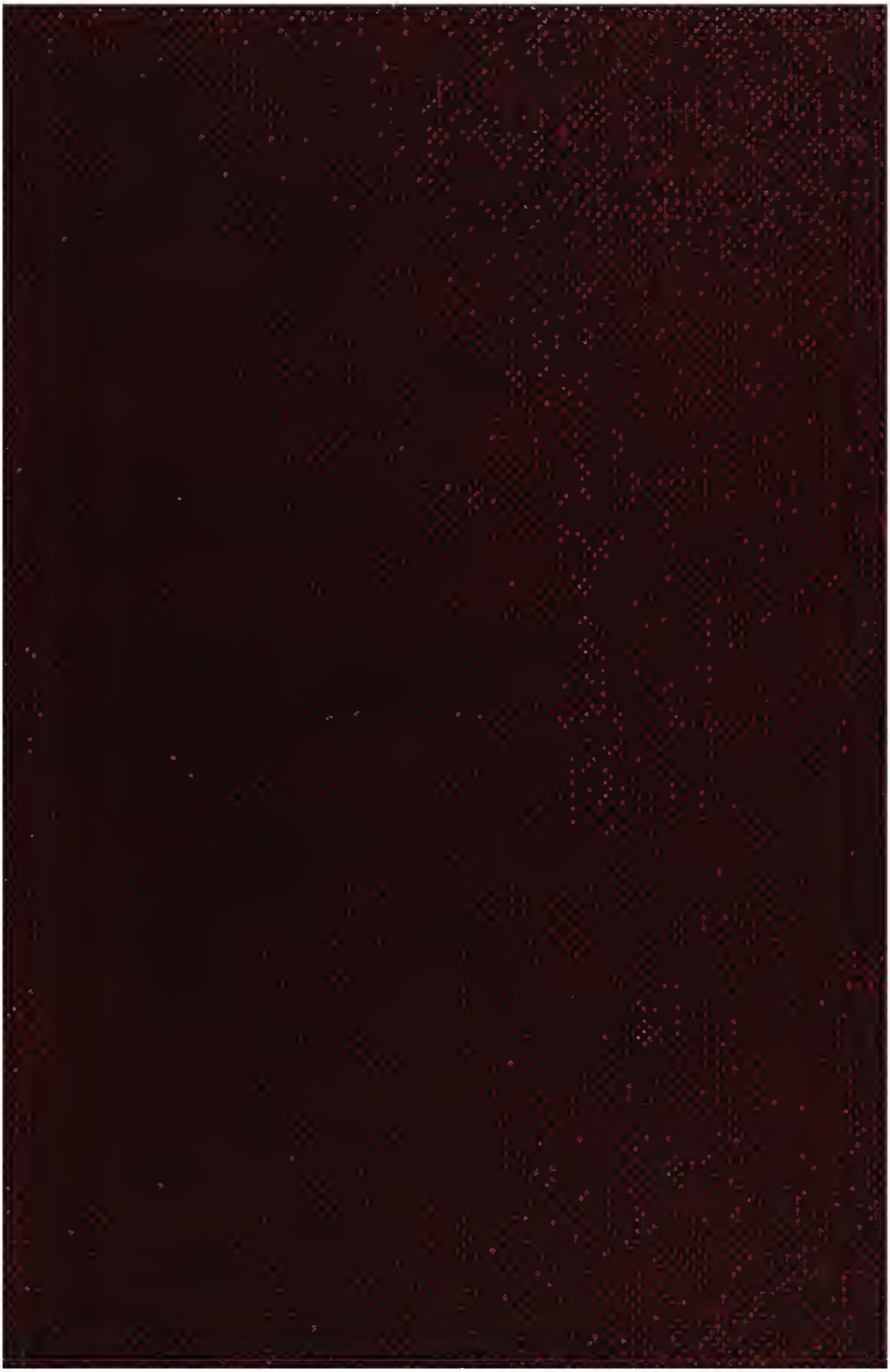

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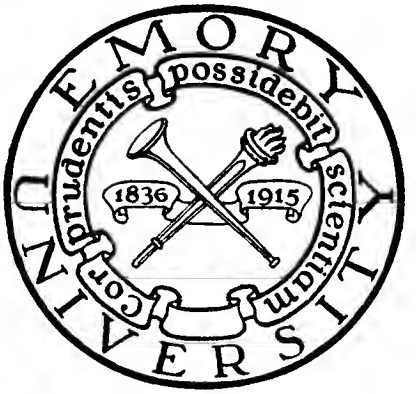

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THE CIVIL WAR LITERATURE *of* OHIO

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

WITH

EXPLANATORY AND HISTORICAL NOTES

BY

DANIEL J. RYAN

Former Secretary of State of Ohio,
Vice President Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society,
Member of The Bibliographical Society of America.

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all.—PLATO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
THE BURROWS BROTHERS COMPANY.
1911

Copyright 1911
By
DANIEL J. RYAN.

To My Wife

In Appreciation

of

Assistance and Encouragement

in the Preparation

of

this Work.

PREFACE.

THE purpose of this work is to collate, preserve and summarize for the student, scholar, historian, librarian and collector, the literature of Ohio in any wise connected with the Civil War, meaning thereby all permanent publications on that subject, either in book or pamphlet form. So far, therefore, as years of persistent investigation and patient reading could accomplish, I have collected in these pages a bibliography, the scope of which embraces (1) the publications of Ohio writers concerning the Civil War, and (2) the writings of others in relation to Ohio in the Civil War.

In the broader fields of history, biography and science, scholars have been more or less successful in listing the sources of published information on those subjects in bibliographies, but this work is the first attempt to systematize and preserve the literature of the Civil War of any State of the Union.

The position which Ohio occupied during the eventful period of the Civil War was one of great dominance and influence. All the power and treasure of her people were cast with the Union. She furnished hundreds of thousands of her young men, and millions of her dollars in its defense. The activity of the sword and the generosity of the purse were equalled by the facility of the pen, and as a result there has descended to this generation a mass of writing on every phase, question and event connecting Ohio with the Civil War. The literature of this important epoch is evidenced by the official reports of the State, the special and general historical writings of this period, the speeches in Congress and political pamphlets, as well as the published utterances of the pulpit, press and rostrum. These, together with the subsequent publications on this subject, constitute the Civil War Literature of Ohio.

A classification of this literature as contained in this work can be summarized in the following divisions:

I. *Official Documents.* In these are included the Inaugural Addresses, the Annual and Special Messages of Governors Den-

nison, Tod, Brough, Anderson and Cox, covering the period from 1861 to 1866 inclusive, during which time there was a constant reference to matters pertaining to the Civil War. In connection with these will be found special reports by various officers and commissions made to the Governors, and by them submitted to the Legislature with their messages. Also the Reports of the Adjutant Generals for 1861-1868, the Reports of the Surgeon Generals, Commissary Generals and Quartermaster Generals; also the Reports of Military Commissions and Committees, together with the various Reports of Committees of the General Assembly relative to military matters. The Reports of the Commissioner of Common Schools wherein reference is made to Ohio in the Civil War are also included. Also the complete roster of the troops furnished the Union Army by organizations, in which are given the regimental records and lists of battles participated in. Also the official reports of campaigns and battles by Commanders in which Ohio troops took part, and publications of the National Government referring to Ohio soldiers. This official literature constitutes the basic and resource fund of all historical information concerning Ohio's relation to the great conflict.

II. *Army Organizations.* Histories of brigades, regiments and companies give the narratives of the participants in the campaigns, battles and military movements of which they formed a part. They are written from a personal standpoint of observation, and are necessarily restricted, but taken as a whole, they form a valuable fund of information for the historian. They are the most human descriptions in military literature. From no other source can the real feelings and sympathies of the soldier be obtained. Here we find his observations on camp life, his individual experiences in battle, and the record of his surroundings, as well as that of his comrades. The actual conditions of army life are more likely to be found in the writings of the individual soldier than in the formal and official reports of general commanders. These histories, now collected and summarized for the first time, are nearly all out of print, and most of them are to be found only in a very few public libraries. As a rule, they were written solely for private circulation among the members of the regiment, and consequently, not copyrighted. Some of them were written on the field, and most of them im-

mediately after the war. Those of recent years, when recourse to the official records was obtainable, are generally more elaborate and reliable. Sequentially connected with these organization histories are the proceedings of their reunions, usually held annually. Publications of this kind were considered at the time as of trifling value, or, at best, of but temporary importance; as a result, few of them have been spared from destruction or oblivion. Yet it is in these pamphlets that will be found much of the history of regimental organizations. They are also a pathetic record of the decreasing Grand Army that preserved the Union. As years pass, they will be more appreciated by the historian. If the regiments of the Revolution had preserved their records in a similar manner, what a valuable contribution would have been transmitted to posterity!

III. *Speeches, Addresses and Sermons.* There is no more important literature of the war epoch than the utterances of the statesmen and orators of that period. This is especially true of the speeches in Congress on the questions of slavery, secession and reconstruction. They represent the conflicting public and party opinions as expressed by the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties. These speeches have been preserved, their contents abstracted and history given. They are valuable in studying the relation Ohio occupied to National questions at this time. In addition to these Congressional speeches will be found many made in the General Assembly of Ohio, as well as addresses from the lecture platform and the pulpit, reflecting the various opinions regarding the Civil War.

IV *Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.* This organization has been the greatest agency in the State in creating, preserving and publishing the Civil War Literature of Ohio. In these pages will be found all its productions since its organization in 1883. They consist principally of the Proceedings of the Annual Dinners, Papers read before the Commandery, Registers and Annual Circulars. These publications are fully annotated, and their historical value indicated.

V *Grand Army of the Republic.* The literature of the Ohio Encampment is composed only of the published proceedings of the Annual Encampments since 1881. These are all condensed, which, with the annotations, make a continuous history of the development and growth of the Order in Ohio since that time.

They compose a fund of information relative to Ohio in the Civil War that is invaluable to the reader.

VI. *Military History.* Some of the most important contributions to the history of the Civil War have been written by Ohio writers. They consist of memoirs, histories of campaigns, biographies, personal reminiscences, prison experiences and escapes. They relate actual occurrences, and form a group of military literature that sheds great light on the Civil War. Under this head also may be included the reports of the various commissions appointed to mark the positions of Ohio regiments on the battlefields of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Antietam, Vicksburg and Gettysburg. In these volumes are complete histories of the battles named, and also the part taken by Ohio troops.

VII. *Miscellaneous.* In addition to the foregoing there will be found a list of works of fiction, essays, poetry, patriotic addresses delivered since the War, periodicals, letters, trials and miscellaneous literature.

In this condensation of the contents of the following pages, the reader who refers to them can have little idea of the labor necessary to pursue, discover and gather together the titles therein. Only those who have labored in the field of bibliography can appreciate the difficulties and magnitude of the task. Its value, I am sure, will be apparent to all users of books, and it is hoped that it may receive their approval and recognition. As a pioneer work in a new field, it doubtless has its imperfections and omissions; but, notwithstanding this, as a contribution to American historical bibliography relating to the connection of a great State with the Civil War, its usefulness will no doubt be conceded.

The basis of this bibliography is my own private collection of Civil War Literature of Ohio, consisting of six hundred and twenty titles of the eight hundred and ninety-nine books and pamphlets collected and annotated herein. In addition, I have had recourse to the following libraries: Library of Congress, and War Department, Washington, D. C.; Ohio State, Columbus, Ohio; Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio; Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ohio Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio.

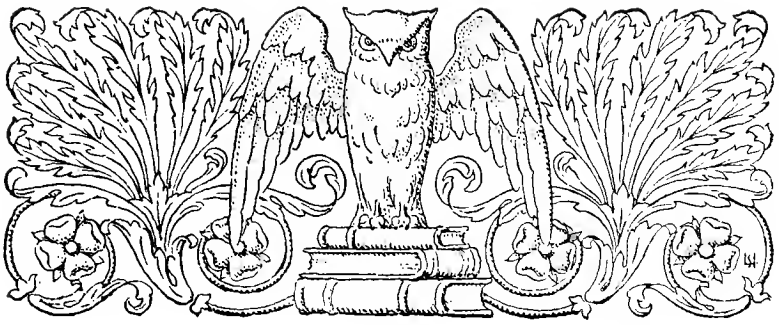
In view of the variance in the spelling of the names of battlefields and geographical locations by the authors of the literature cited in these pages, I have adopted as a standard the names as spelled in "The Alphabetical List of the Battles of the War of the Rebellion," by Newton A. Strait (Washington, D. C.: 1900.) This valuable compilation based on "The Rebellion Record," has been accepted by the Pension Bureau as authority.

In this work I have used the abbreviations, n. p., for "no publisher," and n. d., for "no date," when this information does not appear on the title page, or could not be obtained.

The index, which will be found upon examination, to be intelligently constructed and closely analytical, is the work of Charles Wells Reeder, Assistant Reference Librarian of the Ohio State University Library.

DANIEL J. RYAN.

Columbus, Ohio, September, 1911.



[1]

ADDRESS of the Union Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, to the soldiers of Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: Glenn & Heide, Printers. (1863).

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 8.

This is signed by twenty-four senators and fifty-three representatives of the state of Ohio, and is an address pledging the loyalty and gratitude of the people of Ohio to their soldiers in the field.

[2]

ADDRESS to the Soldiers of Ohio, by the Democratic State Central Committee. "The Union and The Constitution." Columbus: Democratic State Central Committee Rooms. 1863.

Pamphlet. 12 vo. pp. 18.

A campaign document issued in the Brough-Vallandigham campaign of 1863. It appeals to the soldiers in the field to support C. L. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio; quotes copiously from his speeches to prove that he is devoted to the Union and a friend to the soldiers. The address is signed by John G. Thompson, Chairman, A. G. Thurman, Amos Layman, and George L. Converse, Secretary

[3]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

General Regulations for the Military Forces of Ohio with the laws pertinent thereto, compiled and prepared

by Henry B. Carrington, Adjutant General. Second Edition. Published by order of the General Assembly. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1861.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 469.

A full and complete compilation of the laws, forms, tactics and disciplinary regulations of the Ohio soldier. The appendix (pp. 275-444) contains the articles of War of the United States, rifle and light infantry tactics, the laws for the government of the Ohio militia and volunteer militia, and forms and precedents. The first edition was issued before the war.

Henry B. Carrington was Adjutant General from 1857 to 1861, when he was appointed Colonel of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

[4]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1861. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 99.

The reports of the Adjutant General during the War and the years immediately succeeding, contain the official records of the organization of the Ohio army raised and enlisted in defense of the Union. No proper or complete conception of the gigantic labors engaged in by the Ohio authorities in making preparations for war can be had without a full perusal of these reports. The military condition of the State in April, 1861, may be conjectured by reading the following extract from the Report for this year by Adjutant General C. P Buckingham:

"No one dreamed that a war could arise, demanding the utmost energies of the country, without a sufficient note of warning to afford opportunity for at least some preparation. Resting in this fancied security, the people of Ohio lost all interest in military matters, so that they not only neglected to cultivate among themselves anything like military taste and education, but had come to consider every effort in that direction as a fit subject for ridicule. Hence, on the breaking out of the present war, the State was found to be comparatively without arms, organization or discipline, to prepare her for the part it became her to take in the fearful struggle. Of the many thousand muskets received by the State from the Federal Government, with which to arm and drill the militia, nearly all had been lost or sold for a trifle. The cannon had been used for firing salutes, and left exposed to the weather, until rust and decay had rendered them and their equipments worthless.

"A few volunteer companies had been formed from time to time, and after a spasmodic existence for two or three years, most of them had been disbanded or had dwindled to nothing.

"Almost the entire organization of the militia was merely nominal. Very many of the high offices were vacant, and the system, if it could be called so, had no working power. The only bright spots in this melancholy picture were, less than a dozen independent companies of Volunteer Infantry, and seven or eight gun squads of Artillery called by law, companies. Six of these, called a Regiment, but really composing a single Battery, under the command of Col. James Barnett, took the field at once as then organized, and during the three months' service, proved most efficient in the early part of the campaign in Western Virginia."

In addition to the history of the recruiting and organization of the military forces, the report shows on December 31, 1861, the following status of Ohio troops: Infantry in the field, 46 Regiments; full in camp, 11 Regiments; nearly full, 11 Regiments; organizing, 13 Regiments; Cavalry in the field, 4 Regiments, 1 Squadron, 4 Independent Companies; full in camp, 4 Regiments, 1 Independent Company Artillery in the field, 12 Batteries; full in camp, 8 Batteries; organizing, 9 Batteries. The whole number of men enlisted in Ohio during the year 1861 was 100,224. This report also contains a Register of officers in regiments fully organized and in the service of the United States.

The Reports of the Adjutant General of Ohio from 1861 to 1868 inclusive, are extremely scarce, and are now practically beyond reach of private possession. While printed by the thousands, at the time, they were treated, like most official publications, as junk or waste paper. As the official history of the part Ohio played in the War of the Rebellion, they are a necessary and reliable source of information to the student and historian of that period. The reports for 1862-1864 inclusive, were also printed in German.

Report made by C. P Buckingham, Adjutant General.

[5]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year ending December 31, 1862. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863.

Boards. 8 vo. pp 140.

This report shows the great activities of the year 1862. Ohio was called upon by President Lincoln for her quota of

three hundred thousand men July 2, 1862, and again, August 4, 1862, for her quota of a second three hundred thousand men. Herein is contained the official record of the work, measures and results in meeting these calls. Also the list of officers of the newly organized regiments. There is also an "Abstract of Enrolled Militia and Volunteers and Drafted Men in Ohio from the county returns." From this table it appears that the total number of enrolled militia was 425,147; number of volunteers to September 1, 1862, 151,301; number ordered to be drafted, 20,427, and number of these drafted, 12,251.

On pp. 126-135 is given a condensed statement of troops raised in Ohio in the service of the United States on December 31, 1862, their officers in command and where serving at latest advices. The grand total of Ohio organizations (infantry, sharpshooters, artillery and cavalry) excluding drafted men not held, was 170,121. Further the Adjutant General says: "In addition to the 170,121 men placed in the service of her own organizations, Ohio has contributed very largely to the Regular Army, and also to the Navy and Gun-Boat service; and in several of the early Kentucky and West Virginia Regiments, the men of Ohio constituted the main strength; and to those regiments, since they entered the field recruits from this State have been drawn by friends and acquaintances serving them. Indiana too has complimented the Buckeyes by consenting to receive many hundreds of them into her gallant regiments."

This was a busy year for the Adjutant General's office and it is shown by his report. First came the work of organizing the new three months' regiments; then came the two calls for three hundred thousand men each; then came the enrollment of the entire militia of the State. It afterwards became necessary to ascertain the military force contributed to the Service of the United States from each of the 1,470 election precincts of the State and to apportion the deficiencies equitably among those districts. Then came the draft, and also the placing over 74,000 new troops in the field. The rebel raids called out the famous "Squirrel Hunters." So the year was full of military labors on the part of the State.

Report made by Charles W Hill, Adjutant General.

[6]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year ending December 31, 1863. Published by authority. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 208.

The progress of the war and the increased labors of the Adjutant General's Department is clearly shown in the pages of this report. More voluminous than its predecessors, it is full of information relating to the patriotic efforts of Ohio to support the Union cause.

In addition to supplying troops for the front, internal dangers called for prompt and vigorous action by the State. The "Morgan Raid" in July and the attempted rebel raid from Canada in November are fully treated in the report. It also contains a complete list of the Military Committees in each of the counties of the State for 1863. Much of the report is taken up with the operations of the new militia law; the appendix (pp. 171-201) is devoted to explanations of the law, and general orders growing out of the same.

Up to December 31, 1863, the total number of Ohio troops who had entered the United States service was 200,452. The report gives a detailed recapitulation of all classes of troops entered. Many regiments recruited in 1862 did not complete their organization until this year and their roster of officers is given in this report.

Report made by Charles W Hill, Adjutant General.

[7]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

An act to Organize the Militia of Ohio, with certain General Orders and Forms and Instructions for Reports and Returns. Published by Authority. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

By this act the State of Ohio materially improved its military standing. Under it the "Enrolled Militia" was abolished and its officers considered as mustered out of the service from the date of the passage of this act. Under General Order No. 10, the volunteer militia, as organized under the act of April 14, 1863, was continued in service under the designation of the "National Guard" This pamphlet contains, in addition to the act, the General Orders of the Adjutant General relating to the scale of organization of the militia and various forms and matters of discipline. B. R. Cowen, Adjutant General.

[8]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year ending December

31, 1864. Published by authority Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1865.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 288.

The most complete report of the entire war. It chronicles the floodtide of military activity in Ohio when the State was putting forth its most strenuous patriotic endeavors in the support of the Union. Up to December 31, 1864, the State had furnished 346,326 men to the service of the United States. This report is crowded with information concerning recruiting and organizing regiments; gives a complete roster of the National Guard; reports by counties of the draft of 1864; list of appointments and promotions; casualties by regiments since January 1, 1864; list of county military committees for 1864, and orders and correspondence between Washington and Columbus. This report is all history of the most important kind and the facts herein recorded can be found nowhere else. Neither the records at Washington, nor the works of any historian have yet given a complete narrative of what is herein furnished. The report contains (pp. 254-287) appendix which includes much valuable information.

Report made by B. R. Cowen, Adjutant General.

[9]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year ending November 15, 1865. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 196.

The Adjutant General opens his report for this year as follows: "The war is over. During the four years through which it continued, the State of Ohio promptly and willingly contributed her share of support to the General Government. It will be the object of this report not only to show the transactions of the State, in a military point of view, for the past year, but to present a brief synopsis of the transactions of the office during the war, bringing the same down to the present date."

Considerable space is given to a discussion of the necessity of an improved militia, the experience of the past four years having given the State expensive but invaluable lessons. On the 15th of April, 1865, the State had two hundred regiments in the service of the United States; at the date of the report less than twenty were in the service. A list of casualties among the field officers of Ohio Regiments is given, also a list of all

the regiments furnished during the war, with their commanding officers. A complete roll of appointments and promotions in Ohio Volunteers during the year 1865 fills 40 pages. A full report concerning the Ohio National Guard is given.

Report made by B. R. Cowen, Adjutant General.

[10]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year ending November 15th, 1866. Columbus: L. D. Myers and Bro., State Printers. 1867.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 67.

Summarizes the war expenditures of the State. Referring to the figures presented, the Report says: "The expenditures of the State government are accurate, being taken from the official records in the office of the Auditor of State. * * * To the total amount given below should be added the appropriations for military purposes, made by the General Assembly at its last session amounting to one hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred dollars, making a total, including the present year, of *over sixty-five millions of dollars.*" (See p. 28.)

The subjects of soldiers' bounties, Morgan Raid claims, appointments and promotions, in the United States service, improved fire-arms and ordnance stores are all reported and in the fullest detail.

Report made by B. R. Cowen, Adjutant General.

[11]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1867 Columbus: L. D. Myers and Bro., State Printers. 1868.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 153.

Devoted entirely to reports on matters relating to closing up the war business of the State. Contains list of Morgan Raid claims forwarded to Washington. An interesting set of tables of 56 pages is that showing the number of Union and Confederate dead buried in the different cemeteries at Columbus, Cincinnati, Camp Dennison, Gallipolis, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Camp Chase.

Report made by B. R. Cowen, Adjutant General.

[12]

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1868. Columbus: Columbus Printing Company, State Printers. 1869.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 36.

Deals wholly with matters carried over since the war. Has list of Morgan Raid claims paid in 1868. Devotes considerable space to the war claims of Ohio against the Federal government and contains statement of ordnance and ordnance stores sold and on hand.

With this report closes the official record of the active operations of the Adjutant General's Department. In these eight volumes (1861-1868) is recorded the military official history of the State of Ohio during the period when there were thousands of soldiers in the field and millions of money expended in defense of the Union; they record the complicated and extensive transactions arising from the conspicuous part performed by Ohio in that struggle.

Report made by Ed. F. Schneider, Adjutant General.

[13]

ALLEN (WILLIAM)

Speech of William Allen, of Ohio, on the State of the Union, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 7, 1861. Washington: McGill & Witherow, Printers. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A conservative speech calling for the cooler judgment of both North and South in the approaching crisis. William Allen was a Democrat from Darke county and represented the Fourth District in the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congresses. He is not to be confused with U. S. Senator and Governor William Allen of Ross County. Mr. Allen's speeches in Congress may be taken as a fair expression of the conservative Democratic opinion of the time. It was opposed to secession, in favor of any compromise so as to preserve the Union, but when everything failed to accomplish this, it supported the Union cause.

[14]

ALLEN (WILLIAM)

Speech of Hon. William Allen of Ohio, on Confiscation and Emancipation. Delivered in the House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States, April 24, 1862. Washington, D. C.: McGill, Witherow & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

A strong presentation of the position assumed by the Democratic party in Congress on the important questions discussed. The speech is temperate and logical.

[15]

ALLEN (WILLIAM)

Speech of Hon. William Allen of Ohio, on the Enlistment of Negro Soldiers, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 2, 1863. Washington: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Opposes the enlistment of colored men in the armies of the Union and calls the bill pending, "the 'crowning act' of that folly and madness which seem to have taken possession of the Government."

[16]

AMES (CHARLES G.)

Stand by the President! An address delivered before the National Union Association of Cincinnati, March 6, 1863. By Rev. Charles G. Ames. Published by order of the Association. Philadelphia: King & Baird, printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

In eloquent periods and with intensely patriotic words, Mr. Ames urged his hearers to stand by President Lincoln with men and money and generous sympathy. "To count that man a public enemy who would break the force of any blow which is meant to crush the rebellion, or who would weaken the arm of any officer who strikes at treason." The title or cover page contains a quotation from Washington's Farewell address, and the inside cover one of Lincoln's declarations and an extract from a "Call for a Convention of Massachusetts Conservatives in September, 1862."

[17]

ANDERSON (CHARLES)

Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway. No. 17. The Cause of the War; who brought it on, and for what purpose? Lincoln's administration and slavery. New York: William C. Bryant & Co., Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

This speech was delivered at Xenia, Ohio, May 2, 1863. It is an able and eloquent defense of the Lincoln administration, and a denunciation of the course of the South. It was circulated extensively throughout the Union and was among the noted expressions of loyalty for that year. Colonel Anderson was a brother of Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter Before the war he resided in Texas where he was imprisoned on account of his faithfulness to the Union. He came North, enlisted in the army and was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry He was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River and on that account was obliged to resign. He was nominated as Lieutenant Governor on the Union ticket with John Brough in 1863 and was elected. On Governor Brough's death in 1865 he became Governor. He was a polished orator and scholar, and his writings and speeches give testimony to that fact.

[18]

ANDERSON (CHARLES)

Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway. No. 21. Letter addressed to the Opera House Meeting, Cincinnati, by Col. Charles Anderson. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

A vigorous expression in favor of the war addressed to a meeting of citizens of Cincinnati held in Pike's Opera House, during the campaign of 1863, Col. Anderson being the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with John Brough. This letter was not only given a wide circulation in the Brough-Vallandigham campaign in Ohio in 1863, but was disseminated throughout the loyal states as a powerful and patriotic appeal for a strenuous prosecution of the war.

[19]

ANDERSON (CHARLES)

Annual Message of the Governor of Ohio, to the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly at the regular session commencing January 1, 1866. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 42 and pp. 58 of Accompanying Documents.

On the death of Governor Brough, Lieutenant Governor Anderson succeeded him and served the unexpired term. Governor

Anderson in this message refers but slightly to military matters. He discusses at great length the Monroe Doctrine and the Mexican imbroglio. This grows out of the fact that six Ohio regiments were still undischarged and in the service of the government on the Rio Grande, being there with reference to the occupation of Mexico by the French. Governor Anderson strenuously objects to these regiments being in the service after the war is over. In the accompanying documents are the correspondence and proclamation relating to the death of Governor Brough, to the Ohio Soldiers' Home and to the muster out of Ohio volunteers.

[20]

ANDERSON (CHARLES)

Correspondence relating to the Ohio Soldiers' Home. (*In* Messages and Annual Reports for 1865, made to the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly of Ohio, at the regular session begun and held in the city of Columbus, January 1, 1866. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866. Pages 296-299.)

Cover title "Executive Documents." In these letters are to be found the origin of the Soldiers' Home of Ohio. The correspondence was commenced by Governor Brough June 12, 1865, and concluded by Governor Anderson November 15, 1865.

[21]

ANDERSON (CHARLES)

Correspondence relative to the muster out of Ohio Volunteers. (*In* Messages and Annual Reports for 1865, made to the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly of Ohio, at the regular session begun and held in the city of Columbus January 1, 1866. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866. Pages 300-301.)

Cover title "Executive Documents." This is a vigorous protest to Secretary Stanton against the further detention in the service of the Ohio volunteers. The Governor states that he makes the demand for the muster out on the complaints of the soldiers.

[22]

ANDERSON (CHARLES)

A paper read before the Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers, January 3, 1884. By Hon. Charles Anderson, late Colonel Ninety-Third Ohio Volun-

teer Infantry. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peter G. Thomson, Publisher. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 51.

The subject of this address, although it is not on the title-page, is, "Texas, Before and on the Eve of the Rebellion." Governor Anderson removed to Texas in 1859 in quest of health and occupation. He was a pronounced Union man and he soon discovered evidences of an active conspiracy leading toward secession and open rebellion. The active agency in this movement was the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a treasonable and wide-spread organization. In this address he narrates in detail his experiences and observations during this time as a Union man. He gives in detail the movements of the secessionists in their efforts to take Texas out of the Union. He was personally friendly with most of their leaders and had abundant opportunity to acquaint and familiarize himself with their treasonable designs. He opposed them actively and openly, and in a speech at San Antonio, November 20, 1860, he delivered a Union address in the face of personal threats and danger. He was afterwards confined as a political prisoner, but escaped. In this paper he reviews in detail the position of Texas in this exciting period, and furnishes an important and reliable history of the secession movement.

[23]

ANDREWS (ISRAEL)

Why is Allegiance Due? and where is it Due? An address delivered before the National Union Association of Cincinnati, June 2, 1863, by Israel W Andrews, President of Marietta College. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 30.

A learned and dignified exposition relative to the allegiance of Americans at the critical period of the civil war, and a caustic criticism of the political dogma of "state sovereignty" On account of its elevated and patriotic sentiment it was widely circulated in Ohio during the Brough-Vallandigham campaign.

[24]

ASHBURN (JOSEPH NELSON)

History of the Eighty-Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry By Joseph Nelson Ashburn, late Private

of Company A, 1909. Cleveland, Ohio: The A. S. Gilman Printing Co. 1909.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 150, with 12 Full Page Portraits and 3 Full Page Illustrations.

There were two regiments of this number from Ohio during the Civil War. One was a three months' regiment which was mustered out of service September 25, 1862; the other and later one enlisted for six months, and was mustered out of the service February 10, 1864. The movements and record of this six months' regiment is the subject of this history

The author has obtained the knowledge set forth in this work as he says, "from our memories, from old pocket diaries which were carried safely through our campaign from muster-in to muster-out, from souvenirs gathered by the way and now treasured at home as silent witnesses, and by corroborations dragged out of the musty archives, now stored in the Adjutant General's office at Washington and Columbus."

The regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1863. Its Colonel was Wilson C. Lemert, who was the Major of the first, or three months' Eighty-Sixth Regiment. It saw active service in the "Morgan Raid" and at the capture of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

This volume also contains a summary of the reunions of the regiment commencing in 1897. A complete roster, and a roll of honor of those who died in the service, also form a part of the contents.

[25]

ASHLEY (JAMES M.)

Speech of Hon. James M. Ashley of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 17, 1861. The Union of the States; The Majority Must Govern; It is Treason to Secede. Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute. Washington: H. Polkinhorn, Printer. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This is an exhaustive and able appeal for the unconditional emancipation of the negro, for the preservation of the Union at any cost and against the treason of secession. Mr. Ashley's speeches of the war period are valuable contributions to the history of that time, and their study will illuminate all the public questions of that period.

James M. Ashley was born near Pittsburg, Pa., November 14, 1824. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1849. Settled in Toledo, was elected to Congress and served from December 5, 1859 to March 3, 1869. He was four terms chairman of the

Committee on territories and it was under his supervision that Arizona, Idaho and Montana were organized as territories. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he took a most prominent part in the support of the Union cause and in supporting Mr. Lincoln's administration. He was aggressively anti-slavery and he drew up and had charge of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and also had charge of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. To him more than to any one of his contemporaries is due the success of that legislation. After serving five terms in Congress he was defeated for the sixth term. President Grant subsequently appointed him governor of Montana, which position he filled with signal ability and success. With this his public life ended.

[26]

ASHLEY (J. M.)

The Rebellion — Its Cause and Consequences. Speech of Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, College Hall in the City of Toledo, Tuesday evening, November 26, 1861. Washington, D. C.: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This address was delivered to his constituents when the secession movement was actively on its way. He reviews the history of slavery in the United States, and quotes the writings of Southern statesmen favoring secession as far back as 1850. The address is convincing in argument, mild in tone and replete with historical facts. It was widely circulated not only in Ohio but throughout the country.

[27]

ASHLEY (J. M.)

"Initiate Emancipation." Speech of Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1862, on the bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia. Washington, D. C.: Scammell & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

During the first session of Congress after Mr. Lincoln became President, Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. This was the first legislative attempt for emancipation. The bill was very brief, simply enacting "that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should cease in the District of Columbia, from and after the passage of this act" The

bill was regarded as too radical by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and the administration. Mr. Chase suggested a bill to compensate loyal slaveholders. Personally, Mr. Ashley was opposed to recognizing ownership in men, but, confident that no other bill would pass, he agreed to this suggestion. He reported a bill of this nature on the 12th of March, 1862. On the 11th of April following, it passed and was at once signed by the President.

In this speech, delivered on the date the bill passed, Mr. Ashley asseverated his belief of years, that "Congress had no more right to make a slave, than to make a king" He quoted the writings of great men from Plato and Socrates, to Alexander Hamilton and Daniel O'Connell on the moral iniquity of human slavery.

[28]

ASHLEY (J. M.)

The Liberation and Restoration of the South. Speech of Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 30th day of March, 1864. Washington, D. C.: H. Polkinhorn, Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

This was Mr. Ashley's first speech in Congress on the perplexing question of reconstruction. He declares in a powerful argument that neither Mr. Lincoln, as President, nor any General of the Army, was vested by the constitution or the laws of war, with authority to organize civil state governments in any of the states that seceded. He claimed that Congress, and Congress alone, was clothed by the constitution, with this extraordinary power He denied that any President or General had any authority vested in them for such purpose. His criticism of the President and General Banks for the proclamation in Louisiana was strong and logical. The speech can be read now with instruction concerning the powers of Congress. Mr. Ashley's attitude was strongly indorsed by Senator Sumner and other Congressional leaders of that day

[29]

ASHLEY (J. M.)

Speech of Hon. J. M. Ashley of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives on Friday, January 6, 1865, in the Constitutional Amendment for the Abolition of Slavery. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

This speech and the adoption of the constitutional amendment places Mr. Ashley's fame secure in the history of American statesmanship. In the previous session of Congress, the joint resolution proposing this amendment had been rejected by the House. On this day Mr. Ashley called the resolution up for discussion, which ran until January 31, 1865, when the resolution was adopted by the required two-thirds vote — 119 yeas to 56 nays. In this speech there is a complete and impassioned discussion of slavery from a moral, political and legal standpoint as well as an argument on the right of Congress to amend the Constitution on the vote of States not fully in the Union. Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress" concerning Mr. Ashley's work on this measure, says: "He made a forcible speech in support of the amendment, but the chief value of his work did not consist in speaking, but in his watchful care of the measure, in the quick and intuitive judgment with which he discerned every man on the Democratic side of the House who felt anxious as to the vote he should give on the momentous question, and in the pressure which he brought to bear upon him from the best and most influential of his constituents" The passage of the amendments was due to the votes of eleven Democrats, — Wells A. Hutchins of Ohio being one of them.

[30]

ASHLEY (JAMES M.)

Impartial Suffrage the only Safe Basis of Reconstruction. Speech of Hon. James M. Ashley of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, May 29, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

In the Reconstruction debates of Congress Mr. Ashley was conspicuous and influential, and his speeches represented the progressive or radical republicanism of the time. This speech was made when the House had under consideration the bill to restore to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights. At the same time there was pending also a bill declaring certain persons who had been engaged in rebellion to be ineligible to office under the Government of the United States. All this legislation was ancillary and attendant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States then before Congress. In this speech Mr. Ashley discussed Reconstruction with reference to all these measures and policies. His position was this: he had always held, that when the people of the seceding States abolished their constitutional State governments, and federated together in violation of the National Constitution, and

organized hostile State governments and a national confederate government, and maintained those governments by force of arms until the rebellion became so formidable as to claim the prerogative of a national *de facto* government, and to have had conceded to it by the United States and the great powers of Europe belligerent rights, that from that hour constitutional State governments ceased in each of the States so federated together. He therefore contends, herein, that until governments are reorganized in each of these States subordinate to the National Constitution and recognized by Congress there can be no constitutional State governments in such States. He advocates that the governments be confined to the loyal people, both white and black, in those States, and argues for the enfranchisement of the negroes therein. In this position Mr. Ashley was supported by Benjamin F Wade, Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and other leaders of the Republican Party.

[31]

ASHLEY (J. M.)

Address of Hon. J. M. Ashley before the "Ohio Society of New York," at its Fifth Annual Banquet, Wednesday evening, February 19, 1890. Published by request. New York: Evening Post Job Print. 1890.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 26.

A portion of this address was devoted to the praise of Ohio and Ohio men. "Great occasions produce great men, and the State of Ohio furnished her full quota for the crisis of 1861. In the Army Ohio eclipsed the world," he said. But the greater part of his most admirable paper was a history of the passage through the House of Representatives at Washington of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution which abolished slavery.

[32]

ASHLEY (JAMES M.)

Reminiscences of the Great Rebellion. Calhoun, Seward and Lincoln. Address of Hon. J. M. Ashley, at Memorial Hall, Toledo, Ohio, June 2, 1890. Published by request. (Toledo, O.: n. p. 1890.)

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 41.

Published at the request of the Toledo branch Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Veteran Association of Bat-

tery H, First Ohio Volunteer League Association, before whom it was delivered. This proves to have been a most interesting contribution to War-time history. Mr. Ashley did not hesitate to declare that with Mr. Seward as President, the Confederacy would have been successful. The reminiscences respecting Mr. Calhoun and President Lincoln have to do with their acts respectively as legislator and President.

[33]

ASHLEY (J. M.)

Address of Hon. J. M. Ashley, at the Fourth Annual Banquet of the Ohio Republican League held at the Memorial Hall, Toledo, Ohio, February 12, 1891. Published by request. New York: N. Y. Evening Post Job Print. 1891.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 23.

In this address is given some very interesting personal observations of Abraham Lincoln, as well as Mr. Ashley's comments on Congressional legislation during the war. As the expressions and reminiscences of one of the chief actors of that period it is a very valuable contribution to the civil war history.

[34]

ASHLEY (JAMES M.)

Duplicate Copy of the Souvenir from the Afro-American League of Tennessee to Hon. James M. Ashley of Ohio. Edited by Benjamin W Arnett, one of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church, Wilberforce, Ohio. Philadelphia: Publishing House of the A. M. E. Church. 1894.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 851 and Appendix, with Portraits—7 Full Page.

This publication is a tribute by the colored citizens of Tennessee to a faithful friend of their race. It contains the anti-slavery speeches both in and out of Congress of James M. Ashley covering a period of nearly twenty years. The introduction is by Frederick Douglass. Herein is also compiled his speeches, lectures and papers of later dates. The appendix contains the proceedings on the occasion of the presentation of this souvenir to Mr. Ashley, September 22, 1893.

[35]

ASTON (HOWARD)

History and Roster of the Fourth and Fifth Independent Battalions and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Cavalry Volunteers. Their battles and skirmishes, roster of the dead, etc. By Howard Aston, Orderly Sergt., and First Lieut. Co. F 13th O. C. Vol. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Fred J. Heer. 1902.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 111 and Appendix, pp. 65, with Portraits — 8 Full Page.

The Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was mustered in at Camp Chase, Ohio, May 5, 1864. The Regiment, at the organization, was formed by the re-enlistment of members of the Fourth and Fifth Independent Cavalry Battalions (six months' organizations) and recruits from different parts of the State. From its organization until December 18, 1864, the Regiment acted as infantry On that day the men were armed and equipped as cavalry, and served as such until mustered out at Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1865. The Regiment performed good and valiant service. It participated in the following engagements: Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22-23, 1864; Petersburg, Va., (assault), July 30, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5-7, 1865; Dinwiddie C. H., Va., March 31, 1865; Amelia Springs or Jetersville, Va., April 5, 1865; and Appomattox C. H., (Lee's surrender), April 8-9, 1865.

The history of the Regiment is written largely from the diary of Howard Aston, which recorded a most realistic account of its service. His description of the "Crater fight" at Petersburg, wherein the command advanced to the hottest of the conflict and into the very crater itself, is a thrilling and dramatic description of one of the most heartsickening assaults of the War.

The appendix has a well written sketch by Col. S. R. Clark, the regiment's commander, entitled "With Sheridan from Petersburg to Appomattox" It also contains the history of the Fourth and Fifth Independent Battalions. These organizations made creditable records in the "Morgan Raid" and in Eastern Kentucky prior to their transformation into the Thirteenth O. V C.

[36]

AYRES (S. C.)

Sketch of the Life and Services of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. Navy. Read before the Ohio

Commandery of the Loyal Legion April 6, 1910, by S. C. Ayres, M. D., Former Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17, with Full Page Portrait.

During the Civil War, only two naval officers reached the high rank of Vice Admiral in our Navy. One of these was David S. Porter, who became Admiral on the death of Admiral Farragut, and the other, Stephen C. Rowan, was made Vice Admiral by selection when Porter was promoted to Farragut's rank. In this paper the author writes of the life and career of Rowan. He was born in Ireland December 25, 1808. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania and afterwards to Piqua, Ohio. Young Rowan entered Miami University in 1825, and in 1826 was appointed Midshipman in the Navy by Hon. William McLean, M. C. From that time he spent the whole of his active life in the service of his country, serving with distinction in the War with Mexico and in the Civil War. He died March 31, 1890, in the eighty-second year of his age. A monument to his honor has been erected at Piqua, Ohio, by J. G. Schmidlapp; it was dedicated October 13, 1909.

[37]

BARBIERE (JOE)

Scraps from the Prison Table, at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island. By Joe Barbiere, Lieut. Col. late C. S. A. Doylestown, Pa.: W W Davis, Printer, 1868.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 397, with 8 Full Page Illustrations.

The author was a Confederate officer of the First Alabama Regiment, and was captured at the battle of Island No. 10. The book purports to give his experience and observations while a prisoner at Camp Chase, near Columbus, and Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay. It is evidently overdrawn and unreliable as to facts, and consists largely in abuse of the Union cause and glorification of the South and slavery. The writer was during the Cleveland administration, appointed as clerk in the Pension Department and was the subject of attacks by the Grand Army of the Republic on account of his statements in this book. In a letter to a personal friend, he wrote: "Now, my dear sir, as to this book. It was written and published when passion ran high — between 1865 and 1870 — and when rum ran like water. Seventeen years of quiet life and total abstinence from intoxicants for twelve years enable me to see things differently — not to hold a position in the Pension Office, as I shall resign. * * * * I deeply and sincerely regret what I may have said that is deemed offensive in this book. That is all I can do. This, with intelligent and reasonable men will condone the offense."

Nevertheless, the book is interesting. It contains readable descriptions, and sketches of the Confederate officers imprisoned at Johnson's Island, and comments on the military situations of the time. The appendix contains the roster of prisoners confined at Johnson's Island, and exchanges in September 1862.

[38]

BARR (T. H.)

A discourse delivered by Rev. T. H. Barr, at Canaan Center, April 19, 1865, on the occasion of the funeral obsequies of our late President, Abraham Lincoln. Published by special request. Wooster, Ohio: Republican steam power press. 1865.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 11.

Though the sun of Lincoln's public career had gone down at noon, it had set gloriously, this minister declared. That the only gem lacking in his coronet of honor — martyrdom for his country and for human liberty — had been supplied. That there never was and never would be another Lincoln. He believed God permitted his tragic death that the horror of the event might bring the Nations closer together.

[39]

BARRETT (J. H.)

Barrett's Authentic Edition. Life of Abraham Lincoln, (of Illinois.) With a Condensed View of his most important Speeches; also a Sketch of the Life of Hannibal Hamlin (of Maine.) By J. H. Barrett. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co. 25 West Fourth Street. 1860.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 216, with Full Page Portrait of Lincoln and Hamlin.

This book had a very extensive circulation in the campaign, and is regarded as one of the most reliable of the early lives of Lincoln.

The writer at the time was the political editor of the Cincinnati Gazette; he was afterward appointed Commissioner of Pensions by President Lincoln, which office he held for seven years. On his retirement he returned to the Gazette to become its editor. He died at Loveland, Ohio, in 1910, aged 86. He was the last surviving member of the Hamilton County, Ohio, delegation to the Chicago Republican Convention in 1860, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

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BARRETT (J. H.)

Life of Abraham Lincoln, presenting his early history, political career, and speeches in and out of Con-

gress; also, a general view of his policy as President of the United States; with his Messages, Proclamations, Letters, Etc., and a History of his Eventful Administration, and of the Scenes attendant upon his Tragic and Lamented Demise. By Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, Publishers, 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 842, with Steel Portrait of Lincoln and 12 Full Page Illustrations.

The work is an elaboration and extension, up to date, of the foregoing volume. It is very complete and authoritative. In addition to the life of Mr. Lincoln prior to his inauguration, it gives a condensed history of his administration, including a narrative of military operations to the close of the war The most important public papers, addresses and occasional letters of the President are also found in its pages.

An edition of this work was also published in 1864, of which this later one is an extension.

[41]

BARRETT (JOSEPH H.)

Abraham Lincoln and His Presidency. By Joseph H. Barrett, LL. D. Illustrated. In two volumes. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1904.

Cloth. 8 vo. Volume I, pp.X+379, with Portrait of Lincoln by Carpenter, and Facsimile Letter of Salmon P Chase. Volume II, pp. VI+409, with Portrait of Lincoln, Lincoln Family Group, and Facsimile Notes of Salmon P Chase.

As an authoritative work on Lincoln and his times, this ranks with Nicolay and Hay's Life. The personal relationship of the author to Mr. Lincoln dates before his nomination to the Presidency This continued with increasing intimacy to the end of Mr. Lincoln's life. Mr. Barrett's official relations at Washington gave him full and free opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the great events of the Civil War period. This work is the most important contribution to the literature of that time written by any Ohio author. It contains facsimile autograph manuscripts of Lincoln, Chase and others never before published.

[42]

BARTLETT (ROBERT F.)

Roster of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. 1862 to 1865. Compiled by Robert F Bartlett, permanent secretary of the Reunion Association of the Regiment by direction of the Association. Souvenir edition. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Hann and Adair, 1895.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 179.

Contains a very complete record of the members of the regiment, together with the field and staff. The full military biography of each man is given, and his address, if living, at the time of publication. The roster bears evidence of care and industry and it is one of the best published of an Ohio regiment.

[43]

BATES (JOSHUA H.)

Ohio's Preparations for the War, read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. By Joshua H. Bates, late Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, January 2, 1884. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Printer. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The writer, born in Massachusetts about 1817, graduated from West Point in 1837; served as lieutenant of artillery in the Florida War; settled in Cincinnati in 1842 after resigning his commission. In the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers and organized the Ohio Volunteers in Camps Harrison and Dennison. He was commander of a division when Cincinnati was threatened by a Confederate invasion in 1863.

In this brief, but well written paper, he gives his experience in preparing Ohio for the conflict which few believed would come, as well as describes the unpreparedness of the State for action.

It is also published in "Sketches of War History" Volume I, by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

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BEACH (JOHN N.)

History of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry By John N. Beach, late Surgeon of the Regiment. London, Ohio: Shepherd and Craig. 1884.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 244.

Written, as stated in its preface, for the benefit and use of the survivors of the regiment as an outline history only, and offered by the writer "to his old comrades with the hope that they will find it of interest and value." In plain style it records faithfully the organization, campaigns and achievements of the regiment; also contains letters from former officers detailing their experiences and recollections. The regiment was organized at Columbus, Ohio, in September, October and November, 1861, to serve three years. It was engaged in the following battles and bore a valiant part therein: Middle Creek, Ky., January 10, 1862; Pound Gap, Ky., March 14, 1862; Franklin and Harpeth River, Tenn., April 10, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Siege) July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Having been mustered out during the months of October, November and December, 1864, on the 10th of the latter month, all owing further service as recruits or veterans, were transferred to the Fifty-First Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

[45]

BEALL (JOHN Y.)

Trial of John Y. Beall as a Spy and Guerrillero, by Military Commission. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 94.

In 1864 the opposition to the prosecution of the war and President Lincoln's administration was open and aggressive in Ohio and Indiana. The sympathy with the South was unconcealed and widespread and every form of encouragement was given by this element to the rebellion movement. These sympa-

thizers were known in the political vernacular of the day as "Copperheads." This condition of affairs encouraged the Confederate Government at Richmond to undertake a "back door" movement against the Union by way of Lake Erie with Canada as a base of operations. The scheme originated in the mind of John Yates Beall, a fearless young Virginian. His plan was to capture the U. S. cruiser "Michigan", an armed vessel lying in Sandusky Bay, liberate the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, capture Sandusky, proceed to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, and liberate the prisoners there, and then with the aid of sympathizers in Ohio and Indiana, inaugurate civil war in the North. Beall carried out his bold plans almost to the point of success. On the 19th of September, 1864, near Kelly's Island, he captured the "Philo Parsons", and the "Island Queen", but his operations were thwarted before he could secure the "Michigan" He was captured, tried as a spy and hung at Governor's Island, N. Y., February 24, 1865.

This publication contains the official proceedings of the Military Commission that tried Beall. It includes the testimony of witnesses, arguments of counsel and the findings of the commission.

[46]

BEATTY (JOHN)

The Citizen-Soldier; or Memoirs of a Volunteer. By John Beatty. Cincinnati: Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., Publishers, Nos. 141 and 143 Race street. 1879.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 401.

A well-written and very interesting narrative of regimental experiences in the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It is taken from the writer's own observations written down at the time and covering the period commencing when his regiment entered Virginia, June 22, 1861, and ends on January 1, 1864. The writer has a record distinguished in war, politics, finance and literature. He was born at Sandusky, Ohio, December 16, 1828. He raised a company for the war in April 1861; was commissioned lieutenant colonel Third O. V I., and was with McClellan in the West Virginia campaign. He served under Gen. O. M. Mitchel in his dash through Tennessee; commissioned colonel in the spring of 1862. Fought in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and was made a brigadier general November 29, 1862. Served in the Tullahoma campaign, the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga and in the march to Knoxville for the relief of General Burnside. His military career was brilliant and successful. He was a member of Congress from the 8th Ohio District 1867-1873, and served his

state in many honorary positions. He is the author of "The Citizen Soldier", 1876; "Belle o' Becketts Lane", 1882; "High Tariff or Low Tariff, Which?", 1894; "Answer to 'Coin's Financial School'," 1896; "The Acolhuans", 1902; "McLean: A Romance of the War", 1904. General Beatty is one of the most vigorous and trenchant writers that Ohio has produced.

The Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized for the three years' service at Camp Dennison, June 20, 1861, and was mustered out June 21, 1864. It performed splendid work all through its term of service, and especially at Middle Creek Fork, W Va., July 6, 1861; Rich Mountain, W Va., July 11, 1861; Elkwater, W Va., September 11, 1861; Bridgeport, Ala., April 29, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Sand Mountain, Ala., April 30, 1863; Black Warrior Creek, Ala., May 1, 1863; Blount's Farm, Ala., May 2, 1863.

[47]

BEATTY (JOHN)

Grant. By John Beatty Columbus, Ohio: n. p. 1902.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 36.

A pessimistic review of the military character and record of General Grant. His career and success is attributed to luck and good fortune, rather than to military genius and worth.

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BEATTY (JOHN)

McLean: A Romance of the War. John Beatty. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Fred J. Heer, 1904.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 237.

One of General Beatty's best pieces of literary work. It is based on the capture, imprisonment and escape of Col. Edward M. Driscoll, while a captain of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which suggested this story.

[49]

BELL (W H.)

Ante Bellum; or Before the War. A Paper, read before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Cincinnati, September 5th, 1883. By Major W

H. Bell, U. S. A. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peter G. Thomson. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 25.

A regular army officer's recollections of some experiences preceding the war, in the South West. It is also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I, by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

[50]

BERING (JOHN A.) and MONTGOMERY (THOMAS)

History of the Forty-Eighth Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf. giving a complete account of the regiment from its organization at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in October, 1861, to the close of the war, and its final muster-out, May 10, 1866. Including all its marches, camps, battles, battle-scenes, bivouacs, picketing, foraging and scouting; with its capture, prison-life and exchange. Embracing, also, an account of the escape and recapture of Major J. A. Bering and Lieut. W J. Srofe, and the closing event of the war in the Trans-Mississippi Dep't. By John A. Bering, late Major 48th Ohio and Thomas Montgomery, late Captain 48th Ohio. Hillsboro, Ohio: Printed at the Highland News Office, 1880.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. XV and 290.

This regiment was mustered in at Camp Dennison during the months of September, October, November and December, 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until Jan. 17, 1865, when it was consolidated with the Eighty-Third Regiment Ohio Infantry. On July 24, 1865, a Battalion of six companies was organized by the consolidation of the Eighty-Third and One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiments. Two companies, E and F, were mustered out October 14, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. The remaining four companies, A, B, C, and D, were retained in service until May 9, 1866, when they were mustered out at Galveston, Texas, in accordance with orders from the War Department. This regiment honorably participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.,

December 28-29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Big Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., (Siege) May 18, to July 4, 1863; Carrion Crow Bayou, La., November 3, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 9, 1865.

This history is a valuable regimental record; the writers say: "We began arranging and compiling the material, consisting of our old army letters, diaries, company record, official reports, etc., etc., in 1870, and had it ready for the press in 1873; but owing to various causes we have delayed its publication until the present time"

In addition, the work contains (pp. 200-272) an account of the escape and recapture of Maj. J. A. Bering and Lieut. W J. Srofe, and their prison life. The appendix (pp. 273-290) has a partial list of killed and wounded of the Forty-Eighth Regiment at Shiloh, and a roster of the commissioned officers of the regiment.

[51]

BERRY (CHESTER D.)

Loss of the Sultana and Reminiscences of Survivors. History of a disaster where over one thousand five hundred human beings were lost, most of them being exchanged prisoners of war on their way home after privation and suffering from one to twenty-three months in Cahaba and Andersonville prisons. By Rev. Chester D. Berry. Lansing, Mich.: Darius D. Thorp, Printer and Binder. 1892.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 426, with Illustrations.

The steamboat "Sultana" on the 27th of April, 1865, with 1866 federal soldiers and 33 officers aboard, just released from Cahaba, Ala., Mason and Andersonville, Ga., belonging to the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, exploded her boilers near Memphis and was burned to the water's edge. The soldiers aboard were exchanged prisoners returning to their homes. Besides these there were two companies of infantry under arms, and numerous passengers, and the crew. The official report of Gen. Huffman says: "The reports and testimony show there were 1,866 troops on board the boat, including 33 paroled officers; one officer who had resigned, and a captain in charge of the guard. Of these, 765, including 16 officers were saved, and 1,101 including 19 officers were lost. There were some 70 cabin passengers and

85 crew on board, of whom 12 to 18 were saved, giving the loss of 137; making the total loss 1,238"

This volume is compiled by one of the survivors and contains numerous individual narratives by those who passed through the awful event. Many of the contributors are Ohioans. The official list of exchanged prisoners on the boat at the time is given, and 547 were from Ohio; and 18 from Ohio were known to be aboard, but not reported in the official list. This makes a total of 565 from Ohio regiments, or nearly one-third of all aboard.

The book is valuable on account of the personal and official information relating to Ohio soldiers, although it is crudely thrown together. It has neither table of contents nor index.

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BICKHAM (W D.)

Rosecrans' Campaign with the Fourteenth Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland: A narrative of Personal Observations, with an Appendix consisting of official reports of the battle of Stone River. By W D. B. Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys and Co. 1863.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 476, with Map.

Written in the midst of the war by one who was present in the field and camp with General Rosecrans. The Fourteenth Army Corps was originally the "Army of the Ohio" Many Ohio regiments were in this organization.

The author was a war correspondent during part of the war. His letters and dispatches soon gave him a valuable and reliable reputation. He was given the rank of captain and afterwards major on General Rosecrans' staff. He was born at Cincinnati, March 30, 1827, and spent his life in newspaper work. In 1863 Major Bickham bought the Dayton Journal and for a lifetime ranked as one of the prominent and aggressive Republican editors of Ohio.

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BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

State of the Union. Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, January 22, 1861. Washington: Printed at the office of the Congressional Globe. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This speech was made on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three; see "Corwin, Thomas" The report was conciliatory and compromising. Mr. Bingham argued against it positively in this expression of great force and eloquence. He was bitterly opposed to slavery and would not be a party towards its protection either in the South or elsewhere.

John A Bingham was born at Mercer, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1815. He was one of the most striking and picturesque figures in national politics for many years. He was one of the powerful founders and leaders of the Republican party before and during the war, serving in Congress from 1855 to 1863 and from 1865 to 1873. As special judge-advocate in the trial of President Lincoln's assassins he distinguished himself by his eloquent presentation of the case and by his clear and analytical statement of the evidence. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and was one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. After his career in Congress he served as Minister to Japan for twelve years. In October, 1901, his fellow citizens of Cadiz, Ohio, unveiled a monument in honor of his memory as one of the greatest statesmen of the Civil War times.

[54]

BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in reply to Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1862, on the bill to emancipate slaves, and to prohibit slavery and perpetuate liberty forever in the National Capital. Washington, D. C.: Scammell & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Crittenden had opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia on the ground that it was an inauspicious time to exercise this power. He conceded that Congress had the exclusive right over the District for this and all other purposes. Mr. Bingham in this speech urges the passage of the pending bill with force and eloquence. He argues on the same line apparent in all his speeches against slavery. He concluded as follows: "I would have the declaration made here now, beneath the dome of the Capitol, careless of all consequences upon the future conduct of traitors in arms against us, that no man shall ever, in the coming future, as long as the Republic stands, here, at least, where our power of legislation is supreme, be deprived of his life, of his liberty, or of his property without due process of law; and that slavery or involuntary servitude shall never

be tolerated here in all the hereafter, except as punishment for crime upon due conviction. That is simple justice; nothing more, nothing less; and it does seem to me that further argument in favor of a proposition resting upon the broadest, clearest principles of simple, even-handed justice is unnecessary. One year ago this day, slavery opened its batteries of treason upon your garrison in Fort Sumter at Charleston; let the anniversary of that crime be signalized by the banishment of slavery forever from the national capital."

[55]

BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

"The Constitution as It Is." Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Norton, of Missouri. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 9, 1863. Washington: Printed by L. Towers & Co. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

An elaborate and bitter arraignment of the leaders of the Democratic party for their responsibility in aiding secession, and especially directed at Mr. Vallandigham for his proposing a constitutional amendment to divide the Union into four sections and permitting under certain conditions any state to withdraw from the Union. The speech is in Mr. Bingham's most virile style and expresses his criticisms in bold and scathing language.

[56]

BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

Shall the Government Surrender to the Rebellion? Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in reply to Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 14, 1863. Washington, D. C.: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Mr. Vallandigham had offered a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution dividing the United States into four sections, as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to be known as the North: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas to be known as the West; Oregon and California to be known as the Pacific; and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri to

be known as the South. This amendment offered in the most critical period provoked the most bitter debates in Congress. The amendment also conferred the right of secession to any state of its section. In this speech Mr. Bingham replies at length to Mr Vallandigham's proposition, and denounces his attitude in Congress and out as treasonable.

[57]

BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln, etc. Argument of John A. Bingham, special Judge Advocate, in reply to the arguments of the several counsel for Mary E. Surratt, David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, George A. Atzerodt, Michael O. Laughlin, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, and Samuel Arnold, charged with conspiracy and the murder of Abraham Lincoln late President of the United States. Delivered June 27th and 28th, 1865, before the Military Commission, Washington, D. C. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 122.

In this extensive argument, Mr. Bingham reviews, analyzes and compares all the testimony relative to Mr. Lincoln's assassination. It is a strong presentation of the evidence surrounding one of the most useless and unjustifiable crimes in history.

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BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

Policy of the President. Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 9, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Bingham, together with Thaddeus Stevens, and others, represented the radical element of the Republican party in Congress at this time. President Andrew Johnson had not as yet broken with his party. This speech was in defense of the President's policy of reconstruction as then understood, and like all of Mr. Bingham's public utterances was brilliant and comprehensive. It is a valuable contribution to the political literature

of that day and necessary in a study of the condition of the country during the time of the reconstruction of the Southern States. Mr. Bingham's speeches at this period form an interesting collection of discussions on the public questions involved, and can be read by the student of the Civil War with instruction and profit.

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BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

The Amendment of the Constitution. Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, January 25, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Made on the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States and discusses specifically the question of taxation and representation with reference to the freedmen; it is purely a legal argument of great force and clearness.

[60]

BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

One Country, One Constitution and One People. Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 28, 1866. In support of the proposed amendment to enforce the Bill of Rights. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Discusses the position of the Southern States in regard to the newly made citizens of the United States, viz the freedmen. He declares that legislation to protect them in their rights as citizens is within the authority of Congress and urges the passage of such.

[61]

BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

Speech of John A. Bingham of Ohio, on the Civil Rights Bill; delivered in the House of Representatives, March 9, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This speech was delivered in criticism of the bill providing for the protection of all persons in the United States in their

civil rights and to furnish the means for their vindication. Mr. Bingham questioned the constitutional power of Congress to pass such legislation in the form proposed.

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BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

The Safety of the Republic, the Equality of the States, and Equal Rights. Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, on Reconstruction; delivered in the House of Representatives, May 10, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The Fourteenth Amendment as proposed by the joint committee on reconstruction is supported and defended in this very able argument by Mr. Bingham.

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BINGHAM (JOHN A.)

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, on the Reconstruction of the Union; delivered in the House of Representatives, January 16, 1867. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1867

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

An important contribution to the Congressional debates on the reconstruction of the Southern States. It represents the position of the radical Republicans on this question.

[64]

BLAKE (HARRISON G.)

Freedom Takes "No Step Backwards" Speech of Hon. Harrison G. Blake, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 1, 1861. Washington: Printed at the National Republican Office. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

In opposition to any compromise looking to the maintenance of slavery. This speech was made against Hon. Thomas Corwin's report of the Committee of Thirty-three. It is an aggressive expression of the position of the radical leaders of the Republican party. Mr. Blake served in the Forty-Fifth, Forty-

Sixth, Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth General Assemblies of Ohio, and in the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congresses.

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BLAKE (HARRISON G.)

Slavery in the District. Speech of Hon. H. G. Blake, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1862, on the bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia. Washington. n. p. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

An unusually valuable and interesting speech on this subject. Mr. Blake goes into the history of the establishment of Washington as the National Capital and completely answers the claim made by pro-slavery men, that the maintenance of slavery in the District of Columbia was a part of the consideration for the location of the capital. He charges the stunted growth and retarded progress of the city to the presence of slavery and its surroundings.

[66]

BLAKE (HARRISON G.)

Our Country before Party. Speech of Hon. H. G. Blake, of Ohio, on the State of the Union. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 28, 1863. Washington: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

An arraignment of Vallandigham and his party associates for disloyalty, as well as an appeal to the country to rally around the President and support his administration.

[67]

BLISS (GEORGE.)

Speech of Hon. George Bliss, of Ohio, on Confiscation. Delivered in the House of Representatives. January 19, 1864. Washington, D. C: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A conservative and legal argument on the right of the Government to confiscate the property of rebels as provided in the

Act of Congress approved July 17, 1862. The author reviews the English doctrine of the punishment for treason, as well as the American authorities on that subject. Mr. Bliss served in the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Eighth Congresses and was one of the prominent Ohioans who called on President Lincoln to protest against the arrest of Vallandigham under General Burnside's Order No. 38. He died in 1868.

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BLISS (GEORGE.)

Causes of the War. Speech of Hon. George Bliss, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 12, 1864. Washington, D. C. Constitutional Union Office, 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

Charges the war to the movement for the abolition of slavery. Defends General McClellan and criticises the administration for removing him, declaring the reason to be that he (McClellan) was not in favor of the abolition purposes of the party in power.

[69]

BLISS (GEORGE)

Response of Hon. George Bliss, representing the Fourteenth Congressional District of Ohio, to Resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, Requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State to Vote for a Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to Abolish Slavery. Washington: n. p. January, 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7

Mr. Bliss found this a sufficient opening to express in print his views upon a number of questions that were agitating the public mind. He denied, as the resolutions stated, that slavery was the cause of our National calamities, but averred that "unlawful aggressions" upon that institution had been the source of all the evils referred to by the Legislature. He was opposed to political equality for the Negro, and had been against the policy of the Government toward certain Northern white men. Aside from these the measure could not be adopted for the reason that eleven States were unrepresented in Congress. A foot note states that since the reply was written, the measure had been put to vote in the House and declared carried though "two-thirds of the House did not concur in its passage."

[70]

BOND (LEWIS H.)

The Capture and Trial of a Confederate Spy. Sent to Ohio by Jefferson Davis. A Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. February 2, 1887. By Companion Lewis H. Bond, Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick and Co. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

During the year 1864 there occurred in Ohio a capture which in interest equalled, if it did not exceed, that of Major Andre of Revolutionary times. Lieutenant Samuel B. Davis of the Confederate army, a relative of Jefferson Davis, was sent by him on a secret mission to Ohio. He was a young officer, twenty-four years of age, tall and slender, and prepossessing in appearance. He was arrested as a spy The author of this paper was appointed judge-advocate of the court-martial which tried him. His story is one of the romances of Ohio war history.

Published also in "Sketches of War History," Volume II, by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

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BOYNTON (H. V.)

Sherman's Historical Raid. The Memoirs in the light of the record. A review based upon Compilations from the Files of the War Office. H. V Boynton, Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. Cincinnati: Wilstach, Baldwin and Co. 1875.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 276.

A severe, if not savage, criticism of the "Memoirs of General W T. Sherman" In the controversy that arose between Sherman and Stanton he defends the latter and disparages the former's military renown. It is valuable as showing how minds may differ when viewing from different standpoints, and that minor details or discrepancies of statements are nonessential when great success is eventually attained. General Sherman's fame is built upon what he accomplished and the criticisms of this book cannot unmake history.

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BOYNTON (H. V.)

Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Reprint of Gen. H. V. Boynton's Letters to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, August 1888. Washington, D. C.: Gray and Clarkson, Printers. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 59, with 6 Full Page Maps.

Gen. Boynton ranks as one of the most prolific of the Ohio writers concerning the Civil War. In this and the works following, and his writings for many years as the Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette and Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, he did much to contribute to the perpetuation of historical events of the war.

This reprint has value because it is the work of an eye witness and participant. Gen. Boynton was commissioned Major of the Thirty-Fifth Ohio Infantry July 29, 1861. He was brevetted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865, "for good conduct at the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge" On account of wounds, he resigned at Chattanooga September 8, 1864. He entered the field of literature and journalism and won great reputation as a Washington correspondent.

In these pages Gen. Boynton has given the details of two of the most important battles of the War, and has established their correct history Many Ohio regiments and commanders are mentioned therein, and their movements are given with particularity Maps accompany the letters.

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BOYNTON (H. V.)

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission. Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863. Organization of the Army of the Cumberland (Commanded by Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans) and of the Army of Tennessee (Commanded by General Braxton Bragg) Compiled by H. V. Boynton, Assistant in Historical Work. Roster from Official Records, War of the Rebellion. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1895.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35, with Full Page Map.

An official narrative of the battle in which the movements of the various commands are given in detail. It contains a complete list of the Ohio organizations engaged in the battle, and

places them in their respective divisions and brigades. The official records show that the following Ohio regiments participated: First Battalion Sharpshooters, Tenth, First Cavalry (Company L), Second, Thirty-Third, Eighteenth, First Light Artillery (Battery M), Twenty-First, Seventy-Fourth, First Light Artillery (Battery G), Seventeenth, Thirty-First, Thirty-Eighth, Fourteenth, First Light Artillery (Battery C), Ninth, Thirty-Fifth, One Hundred and Fifth, Eleventh, Thirty-Sixth, Ninety-Second, One Hundred and First, Fifteenth, Forty-Ninth, First Light Artillery (Battery A), Light Artillery (Twentieth Battery), First, Ninety-Third, Twenty-Sixth, Ninety-Seventh, Sixty-Fourth, Sixty-Fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth, Light Artillery (Sixth Battery), Nineteenth, First Light Artillery (Battery B), Forty-First, One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth, First Light Artillery (Battery F), Sixth, Twenty-Fourth, Nineteenth, Thirteenth, Fifty-Ninth, Fifty-First, Ninety-Ninth, Fortieth, Eighty-Ninth, Light Artillery (Eighteenth Battery), Ninety-Eighth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, Fifty-Second, Sixty-Ninth, First Light Artillery (Battery D), and the First, Third and Fourth Cavalry.

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BOYNTON (H. V.)

The National Military Park, Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical guide with maps and illustrations. By H. V Boynton. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1895.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 307, with 10 Full Page Maps and 26 Full Page Illustrations.

This is not only a guide and description of the great National Parks of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, but is a history of the battles which they commemorate, and whose dead they protect, written in General Boynton's best style. No other writer of the Civil War was better qualified to act as historian of these great battles than this Ohio General. He was the chairman and the historian of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, established by authority of Congress.

Chapter VI contains the complete organization of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. William S. Rosecrans at the Battle of Chickamauga, fought September 19, 20, 1863. In this will be found every Ohio Regiment with its commander that participated in the battle. Chapter XII gives similar information of the same army under Gen. U. S. Grant, relative

to Ohio troops engaged in the battles about Chattanooga, November 23-25, 1863.

Numerous maps and illustrations of scenes on the battlefields are in the volume.

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BOYNTON (H. V.)

Was General Thomas Slow at Nashville? With a description of the Greatest Cavalry movement of the War, and General James H. Wilson's Cavalry Operations in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, by Henry V Boynton, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V ; Historian Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. New York: Francis P Harper. 1896. Edition limited to 450 copies. No. 260.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 95, with Full Page Portrait of General Thomas.

An admirable and admiring defense of General Thomas at Nashville, answering the charge regarding his movements at that battle. It was originally printed in the New York Sun in reply to Thomas' "naggers" and critics. It is a valuable contribution to the Civil War history, written in the author's most trenchant style.

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BOYNTON (H. V.)

Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Sept. 18-20, 1895. Report of the Joint Committee to Represent Congress at the Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Compiled by H. V Boynton, for the Committee. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1896.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 374, with Map and 38 Full Page Illustrations.

To General Boynton belongs the credit for originating this national park system. The first suggestion which is to be found anywhere in print of the organization out of which this national memorial has grown was in a letter written by General Boynton on the 17th day of August, 1888, after his return from a visit to the battlefield. At the meeting of the Society of the Cumberland, on the 20th of September, of the same year, a practical step was taken by the appointment of a committee of five "for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to inaugurate a

movement for the purchase of the ground on which the battle of Chickamauga was fought; that monuments may be placed thereon to mark the location of the troops that fought there, and that it may be preserved similar to the plan of the battle-field of Gettysburg" From thenceforward General Boynton was officially connected with the creation and preservation of the park until his death.

This publication contains a full legislative history of the park referred to, also the speeches delivered at the dedication as well as the ceremonies and addresses of the different state celebrations at the same time.

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BRAND (W A.)

Roll of Honor. The Soldiers of Champaign County who died for the Union. Compiled by W. A. Brand. Urbana, Ohio: Saxton & Brand, Printers. 1876.

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 68.

This valuable little record shows that Champaign County lost by death in the Rebellion, 578 of her citizens. The county was represented in the following Ohio Regiments: First, Second, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-First, Thirty-Second, Thirty-Third, Thirty-Sixth, Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, Forty-Second, Forty-Fourth, Forty-Fifth, Fifty-Fourth, Sixty-First, Sixty-Sixth, Eighty-Sixth, Ninety-Fifth, Ninety-Ninth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, and One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, and also in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Twelfth Cavalry, and in the Second Heavy Artillery, Thirteenth Battery and Seventeenth Battery

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BRIEF (A) Historical Sketch of the "Fighting McCooks" Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. New York: The James Kempster Printing Co. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28, with Plate.

In the various current notices of the "Fighting McCooks" they are often spoken of as one family, but were in fact two families, the sons of Major Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook, brothers. Of the former family, there were engaged in the Civil War, the father, Major Daniel McCook, Surgeon-

Major Latimer A. McCook, General George W McCook, General Robert L. McCook, General Alexander McD. McCook, General Daniel McCook, Jr., General Edwin Stanton McCook, Private Charles Morris McCook and Colonel John J. McCook. Another son, Midshipman J. James McCook, died in the naval service before the Rebellion. Thus the father and nine sons of that family, ten in all, honorably served their country. Of Dr. John McCook's family there were engaged in the service, General Edward U. McCook, General Anson G. McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook, U S. N and Lieutenant John J. McCook — five in all. This makes a total of fifteen, every son of both families, commissioned officers, except Charles, who was killed in the first battle of Bull Run, and who declined a commission in the regular army, preferring to serve as a private of volunteers.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Speech of John Brough at the Union Mass Meeting at Marietta, Ohio, June 10, 1863. Springfield, Ohio: Springfield Republic. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

John Brough was one of the strongest characters in Ohio civil life during the momentous period of the war, and was the third and the greatest of the war governors of the State. He was born at Marietta, September 17, 1811. Was one of the leading Democratic editors of Ohio, owning and editing newspapers at Marietta and Lancaster up to 1835, when he was elected to the State Senate. In 1839 he was elected State Auditor; it was in this office that he developed his executive and financial ability. He retired from this office in 1846 and founded the Cincinnati Enquirer. In 1848 he entered the railroad business. He was a positive and patriotic Democrat and at the commencement of the Rebellion, he urged the obliteration of party lines, and supported the Union ticket in 1861, headed by David Tod — a war Democrat. The campaign of 1863 in Ohio was a critical and important one for the National Government. C. L. Vallandigham, an exile by decree of President Lincoln, was nominated for Governor by the Democrats. Governor Tod was not acceptable to the Union Republican party, and the eyes of the state were turned to John Brough. A week after this speech was delivered he was nominated as the Union Republican candidate for Governor. A life-long Democrat he championed Lincoln and the Union cause in the ever memorable campaign of 1863. Vallandigham represented practical disloyalty to the

government. He was opposed to the prosecution of the war, favored peace with the Southern Confederacy and cast his influence wholly against the administration of Mr. Lincoln, which at this time stood for Union and Constitutional supremacy The campaign was characterized by mingled feelings of enthusiasm and bitterness. Brough was an orator of great power and eloquence and conducted his canvass with strength and ability He was elected by a plurality of 100,882. He died in office, August 29, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Loyal Publications of National Union Association of Ohio No. 3, Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1863. Dayton speech of Hon. John Brough. President Lincoln's Response relative to the arrest of Vallandigham. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

This speech was delivered July 4, 1863 at Dayton, Ohio, and was the first of Mr. Brough's public utterances as the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio against Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. It is at the same time an appeal to his fellow Democrats to support the Union cause and a bitter denunciation of those opposing the National administration. He was an orator of uncommon vigor and eloquence.

This pamphlet contains President Lincoln's reply to the Albany Committee of New York Democrats; see "Lincoln, Abraham", and also his reply to the Committee of Ohio Democrats protesting against Vallandigham's arrest.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Inaugural Address of John Brough, Governor of Ohio, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives, Jan. 11, 1864. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

John Brough, Union Republican, was elected Governor over C. L. Vallandigham, Peace Democrat, after the most exciting canvass since the Harrison campaign of 1840. His position and platform was the prosecution of the war and unconditional fidelity to the administration of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Val-

landigham favored peace and a settlement of the war on conditions indefinite and unpatriotic. Governor Brough in his inaugural simply reaffirmed in aggressive terms the principles on which he made his canvass. He devoted his address entirely to war matters, both State and National. He especially advocated caring for the family of the soldiers and to that end favored the increase of the war tax for that purpose and he urged that Ohio do everything in its power to aid the National Government in suppressing the rebellion. Said he, "There are but two ways in which the restoration of peace and the Union is to be accomplished: first, the unconditional surrender of the leaders, and the abandonment of the rebellion; or second, the continued progress and conquest of our arms, until the military power of the Confederacy is broken, and the heart of the rebellion is crushed. All intermediate plans or schemes are mere palliatives, that like our compromises of the past fifty years, will only serve to procrastinate existing evils; restoring peace that will require constant watchfulness and concessions; and prosperity that will be dependent upon almost annual sacrifices to avoid future demands and insurrection. In view of the permanence of our government and the integrity of our Union, there is no such thing as compromise with rebels in arms against both. Turn from it as we may, the great truth is apparent to every reasoning mind, that *submission or subjugation* for the leaders of the rebellion, are the only means of restoring peace and good government again" Governor Brough's administration followed these lines and all through his term, until his death, he gave to the State and Nation untiring energy, great executive force and every patriotic endeavor to sustain the Union cause.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Special Message from the Governor. (*In* Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio for the regular session of the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 4, 1864; being the Seventh Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Appendix, Pages 179-180.)

Cover title, "House Journal." This message answers at length a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the Governor to communicate to the House the reason of the slowness on the part of the Allotment Commission in refunding the money paid by the soldiers to the Commission for their families. Governor Brough explains the delay as due to sev-

eral unavoidable reasons the principal one being lack of clerical force.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Special Message of the Governor. (*In* Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio for the regular session of the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 4, 1864; being the Seventh Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Appendix, Pages 198-205.)

Cover title, "House Journal." In this message the Governor reports to the Legislature a statement of the various claims for expenses incurred and damages asked for, as the result of the "Morgan Raid" in Ohio. The report of the Auditing Officer, Henry S. Babbit, is attached.

January 7, 1864, according to the report, the amount of approved claims by the State and General Government was $267,086.27. For further information see "Report of the Commissioners of Morgan Raid Claims."

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BROUGH (JOHN)

The Defenders of the Country and Its Enemies. The Chicago Platform Dissected. Speech of Governor Brough, delivered at Circleville, Ohio, Sept. 3. From the Cincinnati Gazette, September 5, 1864. Cincinnati: Gazette Co. Steam Printing House. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This speech was delivered in the presidential campaign of 1864, and is a strong and patriotic denunciation of the position of the Democracy of that year. He attacks the record of Gen. McClellan, the Democratic nominee for the presidency and the platform on which he is running. The speech had a wide circulation throughout the country that year and did much to secure Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Operations of the State Agencies during 1864. Care of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. (*In* Executive Documents, Messages and Annual Reports for 1864, made to the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly of Ohio, at its second session, begun and held in the city of Columbus, January 3, 1865. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866. Pages 106-180.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." The wisdom of the State in maintaining agencies at different points throughout the country for the assistance of Ohio soldiers, became apparent early in the war. These agents were located at Washington, D. C., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Vicksburg, Miss., and in Ohio at Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Crestline and Gallipolis. They were under salaries and reported fully to Governor Brough their acts and proceedings. In these "Operations" will be found evidences of much useful work done for Ohio soldiers at the various points named. They are full of suggestions and plans, all carried out, by Governor Brough for the benefit of the soldiers of Ohio at the front, in camp, field and hospital.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Annual Message of the Governor of Ohio, to the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly, at the adjourned session commencing January 3, 1865. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 36 and 120 of Accompanying Reports.

Governor Brough in this message conveys official information on the following subjects connected with the war: The Morgan Raid, Military Claims, Regimental Flags, Relief Law, The National Guard, Calls and Quota of Men, and the Rebellion generally Pages 62-136 contain the reports of the State Agencies during 1864 for the care of sick and wounded Ohio Soldiers.

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Documents relative to the Death of his Excellency, John Brough. (*In* Message and Annual Reports for 1865, made to the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly of Ohio, at the regular session begun and held in the city of Columbus January 1, 1866. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866. Pages 243-249.)

Cover title "Executive Documents." Contains the official announcement of Governor Brough's death, and the official notice to the Lieutenant Governor; also the proclamation of Governor Anderson. The proceedings of the State officers of Indiana and Minnesota are also given, as well as the "Actions of Ohio Citizens at the National Capital."

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BROUGH (JOHN)

Proceedings of a Meeting of Citizens of Ohio held in memory of Governor John Brough, at Washington, D. C., August 30, 1865. Washington: Philp & Solomons, printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20, with Photo-portrait.

A large number of Ohioans convened Wednesday evening, August 30, 1865, at the rooms of the Ohio State Military Agency in Washington, for the purpose of giving public expression to their sorrow at the death of the Governor, John Brough. Chief Justice Chase was Chairman and the State Agent James C. Wetmore, Secretary. Messrs. William Dennison, D. K. Cartter, J. J. Coombs, A. G. Riddle, R. W Tayler and Whitelaw Reid were selected to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the assemblage. Addresses were made by Mr. Chase, Hon. John Hutchins, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Dennison and Judge Cartter. The resolutions were reported by Mr. Reid. The proceedings, as published, include also a letter from Governor Charles Anderson and other correspondence.

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BROWNE (FREDERICK W.)

My Service in the U. S. Colored Cavalry A Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion

March 4, 1908. By Frederick W Browne, Second Lieut. 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry. Cincinnati: n. p. 1908.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

An interesting narrative of personal army experiences, embracing all kinds of adventure, the most thrilling of which, was a mutiny in the colored regiment on board ship on the way from Fortress Monroe to Brazos Santiago, Texas, in 1865.

[90]

BROWN (THEO. F.)

Address delivered at George H. Thomas Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Comrade Theo. F Brown, February 8, 1909. Cincinnati: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

A review of Lincoln's life and a eulogy on his character.

[91]

BRUNER (FRANK)

The Twenty-Fifth G. A. R. Anniversary, W H. Lytle Post No. 47, of Cincinnati, Ohio, commemorative exercises held April 6, 1891. Address by Comrade Frank Bruner. Cincinnati, Ohio: S. Rosenthal & Co. 1891.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 12.

In this address there is given the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, and especially that of the Post above mentioned. General Lytle's military career is feelingly eulogized.

[92]

BRUNER (FRANK)

Roster Surviving Members of the Thirty-Ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, compiled by Frank Bruner, Co. "G" Cincinnati, Ohio S. Rosenthal & Co. 1893.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 51.

Contains a brief but complete history of the regiment by Frank Bruner, the proceedings of the second annual reunion and much valuable information concerning the members of the organization.

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BUCKLAND (R. P.)

Reconstruction—Admission of Tennessee. Speech of Hon. R. P. Buckland, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 24, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Delivered on consideration of the President's annual message. Devoted entirely to the question of Tennessee's admission to be one of the United States, she having ratified a constitution not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution. Mr. Buckland served in the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

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BUNDY (H. S.)

Loyal Men Must Rule—"Traitors Must Take Back Seats" Speech of Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, May 5, 1866. On the President's Message, as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A savage attack on President Johnson, his policy and supporters. Mr. Bundy served in the Thirty-Ninth, Forty-Third and Fifty-Third Congresses.

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BURNETT (HENRY L.)

Reply of the Judge Advocate, H. L. Burnett, to the pleas of the Counsel for the accused to the jurisdiction of the Military Commission, convened by Major-General Hooker, commanding Northern Department in the case of the United States vs. Charles Walsh, Buckner S. Morris, Vincent Marmaduke, R. T. Semmes, Charles Travis Daniel, George E. Cantrill, G. St. Leger Grenfell, Benjamin M. Anderson, charged with conspiring to release the Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, and lay waste and destroy that city. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, printers. n. d.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 44.

This extensive and very able reply of Judge Advocate Burnett was published in compliance with the application, dated January 20, 1865, of the members of the Military Commission. Major-General Hooker was then commanding the Department of Ohio, and the Commission was in session at Cincinnati. The Judge Advocate of the Commission was a Major in the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

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BURSON (WILLIAM)

A Race for Liberty; or My Capture, Imprisonment and Escape. By William Burson, of Company A, 32d Regiment, O. V. I., with an introduction by W. B. Derrick. Wellsville, O.: W. G. Foster, Printer, 1867

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 135.

One of the Ohio "boys" who started with Sherman to the sea but was captured in one of the movements around Atlanta. This little volume is one of that class that were published during, and shortly after, the war giving the individual experience and adventures of the authors. They are entirely out of print, and no just conception of the terrible trials and sufferings of army life can be had without the knowledge they impart. This author gives his experience at Andersonville and his long tramp of escape. It is interestingly written, and full of such adventures as would make fiction pale.

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BY-LAWS and Roster of Joshua M. Wells Post No. 451, Department of Ohio, G. A. R. Columbus, Ohio: n. p. 1907

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 38.

Contains also list of officers from the inception of the Post (1884) to 1907 inclusive, together with the roll of the dead. This Post was named in memory of Joshua M. Wells of Columbus, Ohio, who was mortally wounded September 20, 1863, while a prisoner of war.

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CAMPBELL (JAMES E.)

The Democratic Soldiers of The Union. Speech of Hon. James E. Campbell of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, June 16, 1886. Washington: n. p. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This is a review of the relations of the two parties — Republican and Democratic — to the maintenance of the Union during the War. Mr. Campbell argues that were it not for the support that Democrats gave the government in 1861-1865 the Rebellion could not have been suppressed. He contends that Secession destroyed party lines in the North and that the Union men of both parties acted together, both on the field and at home, for support of the Union cause. The speech is a powerful plea in behalf of the patriotism of Union Democrats of the North in the Civil War.

James E. Campbell was born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843, secured an academic education, was admitted to the bar, served in the United States Navy during the war, was member of Congress 1883-1889, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1889.

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CANFIELD (S. S.)

History of the 21st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the War of the Rebellion, by Captain S. S. Canfield. Toledo, Ohio: Vrooman, Anderson and Bateman, Printers. 1893.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 192 and Appendix pp. 47, with Nineteen Full Page Portraits.

This regiment was organized at Findlay, Ohio, September 19, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 25, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

This history is a well-written record of the life and doings of both the individual soldier and the regiment. Camp, field, march, skirmishes and all that go to make up a soldier's services are here given in creditable form, and the historian has done his whole duty by his regiment. The Twenty-First O V I. was recruited from the counties of Hancock, Putnam, Wood, Defiance and Ottawa and was composed mainly of farmers and farmers' sons. An honorable part was performed in the following campaign and battles: Ivy Mountain, Ky., November 9, 1861; Bridgeport, Ala., April 15, 1862; La Vergne, Tenn., October 7, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; and January 1-2, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Dug Gap, Ga., September 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; New Hope Church, May 28, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, (general assault) June 27, 1864; Vining Station, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864; Averysboro, N C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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CANNON (JAMES C.)

Record of Service of Company K, 150th O. V I., 1864. By James C. Cannon, Reunion Secretary for Co. K, 1903. Washington, D. C: n. p. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 39.

When, in the spring of 1864, Governor Brough's offer of thirty thousand additional Ohio troops for one hundred days' service was accepted by President Lincoln, this company was Company A of the Thirty-Ninth Battalion, O. N. G. It was composed almost wholly of Oberlin College students. A few days thereafter, it was merged with the Twenty-Ninth regiment O. N. G. which was mustered into the United States service as the One Hundred and Fiftieth O. V I. on May 9, 1864. Mr Cannon's work contains a complete, though succinct, record of

Company K's military service until mustered out on August 23, 1864. It contains a roster, with the postoffice addresses of the members known to be living at the date of publication, as well as something of the subsequent career of many of the survivors.

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CANNON (JAMES C.)

Memorial 150th Ohio, Company K. (Washington, D. C.: 1907.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 18. Illustrated.

Contains the report by J C. Cannon of the exercises at the placing of a memorial monument in Battle-ground Cemetery, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1907, to Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In addition there are interesting reminiscences of the battle of Fort Stevens July 11-12, 1864.

A roll of the surviving members, and a longer list of the names of those who have died, with the members unaccounted for, is also preserved.

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CARNAHAN (JAMES R.)

Personal Recollections of Chickamauga. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion James R. Carnahan, late Captain Eighty-Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, January 6, 1886. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

The writer gives a description of the movements that took the Army of the Cumberland into Chattanooga, as well as his personal observations of the battle of Chickamauga.

It is one of the numerous contributions to war history for which the Ohio Commandery is responsible and forms a valuable part of the military records based on individual experience and knowledge. It is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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CARNEGIE (ANDREW)

Edwin M. Stanton. An Address by Andrew Carnegie on Stanton Memorial Day at Kenyon College. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1906.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

A very strong address on "Stanton the patriot, Kenyon's most illustrious son." Contains a faithful story of the closing days of Buchanan's, and the opening days of Lincoln's administration, and the part Mr. Stanton took in the conduct of the War for the suppression of the rebellion.

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CARRINGTON (H. B.)

The Hour: The Peril: The Duty: An Address delivered at Columbus, Ohio. April 11th, and 17th, 1861, by H. B. Carrington. Published by request. Columbus, Ohio: Printed by Harris and Hurd. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Delivered at the request of citizens of Columbus and members of the Ohio Senate at the time of the outbreak of the war. General Carrington was Adjutant General of the State. He reviews certain conditions which he gives as the causes of the rebellion, viz: Low standards in politics, overestimating the strength of the Union, thirst for office, and slavery. The address advises adherence to the government, and opposition to secession.

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CARRINGTON (HENRY B.)

Crisis Thoughts. By Col. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., M. A., LL. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 108.

This is a republication of three addresses relating to the Civil War They are: "The Hour, The Peril, The Duty", delivered at Columbus, Ohio, while Adjutant General. "The War, Its Nature and Prospects, Its Moral and Social Evils, and Its Ultimate Result", delivered to the soldiers at Indianapolis, Indiana; and "Kind Words to Colored Citizens upon the Religious, Educational, Social and Personal Duty of their Race", at Indianapolis. In these addresses Colonel Carrington has covered the whole aspect of the Civil War. His first address foreshadowed the struggle; the second contemplated a crisis in its progress, the third sought to win an emancipated race to a right appreciation of its costly deliverance.

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CARRINGTON (HENRY B.)

Ohio Militia and the West Virginia Campaign. Responsive to request of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, that a full statement of the part borne by the Militia of Ohio in the Rescue of West Virginia in 1861, be furnished by Col. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., at the reunion of the Society at Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1879. Marietta: n. p. 1879.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

This little pamphlet saves for some future historian the record of all the facts which marked Ohio's part in the outbreak of the Civil War. The author was the Adjutant General of the State at the time the events occurred, and had personal control of all the military movements herein recorded. It is a very valuable and reliable, likewise a very scarce history of the military events of Ohio in 1861.

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CARRINGTON (HENRY B.)

Ohio Militia and the West Virginia Campaign with Supplemental Notes. Boston: R. H. Blodgett & Co. 1904.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 26.

In addition to the contents of the original publication (September 19, 1879) this pamphlet contains "The Ohio Militia of the Reserve," (reprint) references thereto from the Ohio State Journal of May 7, 1861, and the Columbus Daily Capital City Fact of August 11, 1862; and "Familiar Hints to Indiana Soldiers Taking the Field," written by General Carrington when Colonel of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and issued by the Christian Commission. The "Reserves" were the volunteers already drilled and partially equipped held by the State in readiness for any call the President might make, with Home Guard organizations designed to repel the raiders on the borders of the State. The familiar hints were instructions with reference to morality, deportment, diet, sanitation, etc.

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CARRINGTON (HENRY B.)

The New Center of Gravity. The World Reapers of the Grand Army Harvest. Seventy Years of Reminis-

cences. Memorial Day Address of General Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A. (Retired). Before E. W Pierce Post No. 8, G. A. R., Dept. of Mass., at Middleboro, Mass., May 30, 1905. Middleboro, Mass.: n. p. 1905.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

Rapidly sketching events in Columbus, Ohio, from 1849 (the date he became a practicing attorney there) until 1861, General Carrington told how within sixty hours of the President's call for troops, two complete Ohio Regiments were moving East to compete with Massachusetts in defense of the National Capital. He also described domestic disloyalty in Ohio during the War. He said that the declaration of Sir Thomas Pownall, once British Colonial Governor, that "America has become a new primary planet which must shift the center of gravity of the world" began to be fulfilled by the Civil War. That his comrades might estimate at its true value the contributions to the Grand Army of three States of the Ohio River border section — Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, he showed that the grand aggregate was: Infantry, 510 regiments; Cavalry, 439 regiments; Artillery, 6 regiments and 30 light batteries; total, about 600,000 enlisted men. Ohio alone, he said, furnished 198 regiments of infantry; 13 regiments of cavalry; 2 full regiments and 26 light batteries of artillery; or more than populous New York, and more than all of anti-slavery New England.

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CARRINGTON (H. B.)

Winfield Scott. A Great Soldier with a Great Heart. Address by Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., on the evening of his 86th birthday, before the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, at its Spring Meeting in Boston, March 2, 1910. (Supplemented by Official Documents.) Boston: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 8.

General Carrington gives some interesting personal reminiscences of General Scott on the occasion of his visit to Columbus, Ohio, in 1852, when he was the Whig candidate for President. As Adjutant General of Ohio, General Carrington was in touch with General Scott at the opening of the Civil War, and herein he details his experience with Scott in organizing the Ohio Militia in 1861.

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CHAMBERLIN (W H.)

History of the Eighty-First Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, during the War of the Rebellion. By W H. Chamberlin, Late Major of the Regiment. Cincinnati: Gazette Printing House. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 198, with Portraits.

This is one of the first Ohio regimental histories written after the war. As the pioneer publication of its class its literary value will stand comparison with many of its successors. It is a faithful chronicle of the life and hardships of the regiment.

The Eighty-First O. V I. was recruited in the counties of Allen, Highland, Ottawa, Adams, and Morrow It was mustered in during the months of August and September, 1861, and was finally mustered out July 13, 1865. It participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., (Siege of), April 30 to May 15, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Tuscumbia, Ala., April 24, 1863; Town Creek, Ala., April 28, 1863; Ley's Ferry, Ga., May 14-15, 1864; Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie), July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's Second Sortie), July 28, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Savannah, Ga., (Siege of), December 10-21, 1864; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, and was with Sherman in the March to the Sea.

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CHASE (J. A.)

History of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, O. V V I. From the beginning of the war in 1861 to its close in 1865. Compiled and written by Col. J. A. Chase. Toledo, Ohio: St. John Printing House. 1861.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 130, with Portrait.

This regiment was raised in and around Toledo; James B. Steedman was Colonel until July 17, 1862, when he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General. This brief little history is a clearly written record without any reference to details or official information. It is a narrative of the progress and actions of the regiment during its service and that only in a most general

way. It contains also a roll of members of the regiment both in the three months' and three years' service.

The following is the list of battles in which the Fourteenth Ohio was honorably engaged: Wild Cat, Ky., October 21, 1861; Mill Springs, Ky., January 19-20, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 27, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863; Dalton, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 9-30, 1864; Utoy Creek, Ga., August 5-7, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

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CHASE (SALMON P.)

How the South rejected compromise in the Peace Conference of 1861. Speech of Mr. Chase of Ohio published from the notes of a member. New York: Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

Governor Chase attended the Peace Conference which assembled at Washington, in February, 1861, under an invitation from the State of Virginia. His speech on that occasion in the interests of peace is of great historical importance. It was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated at the time.

Salmon P Chase was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. Came to Ohio with Bishop Philander Chase when nine years of age. Studied law under William Wirt at Washington, D. C., and in 1830 went to Cincinnati to practice law. He early identified himself with the anti-slavery movement. Was elected United States Senator from Ohio in 1849. Was elected Governor of Ohio in 1855, and re-elected in 1857. Was Ohio's candidate for President in the Republican National convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He became Secretary of the Treasury which office he filled during the war. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln appointed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He died in New York, May 7, 1873.

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CHASE (SALMON P.)

U. L. A. "Going Home to Vote." Authentic Speeches of S. P Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, during his visit to Ohio, with his Speeches at Indianapolis and the Mass

Meeting in Baltimore, September, 1863. Washington: printed by W H. Moore. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo pp. 36.

This pamphlet was published and widely circulated by the Union League Association. No State election aroused more interest in Washington in 1863 than the one in Ohio. The result was thought far from certain, and all Ohioans were importuned to go home to vote. Mr. Chase had made two or three appointments to speak in Ohio, but public business each time prevented. Not until the Friday afternoon preceding election Tuesday could he arrange his affairs for a few days absence. The train arrived in Columbus at two o'clock Saturday morning, and the Secretary was astonished to find a large concourse awaiting him to conduct him to a hotel, where he was compelled to make a speech. On Monday morning at nine o'clock he made another address in Columbus in the hall of the Loyal Legion. On the way to Cincinnati he made short talks in the Columbus depot, at Xenia, Morrow and Camp Dennison. Escorted to the Burnet House by military, Federal and municipal officers, he addressed the people from the balcony. That evening he made a long address at Mozart Hall, and following the election on Tuesday night was again obliged to address his fellow-townsmen. On Wednesday he spoke at Lawrenceburg, Greensburg and Shelbyville, ending the day with a great speech at Indianapolis. Returning eastward, he spoke at Columbus in front of the Capitol Wednesday night, reaching Washington on Friday. The speeches made by Mr. Chase, together with one made in Baltimore on September 29 are printed in full in this publication.

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CHASE (SALMON P)

The Diary and Correspondence of Salmon P Chase. (Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1902. Vol. II) Washington: Government Printing Office. 1903.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 527.

In this volume are (1) a calendar of Chase letters heretofore printed, and a list of letters now printed; (2) diary of S. P Chase, from July 21, 1862, to October 12, 1862; (3) selected letters of Mr. Chase from 1846 to 1861; (4) letters from George S. Denison to Chase, 1862-1865, and (5) miscellaneous letters to Chase, 1842-1870. These bear upon the anti-slavery movement and politics in Ohio before and during the Rebellion, the

situation in Washington during the war and the reconstruction period. During the time covered by these writings of Mr. Chase, he was Governor of Ohio, United States Senator from Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

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CHIDLAW (BENJAMIN W)

A Thanksgiving sermon preached before the Thirty-Ninth O. V., U. S. A., at Camp Tod, Macon, Missouri, November 28, 1861, and a Sketch of the Regiment. By Rev. B. W Chidlaw, Chaplain. Cincinnati: George Crosby, publisher. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

The Thirty-Ninth was the first body of Ohio troops to encamp on Missouri soil, arriving in St. Louis August 20, 1861. Soon thereafter the regiment was divided, detachments being sent, with other troops, to different parts of that State to disperse the marauders and guard and defend Union people and property. At the time the Chaplain's eloquent and patriotic discourse was delivered, only five Ohio companies were at Camp Tod. The Chaplain's history of the regiment ends with December 21, 1861. He gives the names of the staff, field and band officers; shows the county or place where each company was organized (all in Southern Ohio), with the names of its officers; and also gives the names of all who had died, with the cause of death, to December 12, 1861.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison in August, 1861, to serve three years. Its record of service is as follows: New Madrid, Mo., March 3-5 and March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Tenn., April 8, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Atlanta Campaign, May 5 to September 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie) July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; River's Bridge, S. C., February 3-9, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 2-3, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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CINCINNATI Convention, October 18, 1864, for the Organization of a Peace Party upon State Rights, Jeffersonian, Democratic Principles, and for the promotion of peace and independent nomination for President and Vice President of the United States. Cincinnati, O.: n. p. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

The so-called Peace Convention of some fifty delegates met at Cincinnati on October 18th, and continued in session through the 19th. A committee of seven, J W Singleton and Josiah Snow of Illinois, Lafe Devlin of Indiana, William Cornell Jewett of Pennsylvania and Alex. Long, William Corry and I. J. Miller of Ohio, was selected to present resolutions and an address to the country. Mr. Long was offered the nomination for the Presidency, but declined. After adopting resolutions condemning both Lincoln and McClellan and the Republican and Democratic platforms and a very lengthy address, the Convention adjourned sine die, without making nominations. One of the resolutions stated "that for the welfare of our own laborers, as well as for the cause of truth, we declare that negro slavery among the mingled millions of Southern whites and blacks is the only condition of prosperous society."

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CIST (HENRY M.)

The Army of the Cumberland. By Henry M. Cist Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V ; A. A. G. on the staff of Major General Rosecrans, and the staff of Major General Thomas; Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1882.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 289, with Maps — 1 Folding and 5 Full Page.

General Cist, like Generals J. D. Cox, Lytle, Mitchel and Force, mingled scholarship with their military experience, indeed, they were scholars before they were soldiers. In this work we have a skilled and thorough history of the Army of the Cumberland from its formation to the end of the battles at Chattanooga, in November, 1863.

Henry M. Cist was born in Cincinnati, February 20, 1839, was graduated at Farmer's College, Oxford, Ohio, in 1858 and studied law. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth

Ohio Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the Fifty-Second Ohio Infantry and then to adjutant in the Seventy-Fourth Ohio Infantry and was post-adjutant of Camp Chase during the confinement of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. He afterward served as assistant adjutant-general of the army of the Cumberland under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas, and was brevetted brigadier-general. After the war he returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law. He was for many years secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He contributed to periodicals many articles on the Civil War, and edited the reports of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, comprised of seventeen volumes. He died at Rome, Italy, in 1902.

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CLARK (ALEXANDER)

Memorial Sermon preached on the National Funeral Day of Abraham Lincoln, Wednesday noon, April 19, 1865, at Union Chapel, Cincinnati. By Alexander Clark, pastor. Cincinnati: Masonic Review Office. (1865.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This discourse is an eloquent tribute to Mr. Lincoln. The speaker declared God demanded that the American people transmit their hallowed institutions to a hundred generations yet to come.

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CLARK (CHARLES T.)

Opdycke Tigers, 125th O. V I. A History of the Regiment and of the Campaigns and Battles of the Army of the Cumberland, by Charles T. Clark, Captain Co. F, 125th, O. V I. Published by direction of the 125th O. V I. Association. Columbus, Ohio: Spahr and Glenn. 1895.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 475, with 126 Portraits — 11 Full Page — 9 Illustrations, and 4 Maps.

One of the best of Ohio regimental histories; and the regiment was one of the best of Ohio regiments. It received its nickname — The "Opdycke Tigers" — for its heroic conduct on the battlefield of Chickamauga. It was on the second day of the battle, Sunday, September 20, 1863, when the regiment, fighting under the direct observation of its division commander, Gen. Thomas J. Wood, was called by him the name that it carried through and since the war. From that date the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth O. V I. seldom passed another command

without hearing such expressions as "There go the Tigers." "How are you Tigers?" "Go in Tigers."

The volume is typographically far above the ordinary regimental history in excellence. Its hundreds of portraits of commanders, officers, and men of the regiment add to its value and interest. Its literary style is of the best, and the description of the regiment's part in the battle of Chickamauga, as well as the general history narrated, stamps it as the work of a painstaking and attractive writer. It also contains the proceedings of the annual reunions to the date of publication, of the regiment, including the twelfth — July 3, and 4, 1895.

This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1862 and was organized by Colonel Emerson Opdycke of Trumbull County. It was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, October 17, 1865. It was distinguished for hard fighting whenever engaged. On various occasions its worth was publicly commended by its commanders. At the battle of Franklin, after the battle was over, General Thomas rode up and said: "Colonel Opdycke, your brigade saved the army at Franklin and saved Nashville" In addition to its numerous skirmishes it was engaged in the following battles: Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 14-15, 1864; Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 27 to June 4, 1864; Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14-15, 1864; Muddy Creek, Ga., June 18, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 19, 23 and 27, 1864; Nancy's Creek — Buck Head, Ga., July 18, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, July 28 to August 31, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-4, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

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CLARK (PETER H.)

The Black Brigade of Cincinnati, being a report of its labors and a muster-roll of its members; together with various orders, speeches, etc., relating to it, by Peter H. Clark. Cincinnati: Printed by Joseph B. Boyd. MDCCCLXIV.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A history of the patriotic part played by the colored men of Cincinnati in the defense of that city in 1862 when threatened

by the rebel attack of General John Morgan. The author refers to the Black Brigade as "the first organization of the colored people of the North actually employed for military purposes"

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CLARKE (R. W.)

Reply to the Speech of Hon. C. A. White, made in Congress, on the Proposed Constitutional Amendments. January, 1865. By R. W Clarke, Member of Congress for the Sixth District of Ohio. Washington: n. p. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A campaign speech made in his canvass for election against Mr. White. The latter's speech in Congress is reviewed, criticised and answered. Mr. Clarke was a member of the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses and a prominent Republican of Clermont County.

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CLARKE (R. W.)

Reconstruction. Speech of Hon. R. W Clarke, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 24, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A plea for the freedmen and in general an advocacy of the reconstruction laws.

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CLARKE (READER W.)

The Rebellion, its Causes, its Cure. Speech of Hon. Reader W Clarke, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

An interesting review of the political events leading up to the Rebellion and a discussion of the attitude of the Southern States after the war. He also criticises President Johnson and takes the same view of the political situation as Senator Wade and the other radical members of the Republican party.

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COCHRAN (JOHN S.)

Bonnie Belmont. A Historical Romance of the Days of Slavery and the Civil War. By Judge John S. Cochran. (Wheeling, W Va.: Wheeling News Lith. Co. 1907.)

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 291, with 14 Full Page Portraits and Illustrations.

Under the thin disguise of romance, the author has written a stirring history and a touching story of ante-bellum days in Southeastern Ohio. The underground railroad, the slave auction and the call to arms in 1861 are pictured in a vivid and faithful narrative. The events are all historical and in some cases the names of the actors are not even assumed but are given in fact.

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COCHRAN (WILLIAM C.)

General Jacob Dolson Cox. Early Life and Military Services. William C. Cochran. Oberlin: The Bibliotheca Sacra Company (1901.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

This is the best biographical study of General Cox for the period covered. It is written with authority and is scholarly in style; it gives a fine view of the character and early life of one of the great soldiers of the State. This was originally delivered as a patriotic address at Oberlin, Ohio, February 22, 1901.

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COGGESHALL (WM. T.)

The Impending Contest. The Issues of the Campaign. The Question for True Union Men. Shellabarger and Cox Contrasted. Springfield, Ohio: The Springfield Republic. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

A comparison of the political records and principles of two opposing candidates for Congress in the Seventh Ohio District — Samuel Shellabarger and Samuel S. Cox.

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COGGESHALL (WILLIAM T.)

Ohio's Prosperity Social and Material; An Argument Against Rebellion, applied to the Duty of Citizens. By William T. Coggeshall, Editor of the Springfield (Ohio) Republic. Published by the State Union Executive Committee. Springfield, Ohio, 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This essay, for such it is, and it is a truly literary production, was written to demonstrate that the primary and organic principles on which the State of Ohio is founded are radically antagonistic to slavery and the policy of secession. It was widely circulated in the Brough-Vallandigham campaign.

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COGGESHALL (WILLIAM T.)

Lincoln Memorial. The Journeys of Abraham Lincoln, from Springfield to Washington, 1861, as President-elect; and from Washington to Springfield, 1865, as President martyred, comprising an account of public ceremonies on the entire route, and full details of both journeys. By William T. Coggeshall. Published for the benefit of the Ohio Soldiers' Monument Fund. Columbus: Published by the Ohio State Journal. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 327, with Portrait of Lincoln.

Contains full account of Mr. Lincoln's receptions and speeches in Ohio on his way to his inauguration. His two speeches in Cincinnati, two in Columbus and one in Cleveland are given in full. It also contains detailed accounts of the funeral obsequies at Cleveland and Columbus.

The book is exceedingly scarce. The author was one of Ohio's noted literary men and enjoyed a well deserved reputation as a journalist and writer. He was State Librarian in 1856-62 and editor of the Ohio State Journal when he wrote this volume.

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COMMEMORATION (THE) of the Lincoln Centenary by the Ohio Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States at their Headquarters, February 12, 1909. Douglas A. Brown, Official Reporter. (Cincinnati: n. p 1909.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

Contains valuable historical and reminiscential matter relating to the Civil War, as well as a brief history of the Loyal Legion. Personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln are given by Captain Albert C. Thompson, Judge of the United States District Court, Cincinnati; Major W H. Chamberlin and Asa B. Isham. The address of the anniversary — "An Appreciation of President Lincoln," was delivered by Companion Frederick A. Henry, Judge Eighth Circuit Court, of Cleveland, Ohio.

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COMMISSARY GENERAL

Annual Report of the Commissary General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1861. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1861. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Pages 537 564.)

This is the only report of the work of the Commissary General made during the War. When the call for volunteers was made by the President, April 15, 1861, the State was without any organized subsistence department. This emergency was creditably met as shown by this report. October 1st, 1861, the General Government assumed all expense of subsisting troops and the business of the Commissary General's office closed. The report contains statistics of subsistence commutations of rations and contingent expenses. A list of the camps of the State, twenty-one in number, is given with the names of the contractors furnishing the supplies. The average cost per ration was 14.18 cents, and 650,000 complete rations were furnished by the State.

Report made by Columbus Delano, Commissary General.

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COMPLETE ACCOUNT (A) of the John Morgan Raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio in July, 1863. Published by Flora E. Simmons, 1863. (Rochester, N. Y.: Evening Express Print. 1863.)

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 95.

This is the first publication treating of Morgan's Raid in Ohio, being published immediately after the event. It is extremely scarce. The daily papers of that period are evidently the basis of its information, as it contains letters from the scene of action from the Cincinnati Gazette, Cleveland Herald and Richmond Enquirer. It contains a full list of the officers of General Morgan's command that were imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary with their leader. Pen pictures of General Morgan, Colonel Basil W Duke and other Confederate leaders are also included in this interesting pamphlet.

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CONNELL (J M.)

Address of the Ohio Soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland to the People of Ohio. By Col. J. M. Connell, and Response of the People of the Northwest Ohio to the Soldiers of Ohio. Toledo: Pelton and Waggoner, Printers, 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

This address urges the election of John Brough for Governor in 1863. The soldiers of Ohio in the field, regardless of politics, were opposed to Vallandigham and it was to aid in his defeat that this publication was circulated.

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CONNELLY (T. W)

History of the Seventieth Ohio Regiment, from its organization to its mustering out. By T. W Connelly, of Company G. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peak Bros., 110 East Pearl street.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 182, with Appendix V, with 10 Full Page Portraits.

A very readable story of the services, marches and battles of this regiment, which reported to General Sherman at Padu-

cah, Ky., in February, 1862, and from that time until the close of the war was a part of the grand army commanded by that great General. At Shiloh, Chattanooga, Atlanta and the March to the Sea, this regiment did its full duty and its historian has in faithful and interesting style recorded its trials and experiences. It participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23-25, 1863; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; New Hope Church Ga., June 2, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie), July 22, 1864; Ezra Church, Ga., (Second Sortie), July 28, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Statesboro, Ga., December 4, 1864; Fort McCallister, Ga., December 13, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16-20, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865; and was with General Sherman in the March to the Sea.

This regiment was raised in Southern Ohio, principally from Adams and Brown counties. The appendix contains the list of the officers of the Regimental Association from its organization, November 27, 1885, to October 15, 1901. The volume has no date of publication but was evidently printed in 1902.

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CONSTITUTION, By-Laws, Roster and History of the 97th O. V I. Regimental Association.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 60.

This regiment was recruited from the counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Coshocton and Muskingum. This little pamphlet, without date or place of publication, contains a very brief but complete history of the regiment. Its too short narrative shows that it took honorable part in the following battles Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Dalton, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Adairsville, Ga., May 17-18, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Special Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864; General Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta Ga., (Siege of) July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

The regiment was mustered into service September 2, 1862, and discharged at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1865. It saw hard and frequent fighting. During its campaign it was under fire two hundred days and in the battles named it lost one hundred and thirteen officers and men killed, and five hundred and sixty wounded.

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CONSTITUTION, and By-Laws of the Ohio Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, together with a Register of Members, and Proceedings at the Reunion held at Cincinnati, September 14, 15, 16, 1881. Organized at Columbus, August 11, 1880. Re-organized at Cincinnati, September 15, 1881. Columbus: Ohio State Journal Printing Establishment. 1882.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 62.

The register contains the place and date of capture and time of imprisonment of each member, with present residence and post office address.

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CONSTITUTION, and Roster of the 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association. Adopted September 12th, 1888. Chillicothe, Ohio Daily News Book and Job Rooms, 1889.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8 and XIV

Contains also the proceedings of the First Annual Reunion held at Columbus, Ohio, September 11-12, 1888, with list of officers elected.

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COOPER (CHARLES R.)

Chronological and Alphabetical Record of the Engagements of the Great Civil War with the casualties on both sides and full and exhaustive statistics and tables of the Army and Navy, Military Prisons, National Cemeteries, etc., etc. Compiled from the Official Records of the War Department and Confederate Archives, Washington, D. C. By Charles R. Cooper, late Sixty-Seventh Ohio V V Milwaukee, Wis.: W Caxton Press. 1904.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 211, with Portraits.

In this volume may be found all the official statistical information relating to Ohio military organizations during the Civil War compiled by one of their number.

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CORRY (W M.)

Against the Degradation of the States: An Oration delivered before the Peace Democracy, at Canton, Stark County, Ohio, July 4, 1863, by W M. Corry. Cincinnati: Published at the request of the Democrats. MDCCCLXIII.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

A learned argument in favor of State Rights, charging the tariff as one of the causes of Secession, and favoring peace with and recognition of the South.

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CORWIN (R. M.)

Loyal Publications of National Union Association of Ohio. No. 8. Cincinnati, September, 1864. Address by Major R. M. Corwin, late Judge Advocate on Staff of Major General Fremont. Delivered before National Union Association, September 6, 1864. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, Printers. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

Delivered at Cincinnati in the presidential campaign for Mr. Lincoln's re-election. It was in support of the President's candidacy, at a time when Major Corwin's former chief, General John C. Fremont, was a candidate himself for the presidency on a ticket opposed to the administration. This speech was of especial importance and weight at that time.

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CORWIN (THOMAS)

Speech of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, January 23 and 24, 1860. Washington: n. p. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 30.

The Thirty-Sixth Congress to which Mr. Corwin had been elected as Representative, met on Monday, December 5, 1859.

There was an unprecedented delay in the organization of the House. The Republicans supported Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, for Speaker, but no party had a clear majority. The slavery question was injected after the first ballot, by Hon. John B. Clark, of Missouri, who offered a resolution condemning a book entitled, "The Impending Crisis of the South — How to Meet It," by Hinton R. Helper, and declaring that no member who had indorsed the book was worthy of the Speakership. Mr. Sherman and a large majority of the Republicans had commended it to the public. It was in the general discussion on Slavery, the John Brown Raid and Secession that Mr. Corwin delivered this, one of his longest speeches. It is rambling, and lacks continuity and conviction. His only fixed declarations relate to opposition to the extension of slavery. A vein of his inimitable humor runs through the speech. It lacks the force, earnestness and love of principle apparent in the declarations of others, on both sides, on the momentous public questions.

Thomas Corwin was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 29, 1794. He removed with his parents to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, in 1798. Was elected to the Twenty-Second Congress in 1830 from the Second District. Had served one term in the Ohio Legislature. In 1832 under another apportionment he was elected to the Twenty-Third congress and was successively elected to the Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth. In 1840 resigned from Congress to become Governor of Ohio to which office he had been elected that year. Was defeated for re-election by Wilson Shannon in 1842. In 1844 he was elected by a Whig legislature to the United States Senate. His most famous speech, indeed one of the most famous in the annals of the Senate was that against the Mexican War. It was right and courageous but unpopular. He served as Senator until July, 1850, when he was made Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-Sixth Congress and in 1860 was re-elected to the Thirty-Seventh Congress. He resigned to accept the position of Minister to Mexico in which he served until 1864. He died at Washington, December 18, 1865.

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CORWIN (THOMAS)

Thirty-Sixth Congress, 2d Session. House of Representatives. Report No. 31. Reports of the Select Committee of Thirty-Three on the Disturbed Condition of the Country. Washington: Thomas H. Ford, Printer. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 71.

This is one of the most important official documents of the Civil War period. The majority report was written by Hon. Thomas Corwin and is full of conciliatory recommendations looking to the prevention of secession. The various minority reports were written by other members of the Committee.

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CORWIN (THOMAS)

State of the Union. Speech of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 21, 1861. Washington: Printed by Henry Polkinhorn. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

When the second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress met in December, 1860, after the election but before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln the agitated condition of the country engaged the attention of both branches. A "committee of thirty-three" members, consisting of one from each state was appointed by the Speaker on the vote of the House. It tried to formulate some plan of conciliation or compromise. In the perilous condition in the interest of peace it proposed in its report, (1) An amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no amendment having for its object any interference with slavery in the States shall ever be made, unless the same shall originate with a slave state and be assented to by all the States. (2) An act for the admission of New Mexico as a slave state without further action of Congress. (3) An amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law, so that it shall be more efficient for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and (4) An amendment of the act for the rendition of fugitives from justice, so as to give the Federal Court exclusive jurisdiction, and make the indictment *prima facie* evidence against the accused. Mr. Corwin in this speech urged in the interest of conciliation all four of these propositions. He was willing to do anything to preserve the Union and call back the seceding States. This was his last formal speech in Congress. The spirit and tone of the Northern Congressmen in this session was almost appealing in their desire to prevent secession; even an amendment to the Constitution preventing Congress from ever abolishing, or interfering with slavery was adopted by the Senate and House. But before it could be ratified by the States all efforts at conciliation were lost by reason of the Southern States seceding. Only two states, Maryland and Ohio, gave their assent to the amendment. All these compromise propositions Mr. Corwin was foremost in advocating.

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COWEN (B. R.) AND COLLINS (WM. R.)

Memorial Addresses of Companion Brevet Brigadier General B. R. Cowen and Companion Wm. R. Collins. Delivered at the Annual Memorial Service, Commandery of Ohio, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Cincinnati, May 3, 1903. Cincinnati: n. p. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Both of these addresses pay tribute to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the defenders of the Union, but they both glory in the blessing of a united country and give thanks for the reconciliation evident in the North and South.

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COWEN (BENJAMIN RUSH)

Abraham Lincoln. An Appreciation. By One Who Knew Him. Benjamin Rush Cowen, Brevet Brigadier General, Paymaster U. S. Army, 1861-4; Adjutant General of Ohio, 1864-8; Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1871-6. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co. 1909.

Boards. 12 mo. pp. 63.

On account of his official position as Adjutant General of Ohio and his previous life long acquaintance with Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, the author came in frequent contact with President Lincoln, particularly in the summer of 1864. In these pages he gives his personal observations and a critical estimate of the great war President. It is this phase that gives the work special value. General Cowen was born at Moorfield, Ohio, August 15, 1831. He began his active life as a journalist. He entered the army the day Fort Sumter was taken, and served as Paymaster in West Virginia and with the Army of the Potomac until after the first battle of Bull Run. He was elected Secretary of State of Ohio in 1861. In January. 1864, he became Adjutant General of Ohio and held that position until after the close of the war. Under President Grant he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Later he had official experience with the Indians of the West. He has written, "Our Beacon Light" (1884); "Our Civilization, the Product of Christianity" (1889); "Do Missions Pay" (1891) He died at Cincinnati in 1908.

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Cox (J. D.)

Reconstruction and the Relation of the Races in the United States. Letter from a committee at Oberlin to Gen. J. D. Cox, the Union candidate for Governor. Gen. Cox's Response. Columbus, Ohio: State Journal Steam Press. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

Gen. Cox is asked in this letter "1st. Are you in favor of modifying our Constitution so as to give the elective franchise to colored men? 2nd. In the reorganization of the Southern States, should the elective franchise be secured to the colored people?" The answer is able, but does not reply categorically to the questions asked. It is a patriotic appeal to the radical correspondents to let the General Government and time solve the race question in the South. Some of Gen. Cox's declarations are prophetic in his ideas of the future of the colored race.

Jacob D. Cox was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1828, while his parents were temporarily sojourning in that place. Removed to Ohio in 1846 and was graduated at Oberlin College in 1851. In 1859-61 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. He entered the army April 23, 1861, and three weeks later received a commission as brigadier general, and was assigned to Western Virginia. He served with distinction throughout the war; was commissioned major general. Was Governor of Ohio, 1866-7, and Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's cabinet. He died at Magnolia, Massachusetts, August 4, 1900. He ranks high as a military scholar and author, and is the first of Ohio's contributors to the literature of the Civil War.

In addition to the books and pamphlets listed and annotated in this work, General Cox has written many historical and critical articles and reviews relating to the Civil War, which have appeared in periodicals and compiled works.

To the *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,* (The Century Co., New York, 1887), he contributed the following articles: War Preparations in the North, I. 84; McClellan in West Virginia, I. 126; West Virginia Operations under Fremont, II. 278; Forcing Fox's Gap and Turner's Gap, II. 583; Battle of Antietam, II. 260. To *Sketches of War History,* (Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1888) he contributed The Surrender of Johnston's Army, II. 247. For the British Supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1900) he wrote the article on General Sherman. The following articles appeared in the *American Historical Review* (New York): Life of General George Gordon Meade, April 1898; Life of Oliver P Morton, April 1899; The

Life of Abraham Lincoln, July 1900; in *The Bugle,* (Cincinnati) A Model Soldier, December 16, 1884; in the *Atlantic Monthly,* (Boston), Why the Men of '61 Fought for the Union, March, 1892; in the *Century Magazine,* (New York) Why the Confederacy Failed, February, 1897

For many years General Cox regularly reviewed in the *Nation* (New York) the current literature of the Civil War. These reviews form an important contribution to the military history of the country and are valuable in acquiring a complete knowledge of the events of the Rebellion period, on account of their official and historical accuracy His contributions to this periodical with the date of publication are as follows: General Joseph E. Johnston's Narrative, May 21, 1874; General Sherman's Memoirs, June 10 and 17, 1875; Boynton's Review of Sherman, November 25 and December 2, 1875; Albert Sidney Johnston, September 26 and October 3, 1878; General Richard Taylor's Reminiscences, April 24, 1879; General Hood's Memoirs, March 25 and April 1, 1880; Jefferson Davis and The Confederacy. July 7 and 14, 1881; Van Horne's Life of General Thomas, October 19, 1882; Curtis's Buchanan, September 27 and October 4, 1883; Mr. Seward's Diplomacy, November 29, 1883; General Buell, October 2, 1884; Keyes' Reminiscences, November 13, 1884; General Grant, July 30, 1885; General Hazen's Military Memoirs, November 5, 1885; Grant's Memoirs, Volume I, February 25, 1886; The Fight for Missouri, April 15, 1886; Grant's Memoirs, Volume II, July 1, 1886; McClellan's Own Story, January 20 and 27, 1887; Robert E. Lee, April 14 and 21, 1887; Daring and Suffering, November 2, 1887; Crawford's Story of Sumter, January 5, 1888; General Ormsby Mitchel, January 19 and 26, 1888; Philip H. Sheridan, August 9, 1888; Grant and The Potomac Army, October 4, 1888; The Comte de Paris's History of the Civil War, November 8, 1888; Sheridan's Memoirs, January 31, 1889; Jefferson Davis, December 12, 1889; Nicolay and Hay's Lincoln, January 1 and 8, 1891; General Sherman, February 19, 1891; General Johnston, March 26, 1891; Campaign and Battle of Manassas, June 11, 1891; Memoir of Life of Joseph E Johnston, December 3, 1891; The Battle of Gettysburg, January 7, 1892; A Brave Black Regiment, February 11, 1892; Stonewall Jackson, March 3, 1892; Butler's Book, March 10, 1892; History of the 19th Army Corps, June 23, 1892; Allan's Army of Northern Virginia, February 2, 1893; General Smith's Reply to Butler's Book, May 25, 1893; Piatt and Boynton's Thomas, November 2 and 9, 1893; General Johnston, December 21, 1893; Another Life of General Thomas, February 15, 1894; General Polk, April 19, 1894; The Sherman Letters, October 11, 1894; General Lee, November 15, 1894; Ropes' Civil War, November 22, 1894; Following the Greek Cross, December 13, 1894; Federal and Confederate

Forces, December 20, 1894; Confederate Statistics Once More, January 24, 1895; General Hancock, March 7, 1895; From Manassas to Appomattox, February 13, 1896; Reconstruction During the Civil War, February 27, 1896; The Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville, January 21, 1897; Lee, Johnston and Davis, December 23, 1897; Schofield's "Forty Six Years", April 28, 1898; General Meade, June 9, 1898; The Army Chaplain, October 27, 1898; Henderson's Stonewall Jackson, November 24 and December 1, 1898; Ropes' Civil War, March 9, 1899; Gorham's Stanton, June 29, 1899; Wise of Virginia, July 20, 1899; Wyeth's Forrest, November 23, 1899; Schouler's History of the Civil War, March 1, 1900; Hart's Chase, March 15, 1900; East Tennessee and the Civil War; March 29, 1900; Bancroft's Seward, April 26 and May 3, 1900; Fiske's Mississippi Valley in the Civil War, June 21, 1900.

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Cox (Jacob D.)

Inaugural Address of Jacob D. Cox, Governor of Ohio, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives, Jan. 8, 1866. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

A scholarly discussion of national affairs, unusual for an inaugural address. Governor Cox pleads for a conservative and constructive policy in dealing with the people of the States lately in rebellion from the Government.

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Cox (J. D.)

Speech of Gov J. D. Cox at Columbus, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866. Duty to the Country demands firm allegiance to the Union Party. Columbus, Ohio: Glenn & Heide, Printers. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A political speech in which Governor Cox reviews the record of both parties during the Civil War and pleads for the maintenance of the Union party on the ground that no other can be safely entrusted to properly carry out the results of the war. More scholarly and logical than the usual campaign speech.

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Cox (J. D.)

Annual Message of the Governor of Ohio, to the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly at the Adjourned session, commencing January 2, 1867 Columbus: L. D. Myers & Bro. State Printers, 1867

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23 and 46 of Accompanying Documents.

The military portion of this message relates to the Bureau of Soldiers' Claims at Washington; Military claims of the State against the General Government; reduction of military offices, the Soldiers' Home and Military Cemeteries. The accompanying documents contain two interesting reports by D. W Tolford, State Agent, one "Relative to Union officers' and soldiers' burial in the vicinity of the late principal Camps, Posts and Hospitals in the State of Ohio", and the other "Relative to Confederate Prisoners of War buried in the vicinity of the late Military Prisons in the State of Ohio"

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Cox (J. D.)

Annual Message of the Governor of Ohio, to the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly at the session commencing January 6, 1868. Columbus: L. D Myers & Bro., State Printers. 1868.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 18 and 34 of Accompanying Documents.

The only reference to the Civil War is in the discussion of claims of citizens of the State against the Government for services rendered and money expended in the recruiting, feeding, transporting and clothing Ohio volunteers and militia during the time prior to the mustering of such troops into the service of the United States. Claims growing out of the "Morgan Raid" and claims of individual soldiers for back pay and bounty are also given attention. With this message of Governor Cox, the official military literature for the Civil War period comes to an end.

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Cox (JACOB D.)

The Second Battle of Bull Run, as connected with the Fitz-John Porter Case. A paper read before the Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers of Cincinnati, February 28,

1882, by Jacob D. Cox, late Major Gen. commanding 23rd Army Corps. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1882.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 124.

After reviewing in a critical manner the incidents of the battle the author discusses the Fitz-John Porter case and holds against that general. His opinion is that that officer did not do his duty and that he disobeyed the orders given. The appendix contains official reports, dispatches and testimony to sustain the writer's conclusions.

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COX (JACOB D.)

Atlanta. By Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., late Major General Commanding Twenty-Third Army Corps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1882.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. VII and 273, with 7 Maps — 4 Full Page.

General Cox is the ablest and most scholarly of the military writers of Ohio. His writings are for soldiers and historical students rather than for popular reading. He ranks among the first of the Civil War historians in our national literature.

This volume records the movements of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Ohio, under Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the operations around the latter places, and gives a full and vivid narrative of the battle of Atlanta. In the campaign of Atlanta, General Cox commanded the Third Division of the Twenty-Third Army Corps.

Ohio regiments and commanders were conspicuous in all the movements and battles herein described. Major General William T Sherman was Commander-in-Chief; Major General J. B. McPherson was Commander of the Army of the Tennessee; Major General David S. Stanley, Commander of the Fourth Army Corps; Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox, Commander of the Twenty-Third Army Corps;. Manning F Force, John W Fuller, William B. Hazen, Mortimer D. Leggett, Thomas J. Wood and Charles R. Woods were Division Commanders; R. N. Adams, Samuel Beatty, John R. Bond, P E. Burke, John S. Casement, Charles Candy, George P Este, William H. Gibson, C. G. Harker, Theodore Jones, Wells S. Jones, Isaac M. Kirby, Daniel McCook, N. C. McLean, John G. Mitchell, Emerson Opdycke, Sidney Post, B. F. Potts, J. W Reilly, James S. Robinson, Robert K. Scott, John R. Sprague, Silas A. Strickland, Jacob E. Taylor, F Van Derveer, Charles C. Walcutt, G. F Wiles and William B. Woods were Brigade Commanders.

It was at the battle of Atlanta on the 22nd of July 1863 that Gen. J. B. McPherson, an Ohio general was killed.

Appendices B. and C. contain the full organization of the Federal and Confederate Armies under the command of Generals W T Sherman and Joseph E. Johnston respectively

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COX (JACOB D.)

The March to the Sea. Franklin and Nashville. By Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., late Major General commanding Twenty-Third Army Corps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1882.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. IX and 265, with 10 Maps — 4 Full Page.

A splendid narration of the great game of war as conducted by General Sherman in his march to the sea, as well as the movements in Tennessee culminating in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, all of which were largely participated in by Ohio regiments. Gen. Cox in this work has drawn largely from the official records of the Rebellion and from its unpublished archives.

In the organization of the Federal forces commanded by General Thomas at the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1865, General Cox gives the following Ohio regiments: Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Sixth, Forty-First, Forty-Fifth, Forty-Ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-First, Sixty-Fourth, Sixty-Fifth, Seventy-First, Seventy-Second, Ninetieth, Ninety-Third, Ninety-Fifth, Ninety-Seventh, Ninety-Ninth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-Third, One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth, One Hundred and Eighty-Second, and One Hundred and Eighty-Third; First Ohio Light Artillery, Batteries D, E and G; Ohio Batteries, Sixth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth; and Seventh Ohio Cavalry.

In the march to the sea and through the Carolinas under General Sherman, the following Ohio Regiments formed a part of the organization of the armies: Fifth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First, Twenty-Seventh, Twenty-Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-First, Thirty-Second, Thirty-Third, Thirty-Seventh, Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, Forty-Third, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Seventh, Fifty-Second, Fifty-Third, Fifty-

Fourth, Fifty-Fifth, Fifty-Seventh, Sixty-First, Sixty-Third, Sixty-Sixth, Sixty-Eighth, Sixty-Ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fourth, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Eighth, Seventy-Ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-First, Eighty-Second, Eighty-Ninth, Ninety-Second, Ninety-Fourth, Ninety-Eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-First, One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth, One Hundred and Eightieth, and One Hundred and Eighty-First Infantry; First Ohio Squadron, and Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Ohio Cavalry; First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery C, and Fifteenth Ohio Battery.

The volume is written with a fulness of military detail peculiar to General Cox and is one of the best of his histories.

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COX (JACOB D.)

The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. A Monograph. By Jacob D. Cox, late Major General commanding Twenty-Third Army Corps. With Maps. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1897.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. X and 351, with 2 Full Page and 2 Folding Maps.

An extremely technical and critical history of this battle and it shows Gen. Cox at his best as a military historian. His knowledge of details and his description of every movement on the field is an interesting feature of this work. The appendix contains reports on the battle by Generals Schofield, Cox, (who commanded the Third Division of the Twenty-Third Army Corps) Wood and Stanley.

In the last two chapters (XX and XXI) Gen. Cox devotes himself to controversial points which have arisen concerning the battle as to who was in command on the main line of defense — himself or General Stanley.

Many Ohio regiments participated in this battle and the author faithfully records their movements.

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COX (JACOB DOLSON)

Military Reminiscences of the Civil War. By Jacob Dolson Cox, A. M., LL. D., formerly Major General commanding Twenty-Third Army Corps. Vol. I. April 1861—

November, 1863. Vol. II. November, 1863—June, 1865. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900.

Cloth. 8 vo. Vol. I, pp. XVII and 549, with Full Page Portrait and 8 Maps. Vol. II, XVI and 596, with Full Page Portrait and 9 Maps.

A work of high literary merit and one of the best contributions to American military literature. It is unprejudiced, and notwithstanding its personal character, it is remarkably free from anything like self-glorification. It is more a history of the campaigns in which General Cox participated, than of his own individual career. He commences with the exciting period of the firing on Fort Sumter and from thenceforward it is a smooth, comprehensive and critical narrative of the Civil War as he saw it from his point of participation.

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COX (S. S.)

Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in reply to Hon. Thomas Corwin on the Election of Speaker. Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 8, 1859. Washington: Printed by Lemuel Towers. 1859.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Mr. Corwin, having addressed the House in favor of the election of John Sherman as Speaker, Mr Cox replies, dwelling largely on Ohio politics. He charges the Republicans of Ohio with being opposed to the enforcement of law and the constitution. He severely criticises Governor Chase for his attitude on the Fugitive Slave Law, and discusses the refusal of the Republicans to nominate Judge Swan as Judge of the Supreme Court by reason of his decision recognizing that law. This speech gives a view of the political situation in Ohio on the questions that presaged the Civil War, and may be regarded as the first of Mr. Cox's contributions to the literature on that subject.

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COX (S. S.)

Conciliation and Nationality: Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 14, 1861. Washington: Lemuel Towers. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

In this speech Mr. Cox takes the position that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to make concessions to the Southern

States, then in process of secession. He presents what may be called the conservative Union Democratic sentiment of the North. He characterizes secession "in theory or practice as moral treason to patriotism and good government" He says, "If the South press the one hard over-mastering question upon the North and follow it up with seizure of forts and revenues, cannonading of our vessels, and other aggressive acts, without giving an opportunity for conciliation, there will be no power in the conservatism of the North to restrain the people. No sacrifice will be considered too great to make in the protection and defense of the Union" The speech proposes no plan, however, for a basis of conciliation; it is rather an appeal to the South to remain in the Union. As to S. S. Cox, see "Cox, (William Van Zandt) and Northrup (Milton Harlow)"

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Cox (S. S.)

The Republic Abroad. Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 17, 1861. Washington: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A patriotic appeal for justice on the part of the United States in dealing with foreign vessels seized by National authority on the high seas. The speech was made on the question of relieving the owner of the British ship Perthshire which was detained for a supposed breach of the blockade.

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Cox (S. S.)

Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in Vindication of Gen. McClellan from the Attacks of Congressional War Critics. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1862. Washington: Towers & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This is a response to an attack on General McClellan by an Ohio member of Congress made a few days before. See "Gurley, J. A." It is one of Mr. Cox's most brilliant war speeches. He ably defends the commanding general and his policy, and with humor and sarcasm ridicules Mr. Gurley as effectively as Tom Corwin did Gen. Crary in his famous militia speech. In

both instances the critics aspired to superior military knowledge and both fell victims to crushing ridicule.

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COX (S. S.)

Emancipation and its Results — Is Ohio to be Africanized? Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 6, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Herein Mr. Cox charges that the war is being carried on with emancipation of the negro as the dominant purpose, and not the preservation of the Union. He opposes the abolition of slavery, and claims its result will be disastrous to Ohio because it will be made the home of thousands of free negroes by immigration and will add a population that will be "vicious, indolent and improvident." He dwells at length on the character of the free negro settlements in Greene, Brown and other counties of Ohio, claiming that they are deleterious to the white population. He objects to the distribution of the colored race among the people of the free states because it will effect free white labor and detract from the prosperity of the various communities.

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COX (S. S.)

Meaning of the Elections of 1862. Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 15, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The result of the October elections in the Northern States was adverse to Mr. Lincoln's policies, and he was much disappointed and discouraged for a time. The five great free states of the North, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York were lost to the Republicans. In the selection of the Congressional representatives in these five leading states, the Administration had only forty, while the opposition secured fifty members. This revulsion of public sentiment was largely due to President Lincoln's Monitory Proclamation of Emancipation issued on the 22nd of September, 1862, and which was to go into effect January 1, 1863.

Mr. Cox in this speech passes in criticism all the events of

the war, and charges that the elections are the people's condemnation of Mr. Lincoln. It is strictly a partisan, but nevertheless an adroit and effective speech for the hour. He pleads for peace, and calls for a national convention representing all the states to consider it.

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Cox (Samuel S.)

Puritanism in Politics. Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, before the Democratic Union Association, January 13, 1863. New York: Van Evrie, Horton & Co. 1863.

Pamphlet 8 vo. pp. 14.

An extremely bitter criticism of the people of New England. He declared that the "arrogant, selfish, narrow and Puritan policy" of New England dominated the Government, and that hatred for such policies was liable to develop into civil war in the North. He declared that Abolition had made Union between the North and South an impossibility. and that New England allowed the war to begin when it could have prevented it. The speech is full of historical references to the government policies and literature of the Puritans. It created a great sensation at the time, and it was severely referred to by the "New York Tribune," Henry Ward Beecher and the "Atlantic Monthly."

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Cox (S. S.)

The Conscription Bill. Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 26, 1863. Washington: Towers, print. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

This speech was made when the House had under consideration the bill to call out the National forces, and Mr. Cox opposes the conscription because, he claims, that the war is carried on to destroy slavery and not to preserve the Union. He bitterly criticizes President Lincoln, and denounces him for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

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Cox (S. S.)

Shall the Constitution be Repealed? Confiscation or Conciliation? Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, on the

Joint Resolution Explanatory of the Confiscation Act. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 14, 1864. Washington, D. C.: Gibson Bros., Printers. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Opposes the confiscation of the property of rebels on the grounds of public policy and unconstitutionality. Cites numerous legal authorities to sustain the position.

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COX (SAMUEL S.)

Miscegenation or Amalgamation. Fate of the Freedman. Speech of Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 17, 1864. Washington, D. C.: Printed at the Office of "The Constitutional Union," No. 330 E Street. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

The House, having under consideration the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen Affairs, this speech was delivered in opposition. It is sensational in its criticisms of Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley and other leading Abolitionists, charging that they favored the amalgamation of the black and white races. Mr Cox contends that this condition will inevitably result from the emancipation of the negro.

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COX (SAMUEL S.)

Free Debate in Congress Threatened — Abolition Leaders and their Revolutionary Schemes Unmasked. Speech of Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 6, 1864. Washington, D. C.: Office of the "Constitutional Union." 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

A defense of the right of Hon. Alexander Long to free debate in the House. For his utterances on the floor a resolution was introduced by the Speaker to expel him (Long); his declarations favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy being the grounds of this action. See "Long, Alexander," "Schenck, Robert C.," and "Wood, Fernando." Mr. Cox in this temperate and effective speech stated the position of the major-

ity of Mr. Long's Democratic colleagues. He claimed that the proposed action of the House was an unwarranted invasion of the rights of individual Representatives.

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COX (SAMUEL S.)

Eight years in Congress from 1857–1865. Memoirs and Speeches. By Samuel S. Cox. New York: D. Appleton and Company 443 and 445 Broadway. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. V and 442, with Full Page Portrait.

The author represented the Columbus, Ohio, district in Congress for eight years and was one of the ablest and most brilliant of its members. He was a pronounced Democrat opposed to secession. He, in the main, voted to aid the Lincoln administration in maintaining the Federal authority over the insurgent states. At the same time he was one of Mr. Lincoln's bitterest critics and was the friend and supporter of C. L. Vallandigham in his opposition to the war and in his advocacy of peace.

This volume is a valuable contribution to the political history of the Civil War. Covering the period of approaching hostilities and actual conflict, the author's memoirs and speeches give a vivid idea of the position of the Democratic party during that time.

The speeches are of remarkable literary excellence and show a wide range of culture and knowledge. Regardless of his standpoint, it can be said that he never addressed the House on any subject that he did not exhaust and illumine.

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COX (SAMUEL S.)

Union—Disunion—Reunion. Three decades of Federal legislation. 1855 to 1885. Personal and Historical Memories of Events Preceding, During and Since the American Civil War, Involving Slavery and Secession, Emancipation, and Reconstruction, with Sketches of Prominent Actors During These Periods, by Samuel S. Cox, member of Congress for twenty-four years. Illustrated with thirty-six portraits engraved on steel expressly for this work. San Francisco, Cal.: Occidental Publishing Co., 1886.

Sheep. 8 vo. pp. 726.

The first decade begins with the organization of the Republican party at Pittsburg in the year 1855, the second with the period of Reconstruction in 1865, and the third with the inauguration and reinstatement of civil power in the South in 1875. For thirty years a complete history of the politics of the country is given from a Democratic standpoint. The work is invaluable to the historical student in acquiring full and disinterested knowledge of all sides of the questions, causing, and arising out of the Civil War. It is written in the most fascinating style, indeed too fascinating for historical accuracy. It seems to have been the purpose of the author to suit both sides of the conflict; nevertheless, one cannot get elsewhere a full conception of the period of which it treats from a Bourbon point of view.

Throughout the work are the charming personal recollections of the author for the period of his twenty-four years in Congress which lend a literary flavor that adds to its value and attractiveness.

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COX (WILLIAM VAN ZANDT) AND NORTHRUP (MILTON HARLOW)

Life of Samuel Sullivan Cox, by his nephew, William Van Zandt Cox and his friend, Milton Harlow Northrup, with illustrations. Syracuse, N. Y: M. H. Northrup, Publisher. 1899.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 280, with 8 Full Page Portraits and 18 Full Page Illustrations.

This is a biography of a man who in his day was one of the best known of the public men of Ohio. Samuel Sullivan Cox was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824, graduated from Brown University in 1846 and became editor of the Ohio "Statesman" at Columbus, Ohio, in 1853. It was while editor of this paper that he wrote a brilliant description of a gorgeous sunset and from which he received the nickname of "Sunset," which he carried to the end of his life. He was never referred to afterwards publicly or privately except as "Sunset" Cox. He had a natural taste for politics, was a good writer and an attractive stump speaker. Mr. Cox on account of party service was offered the secretaryship of the legation at London in 1855, by President Pierce, but declined it. He shortly afterwards was appointed secretary to the legation at Peru, but on account of serious illness at Aspinwall on his way, he returned without taking his post. He was a vigorous and radical Democrat and repre-

sented the Columbus, Ohio, district in Congress from December 7, 1857 to March 3, 1865. He opposed Lincoln s administration but voted men and money to carry on the war. After his Congressional term expired, he moved to New York City and was soon as deep in politics there as he had been in Ohio. He was elected to Congress from the Sixth New York district and was re-elected three times.

He traveled much abroad and was appointed Minister to Turkey in 1885, but resigned after a year's service and was again re-elected to Congress.

His fame will rest more on his literary work than on his political career. He was a master of chaste humor and innocent wit. He wrote "The Buckeye Abroad" (1851); "Puritanism in Politics" (1863); "Eight Years in Congress" (1865); "A Search for Winter Sunbeams" (1870); "Why We Laugh" (1876); "Free Land and Free Trade" (1876); "Arctic Sunbeams" (1882); "Orient Sunbeams" (1882); and "Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1885).

This work is written from the standpoint of admiring friendship. It devotes considerable space to his travels abroad and his early life, and presents his public career fairly, especially his labors in Congress in behalf of the Life Saving Service and the Letter Carriers of the United States Mail Service. The latter in testimony of his efforts in their behalf erected a statue of S. S. Cox in Astor Place, New York after his death, which occurred September 10, 1889.

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CRANE (WILLIAM E.)

Bugle Blasts. Read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion, William E. Crane, late Captain 4th O. V C. and A. A. Adjt.-Gen. November 5, 1884. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17.

A sketch of incidents and experiences in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry covering exciting and thrilling service in Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia. It is also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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CRISIS (THE)

Published and Edited by S. Medary. Columbus, Ohio: Vols. I-VII. 1861-1867.

This paper was one of the ablest, most widely circulated and best hated publications of Ohio during the war period. No proper study and understanding of the domestic feeling and conditions in the State can be obtained without a perusal of its contents. It was an eight page paper, with five columns to the page, one volume each year. Its publication was begun January 31, 1861, at the most critical period in the history of the country. Its avowed purpose was to advocate the Monroe doctrine, ultra States rights and peace between the States. It vigorously opposed Mr. Lincoln at every step of his administration, denounced the war and the soldiers of the Union army, and in every way possible obstructed the suppression of the Rebellion. Its editorials were brilliant, aggressive and taunting against the party in power and the Government at Washington. It was financially a great success and attained a wide circulation. Mr. Medary continued as owner and editor until his death November 7, 1864. So intense was the feeling against this paper that on the night of March 5, 1863, it was mobbed by citizens and soldiers and its property sacked and destroyed.

Samuel Medary was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1801, and moved to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1825. He served in the Legislature from that county for one term and was a Senator from the Clermont district for two terms. He grew to great influence in the Democratic party of Ohio. He was appointed Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and after two years' service was appointed Governor of the Territory of Kansas and served two years. Returning to Columbus, he founded the *Crisis*.

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CROFTS (THOS.)

History of the Service of The Third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry in the War for the Preservation of the Union from 1861-1865. Compiled from the official records and from diaries of members of the regiment by Serg't Thos. Crofts, Company C, regimental historian. Members of the History Committee Col. Chas. B. Seidel, Dr. Chas. O. Brown, Lieut. Col. D. E. Livermore, Sergeant D. W Wood. Toledo, Ohio, 1910. Columbus, Ohio: The Stoneman Press. 1910.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 296, with 7 Pages of Engravings.

One of the latest and most complete regimental histories The reports of commanders on the field, and the private records of members of the regiment are freely drawn upon for a faithful

detail of the marchs and battles of the organization. The last three chapters give a history of (1) the Memorial Association, (2) a Roster of Survivors, and (3) a Roster of the Regiment.

This regiment was organized from the State at large at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, from September 4, 1861, to December 11, 1861, to serve for three years. Its faithful service is attested by honorable participation in the following battles Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862; Mumfordsville, Ky., September 21, 1862; Bardstown, Ky., October 4, 1862; Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Stewart's Creek, Tenn., January 1, 1863; Middletown, Tenn., January 31, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; McMinnville, Tenn., September 28, 1863; Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., October 7, 1863; Decatur, Courtland Road, Ala., May 26-27, 1864; Moulton, Ala., May 28-29, 1864; Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Vining Station, Ga., July 2, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 19-20, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., August 20, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865; Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865.

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CULP (EDWARD C.)

The 25th Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry in the War for the Union, by Edward C. Culp, late Lieut. Colonel 25th Ohio, and Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. Topeka, Kansas Geo. W Crane and Co., Printers and Binders. 1885.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 168.

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Ohio, in June and July 1861 to serve three years. Company D. was permanently detached as Twelfth Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, March 17, 1862. A new Company was organized in October, 1864, to serve one year and assigned to this regiment as Company D. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out July 16, 1864, and Company D. October 16, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. The organization, composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until June 18, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles: Cheat Mountain, W Va., September 12-13, 1861; Greenbrier, W. Va., October 3, 1861; Camp Allegheny, W. Va., December 12-13, 1861; Huntersville, Va., January 4, 1862; Monterey, Va., April 12, 1862; McDowell, Va., May 8,

1862; Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862; Freeman's Ford, Va., August 23-25, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 29-31, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863; Fort Wagner, S. C., September 7, 1863; Honey Hill, S. C., November 30, 1864; Deveaux Neck and Gregory's Landing, S. C., December 6-9, 1864; Charleston, S. C., February 18, 1865; and Swift Creek, S. C., April 19, 1865.

This little volume is one of the most intelligently written of the numerous Ohio regimental histories. Its consecutive narration of the life and service of the regiment gives it value from a historical standpoint. Every engagement participated in is described with interesting detail. One of its features, found in no other, is the list of dead and wounded given with each battle. The appendices contain valuable rosters of the regiment at different periods of its service, personal records of the enlisted men, and the "present (1885) post office address of surviving members of the regiment, as far as reported." The author says in his preface that, "the matter contained in the following pages was prepared while we were yet on the field, upon the days immediately following our marches and battles, while in camp or bivouac, or during the long season of rest upon Folly and Hilton Head Islands"

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CURRY (W L.)

War History of Union County, containing a history of the services of Union County soldiers in the War of the Revolution. The War of 1812. The War with Mexico, 1846-47, and the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, by W L. Curry, Marysville, Ohio. 1883.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 128, with Full Page Portrait.

A valuable local history The greater portion of the work is devoted to the military record of the county in the Civil War. It gives a brief history of every Ohio regiment in which there served citizens of Union County. The work of the relief societies is also preserved. It contains much information that is not local, and it may be classed as a valuable contribution to Ohio Civil War literature.

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CURRY (W L.)

Four Years in the Saddle. History of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry War of the Rebellion,

1861-1865. Compiled by W L. Curry, Columbus, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: Champlin Printing Co. 1898.

Cloth. Large 8 vo pp. 401 and Official Roster pp. 50, with 61 Portraits —5 Full Page, 17 Illustrations—7 Full Page and 4 Full Page Maps.

From a literary and historical standpoint, this work stands among the first in Ohio's literary contributions to the history of the Civil War. The author demonstrates in a high degree the faculty of historical narrative and his work shows a power of perspective in describing events that is essential in writing history. He describes the military life of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry by campaigns, and gives the record of his organization with great detail and accuracy. The reliability of all actions and movements is evidenced by the official orders and records. The interesting personal experiences of camp life and cavalry raids add to the value and attractiveness of the volume. Separate articles by the members and officers of the regiment are included in the history It is illustrated profusely with maps, and portraits. The military record of the First Ohio Cavalry is remarkable for its efficient and continuous service on the field and raid. It was organized at Camp Chase during the months of August, September and October The following is the remarkable official list of battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged: Liberty, Ky., November, 1861; Siege of Corinth, Miss., April and May, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 28, 1862; Booneville, Miss., May 30, 1862; Blackland, Miss., June 4, 1862; Russellville, Ala., July 1, 1862; Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1862; Bardstown, Ky., October 4, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Franklin, Tenn., December 12, 1862; Nolensville, Tenn., December 26, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; January 1-2-3, 1863, Tullahoma, Tenn., July 1, 1863; Elk River, Tenn., July 2, 1863; Alpine, Ga., September 11, 1863, Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Wheeler's Raid through Tennessee, October 1-9, 1863; Cotton Port, Tenn., September 30, 1863; McMinnville, Tenn., October 4, 1863; Murfreesboro, Tenn., October 5, 1863; Shelbyville, Tenn., October 7, 1863; Farmington, Tenn., October 7, 1863; Sugar Creek, Tenn., October 9, 1863; Paint Rock, Ala., October 30, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Cleveland, Tenn., November 27. 1863; Charleston and Calhoun, Tenn., December 28, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Ga., February 25, 1864; Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 27, 1864; Decatur, Ala., May 26, 1864; Moulton, Ala., May 29, 1864; McAfee's Cross Roads, Ga., June 12, 1864; Noonday Creek, Ga., June 15, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 21, 1864; Chattahoochee River, July 12, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 19-20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July and August, 1864; Kilpatrick's Raid around Atlanta, August 18-19-20-21-22,

1864; Fairburn, Ga., August 19, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 19, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., August 20, 1864; Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864; Snake Creek Gap, October 15, 1864; Little River, Ala., October 20, 1864; and Coosa River, Ala., October 25, 1864.

During March and April the regiment under Major General James H. Wilson raided through Alabama and Georgia engaging the enemy at the following points: Montevallo, Ala., March 20, 1865; Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 1, 1865; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; Montgomery, Ala., April 12, 1865; Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865; West Point, Ga., April 16, 1865; Surrender at Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865, and Irwinsville, Ga., when the regiment participated in the capture of Jefferson Davis, May 10, 1865.

In the cavalry arm of the service prudence and caution are qualities that are useless, and the narrative of this regiment with its reckless raids and bold movements reads like a romance.

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CURRY (WILLIAM L.)

Raid of the Union Cavalry, commanded by General Judson Kilpatrick around the Confederate Army at Atlanta, August, 1864. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Feb. 4, 1907, by William Curry, Captain 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23, with Full Page Portrait and Full Page Map.

Relates the thrilling raid of General Kilpatrick's command around Atlanta of about one hundred and twenty miles; a map accompanies the paper showing route; the author writes in a truly interesting style his recollections and observations of this important movement of which he was a part. He is one of a class, unfortunately not numerous, who brought back from the war clear conceptions of movements and events and as a civilian has preserved them by his literary efforts for the future reader. Also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume VI.

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CURRY (WILLIAM L.)

Raid of the Confederate Cavalry through Central Tennessee in October, 1863, commanded by General Joseph Wheeler. A paper read before the Ohio Command-

ery of the Loyal Legion, April 1, 1908, by William L. Curry, Captain 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 21, with Full Page Portrait and Full Page Map.

A spirited description of the pursuit of the rebel cavalryman, Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler, by the 2nd Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, under General George H. Crook. In the Second Brigade of this Division were First, Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry. The author, an officer and a participant, gives a detailed and historical narrative of the important movement. The report of General George H. Thomas says of this pursuit that it was "unsurpassed for its energy and bravery and endurance of the officers and men engaged in it, and prevented the execution of an extensive plan of destruction of our communications, plunder and murder throughout Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, in which Roddy and Lee were to co-operate with Wheeler"

This valuable monograph contains a map of the raid and a portrait of the author taken in 1864.

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CUTLER (W P)

Slavery—A Public Enemy, and Ought Therefore to be Destroyed; a Nuisance that Must be Abated. Speech of Hon. W P Cutler, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 23, 1862. Washington, D. C. Scammon & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

Mr Cutler was the grandson of Dr Manasseh Cutler the founder of the Northwest Territory at Marietta. He was a Whig of the anti-slavery type and in this speech he forcefully and earnestly argues for the abolition of slavery by Congress. His argument is based on the proposition "that it is the right and duty of Congress to destroy every enemy that threatens the national life; slavery is such an enemy. Therefore, it is the right and duty of Congress to destroy slavery"

Mr. Cutler served in the Ohio Legislature in the Constitutional convention of 1851 and in the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

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CUTLER (WILLIAM P.)

The Duty of Citizens in the Work of Reconstruction. An Address by Hon. William P Cutler, at Belpre, Ohio, July 4, 1865. Marietta, Ohio: n. p. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

A plea for fair treatment to the freedmen of the South. The speaker advocates a guarantee to them of every right conferred by liberty He urges education and justice for the new citizen.

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CUTTER (O. P.)

Our Battery; or the Journal of Company B, 1st O. V A. By O. P Cutter. Cleveland, Ohio: Nevins Book & Job Printing Establishment. 1864.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 152.

"This little work" says the author's note, "was hastily written during the leisures of Camp without any intention of ever putting it in print" For that very reason it is a very faithful record of the services of the battery and is well written. It is one of the first publications of Ohio civil war history and extremely scarce. This Company was mustered into the service at Cincinnati, October 8, 1861. It was actively engaged at Wild Cat, Ky., October 21, 1861; Mill Spring, Ky., January 19 to 20, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; La Vergne, Tenn., December 26, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23 to 30, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 to 20, 1863 and Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23 to 25, 1863.

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DALZELL (JAMES M.)

Private Dalzell, his autobiography, poems, and comic war papers. Sketch of John Gray, Washington's Last Soldier, etc. Part I, My Autobiography Part II, My War Sketches, etc. Part III, John Gray. A Centennial Souvenir. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co. 1888.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 242, with 2 Full Page Portraits and 5 Full Page Illustrations.

The writer was a private in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and in this volume gives his life and experiences in the army It also contains interesting sketches of heroic acts of private soldiers on the field of battle and humorous incidents of camp life. A biography of the last soldier of the Revolution whom the author knew well for the last twenty years of his life, is also given. His name was John Gray and he was born at Mt. Vernon, Washington's estate, January 6, 1764. He removed to Ohio before it was a State and died in Noble County, Ohio, March 29, 1868, aged 104.

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DAVIDSON (H. M.)

History of Battery A, First Regiment of Ohio Vol. Light Artillery Milwaukee: Daily Wisconsin Steam Printing House. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 199.

One of the earliest titles of Ohio war history. Only two hundred and fifty copies were printed. The organization was formed from a nucleus gun squad at Ravenna, Ohio, which existed before the war; it developed into one of the finest batteries of the Union army, and became latterly known as "Goodspeed's Battery" It was mustered into service September 6, 1861, at Camp Chase and was mustered out July 31, 1865. It saw hard service all through the war and was engaged in the following battles: Dog Walk, Ky., October 9, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1863; Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23-25, 1863; Dalton, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 24-28, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864, and Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. "Goodspeed's Battery A", did exceptional service at Chickamauga in recognition of which the State of Ohio has erected two granite tablets and a fine monument to mark the positions held by the battery on that battlefield. The first tablet stands 600 yards east of the Lafayette Road where the battery first came into action September 19th; the second marks the last position of the battery on the evening of the 19th. The monument stands 300 feet north of Kelly's house, where the battery was engaged September 20th.

This little history has the creditable points of brevity, accuracy and perspicuity The movements and record of the battery are faithfully recorded, and there is a marked absence of the minor and unimportant details so common in most military narration. The appendix (pp. 145-199) contains the military biography of each officer and private of the organization. Valuable and well written.

During the War, "Goodspeed's Battery A" served in the states of Kentucky. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, marching four thousand five hundred miles, and was transported by the Government fifteen hundred miles, making a total of travel of six thousand miles. It was in thirty-six skirmishes and nine important battles. It is recorded that it hurled from its guns thirty tons of metal at the ranks of the Confederacy, twenty five tons of which were fired in the Georgia campaign of 1864, under General Sherman.

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DAVIDSON (H. M.)

Fourteen Months in Southern Prisons. Being a narrative of the treatment of Federal prisoners of war in the rebel military prisons of Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Savannah and Millen; describing the author's escape with two comrades, from Andersonville and the blood hounds; his adventures during a fourteen nights' march in the swamps of western Georgia, and his subsequent recapture; to which is added a large list of those who have died in various prisons in the Confederacy By H. M. Davidson. Member of Battery A, 1st O. V L. A. Milwaukee: Daily Wisconsin Printing House. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 379, with Folding Map.

This was one of the earliest of war publications and among the first to be contributed by an Ohio writer. It is a narrative of horrible experiences in Southern prisons. In the preface the author says: "I have endeavored to tell my tale as it appeared to us in prison, to add nothing for the sake of embellishment — to keep back nothing that would operate in favor of the men in charge of us. All the statements are the result of personal observation, except a few, which have been referred to their proper authorities. For their truth I pledge my veracity" The appendix contains a list of the names of Ohio soldiers who have died in the prisons at Andersonville, Georgia, and Salisbury, North Carolina.

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DAVIS (H. WINTER)

Speech of Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, on the Expulsion of Mr. Long. Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1864. Washington: L. Towers. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The House having under consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Colfax proposing the expulsion of Mr. Long, the Democratic member from Cincinnati, Mr. Davis, delivered this speech, in which he stated the position of the Republicans. He denounces the sentiments of Mr Long as treasonable, and denies his constitutional right to aid by speech the public enemy. He argues that when the gentleman from Ohio avows himself for recognition of the Southern Confederacy he advocates the dis-

solution of the United States. That is treason. "Suppose," says Mr. Davis, "that in the French Assembly, when the life of France was at stake, as the life of this nation is now at stake, and when heroic men were struggling to maintain it, some one had arisen and proposed to call back the Bourbons, and place the reins of Government in their hands—how long would he have remained a member of that body? Suppose that the day before the battle of Culloden, or the day after the battle of Preston Pans, some Jacobite had arisen in the House of Commons of England and declared himself of the opinion that the Pretender could not be expelled without the extermination of the Jacobites, and that therefore they should place him on the throne of England? Do you think the traditional liberty of speech in England would have saved him from summary expulsion? Do you think there is any law in England that could have stood between him and, not expulsion, but death? Would not the act have been considered a crime, and the declaration of it in Parliament have been considered an aggravation of the crime, demanding his expulsion? Would not the vote of that body have been instantaneous, and his execution swifter than that vote?"

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DAY (L. W.)

Story of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry. A Memorial volume by L. W Day Cleveland, Ohio: The W. M. Bayne Printing Co. 1894.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XIV and 463, with 49 Full Page Portraits and 3 Illustrations.

A creditable regimental history narrating in a readable style the career of one of the best Ohio regiments. In its thirty-eight well-written chapters are given the trials, conflicts and services of the organization; these are supplemented by five chapters of individual prison experiences of as many members of the regiment. The writer not only draws upon his own observations and recollections in this volume, but he has had full recourse to many of the diaries, war correspondence and reminiscences of his comrades. The work may be ranked among the first class Ohio regimental histories.

This regiment was composed of young men from the counties of Erie, Huron, Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot and was organized and mustered in at Camp Monroeville.

Its first service was in defending Cincinnati from the threatened raid of Kirby Smith. Its record throughout the Rebellion was highly honorable and it participated in the following battles: Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Nolensville, Tenn., December 26,

1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, June 23-30, 1863; Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25-27, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-11, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864. After the battle of Nashville this regiment followed in pursuit of Hood to Lexington, Alabama, from whence it marched to Huntsville when it was mustered out June 12, 1865.

A complete roster of the regiment, with a brief biography of each member forms a valuable part of this history.

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DELANO (COLUMBUS)

Remarks of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, on Rebel War Claims; delivered in the House of Representatives, January 30, 1866. Washington: Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Delano argued that Congress should exercise no more power over the local legislation of the States than is absolutely necessary to establish a stable government. While he did not deny that the great war power of the government was not limited except by necessity and the rules of civilized warfare, in times of peace Congress should be careful to preserve the Constitutional rights of the individual States and the general government.

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DELANO (COLUMBUS)

Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, on the political Condition of the States lately in Rebellion; delivered in the House of Representatives, February 10, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

He reviews the Republican policy of reconstruction and maintains the right of Congress to make such conditions as it

deems best before the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States are admitted to their seats. He also maintains that subject to this power, those states never lost their identity as political units of the Union. In other words, notwithstanding their acts of secession, they were never out of the Union. Mr. Delano served in the Twenty-Ninth and Thirty-Ninth Congresses. He was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by President Grant in 1869, and was Secretary of the Interior from November 1, 1870, to March 4, 1873.

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DELANO (COLUMBUS)

Rights of Citizens. Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 8, 1866. Washington: Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Delano's remarks were in support of the following resolution, which he reported from the Committee on Claims, and which the House subsequently adopted. *Resolved,* That until otherwise ordered, the Committee on Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the Army or Navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

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DEMORET (A.)

A Brief History of the Ninety-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry Recollections of a private. By A. Demoret, private in Co. F Ross, O.: Graphic print. (1898.)

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 54.

Consists of a revised serial history which appeared originally in the Venice (O.) Gazette. Disclaiming any literary ability, the author says he was "emboldened to the task of writing because there had been no history of this organization published," and he hoped by this means to inspire some member more capable to prepare a complete story of its doings. If not, then there would be at least what he had prepared for the use of posterity. While specific as a regimental history, in general the book is a delineation of campaigns, movements of troops, plans of battles and the changes in Brigades, Divisions, Corps and

Commanders. The Ninety-Third went to the front in August, 1862, with 960 men, Colonel Charles Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Strong and Major A. A. Phillips. It was mustered out at Camp Dennison, June 15, 1865, after participating in the following battles: Lebanon, Tenn., December 6, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Orchard Knob, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., January 16-17, 1864; Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 8-10, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Atlanta, Ga. (Siege of), July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864, Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Inaugural Address of William Dennison, Governor of Ohio; delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives, Jan. 9, 1860. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

Governor Dennison was the first of the "War Governors" of Ohio. He was born at Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. Graduated from Miami College in 1835 and adopted the law as a profession. Elected to the legislature in 1848. He was chosen Governor of Ohio in 1859, and served one term only. At the outbreak of the rebellion he took a firm stand for the Union. He was appointed Postmaster General by President Lincoln in 1864. He died in Columbus, June 15, 1882.

In this inaugural address Governor Dennison reviews the condition of National affairs, severely condemns slavery for the evils it has brought upon the country and pledges Ohio's fidelity to the Union. The address is very calm and temperate, with evidently no expectation of the serious scenes and strife that were so soon to follow and in which he was to be so prominent a factor.

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Message of the Governor of Ohio to the Fifty-Fourth General Assembly at its second session commencing Jan-

uary 7, 1861. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

After discussing the usual routine subjects of annual messages—public institutions, canals, banks and finances—Governor Dennison refers to the perilous condition of the country under the existing threats of secession. The message is a dignified and statesmanlike document, and its tone is prudent and patriotic. Its closing words are: "Relying on the patriotism of the people, and the Divine aid for the protection of the Union, Ohio calmly awaits the exigencies of the future."

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Proclamations of William Dennison, Governor, relative to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 militia to suppress a rebellion in several of the States, April 15, and August 29, 1861. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1861. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Pages 375-378.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." The first proclamation was issued on the day after the firing on Fort Sumter. The President's requisition upon Ohio was for thirteen regiments for immediate service. The other proclamations are patriotic appeals to sustain the Government, and urges the people to perfect the military organizations as rapidly as possible. In the proclamation of August 29, 1861, the Governor states: "Without a regiment of troops at the opening of hostilities you have sent upward of thirty thousand men into the field armed and equipped. By the magnitude of your force you have assisted the loyal men of Kentucky in protecting that State from the domination of rebels."

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Address of William Dennison, Governor, to the soldiers of Ohio, May 17, 1861. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1861. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Pages 376-377.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." This proclamation compliments those who responded to the President's first call, and urges the necessity of organizing the troops with more permanency and efficiency than is possible with three months enlistments. A call is therefore made for those in the service to extend their terms of enlistment to three years "unless the war shall be sooner brought to a successful termination."

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Proclamation of William Dennison, Governor, to the Military Committees of the State, October 11, 1861. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1861. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Pages 378-379.)

Cover title "Executive Documents." The inability of the Federal authorities to furnish supplies of blankets, etc., to Ohio soldiers prompted the Governor to issue this appeal for donations of clothing and other like necessities and he urges the Military Committees of the different counties of the State to call for such donations, and to forward the same to the Quarter-Master General at Columbus.

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Reports of Agents to William Dennison, Governor, from May 14, 1861, to September 8, 1861, inclusive. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1861. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Pages 379-426.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." A very important collection of reports from C. P Wolcott, Judge Advocate General, and agents appointed for various purposes concerning military matters arising this year. Among agents reporting are J. A. Garfield, Thomas M. Key, George W McCook, Charles R. Woods, Columbus Delano and Noah H. Swayne.

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DENNISON (WILLIAM)

Message of the Governor of Ohio, to the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly at the session commencing January 6, 1862. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45 and 50 of Documents Accompanying the Message of the Governor.

One of the most comprehensive and able state papers of the Civil War period in Ohio. To the historical student it presents the complete status of the State in relation to military affairs at that time. Governor Dennison devotes fifteen pages of his message to war matters. He refers for statistical details to the report of the Adjutant General. At this date the whole number of Ohio volunteers amounted to 100,224, and he estimates, from reliable information, that there are 10,000 soldiers from Ohio enlisted in other states. The message is full of data essential for historical record and valuable in the extreme for a proper study of the part Ohio took in the great conflict. The documents accompanying the message embrace the war proclamations of the Governor, the reports of State Military Agents, and the complete correspondence with the National authorities.

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DE VELLING (C. T.)

History of the Seventeenth Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, War of the Rebellion, compiled by C. T. DeVelling, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, O. V V I. Zanesville, Ohio: E. R. Sullivan, Printer and Binder. 1889.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 143.

In addition to the official roster of the regiment this volume contains much important and original information concerning the military life of the organization. The camping places of the regiment with the date of location on the march are accurately given for each date from October 1, 1861, to July 17, 1865. The longest march in any month was 355 miles, in May 1865. The longest day's march was 32 miles. The total distance traveled by the regiment was 7,348 miles, as follows: On foot 4,391 miles, by railroad 1,757 miles, and by steamboat 1,200 miles. The record of events from September 6, 1861, to July 20, 1865, is the most valuable portion of the volume, as it gives chronologically in brief style the history of the regiment. The personal

experiences of officers and men contributed in most cases by themselves form an interesting story The address of Col. John M. Connell commander of the regiment, August 17, 1881 is an authoritative review of the part that the Seventeenth played in the Rebellion.

Speaking of this regiment, Whitelaw Reid in his "Ohio in the War" says: "It was in the service from the beginning of the war. It was always at the front — never doing a single day's service in mere garrison duty. It served under nearly all of the most famous commanders — McClellan, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant, Halleck, Sherman and Schofield. It held an honorable place from the first in that noted corps, Thomas' Fourteenth. And it was never driven, save at Chickamauga. Even then it quit the field only under orders, and at nightfall"

This regiment was raised in Fairfield, Hocking. Logan, Warren, Clinton and Morgan counties. It participated in the following battles and engagements: Wild Cat, Ky., October 21, 1861; Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30 to May 30, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862 and January 1-3, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Orchard Knob, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to July 2, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 9, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Near Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Waynesborough, Ga., November 31 to December 3, 1864; Black River, Ga., December 6, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 9-21, 1864 and Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865.

A list of the survivors (January 1, 1889) of the regiment, with their postoffice addresses is also given in this volume.

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DICKSON (WILLIAM M.)

That We May Have Peace We Must Now Make War. Address of William M. Dickson at Greenwood Hall, Cincinnati, September 23, 1863. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

A historical argument for the maintenance of the Union. He opposes the election of Vallandigham and answers a previous speech of Hon. George E. Pugh.

William M. Dickson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Indiana, September 19, 1827. Educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and the law school at Harvard College. Settled in the practice of law at Cincinnati. Rose to the front rank of the Cincinnati bar Served on the Common Pleas bench. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was elected a Lincoln presidential elector. During the war he organized the first colored regiment for the Union cause. He was a great student, wrote much for the press, and was a man of independent thought and action. Judge Dickson died October 15, 1889.

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DICKSON (W M.)

Review of the letter of General Cox, of Ohio. By Hon. W M. Dickson. Boston: Press of Geo. C. Rand & Avery 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

The author of the previous title. He was a member of the Convention that nominated General Cox for Governor of Ohio. This letter is in criticism of General Cox's letter to the Oberlin Committee asking him to declare for negro suffrage.

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DICKSON (WILLIAM M.)

The Absolute Equality of all Men before the Law, the Only True Basis of Reconstruction. An Address by William M. Dickson, delivered at Oberlin, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1865. With an appendix containing John Stuart Mill's letter on Reconstruction, and the correspondence therewith connected. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

An extended argument for the enfranchisement of the colored race. He criticises severely the leaders of the Union (Republican) party for opposing negro suffrage. The letter from John Stuart Mill to Judge Dickson is a comment on the attitude assumed by General Cox, (at this time a candidate for Governor of Ohio) in his answer to the Oberlin Committee.

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DOAN (ISAAC C.)

Reminiscences of the Chattanooga campaign. A paper read at the Reunion of Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Xenia, Ohio, August 22, 1894, by Sergeant Isaac C. Doan. Richmond, Ind.: Printed at J. M. Coe's Printery. 1894.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Personal observations and comments on the battle of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge by a participant. Individual reminiscences of the battlefield are always interesting and the thrilling situations of one man are given here with frankness and clearness, but yet modestly.

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DOWNS (E. C.)

Four Years a Scout and Spy "General Bunker", one of Lieut. Gen. Grant's most daring and successful scouts. Being a narrative of the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes, noble daring, and amusing incidents in the experience of Corporal Ruggles during four years' service as a scout and a spy for the Federal army. Embracing his services for twelve of the most distinguished generals in the U. S. Army. By E. C. Downs, Major of the Twentieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Illustrated. Zanesville, Ohio: Published by Hugh Dunne. 1866.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XII and 404, with Full Page Portrait and 11 Full Page Illustrations.

This is the experience of C. L. Ruggles, of the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who served as a spy for the Union cause under the name of "General Bunker" The narrative is in the first person, although written by Major Downs. The volume is intensely interesting and is a reliable account of a marvelous career. Generals Grant, McPherson, Force, Leggett, Logan and other commanders testify in its pages to the fidelity and fearlessness of his service. The Civil War did not produce a more thrilling record than that of "General Bunker", the Ohio volunteer.

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DUDLEY (EDGAR S.)

A Reminiscence of Washington and Early's attack in 1864. Read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. By Edgar S. Dudley, First Lieutenant, Second United States Artillery, December 5, 1883. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Printer. 1884.

Pamphlet 8 vo. pp. 22.

Valuable for its descriptions of the military situation and condition of Washington in May, 1864. The most depressing period of the war It was just before General Grant started through the Wilderness, and the prospects of the Nation were wrapped in gloom. In this paper the author, stationed in Washington at that time, contributes vivid and important historical information concerning this period. It is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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DUFF (W H.)

Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life, or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio. By W H. Duff. (Lake Charles, La.; Orphan Helper Print. 1907)

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 37 + 51 + 1 Errata. Illustrated.

The writer was a private in Company I, Twenty-Fifth Louisiana Volunteers C. S. A. He was captured before Atlanta and sent to Camp Chase. His experiences as detailed in these pages do not at all justify the title, as there is total absence of all reference to "terrors and horrors." It contains a list by States of Confederate soldiers buried at Camp Chase.

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DUKE (BASIL W)

History of Morgan's Cavalry. By Basil W Duke. Cincinnati: Miami Printing and Publishing Company. 1867.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 578, with Full Page Portrait General Morgan and 8 Full Page Maps.

In July, 1863, General John Morgan the Rebel Raider with a picked force of 2,000 cavalry, made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio. It was one of the most picturesque

and daring feats of the Rebellion. The author was Morgan's Chief of Staff and second in command. In this volume, written just after the war, he gives a full history of the raid with maps showing their movements and route through Ohio.

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DUKE (JOHN K.)

History of the Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865, together with more than thirty personal sketches of officers and men. By John K. Duke Company F, Fifty-third O. V V I. Portsmouth, Ohio: The Blade Printing Co. 1900.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 303, with 5 Full Page Illustrations and 32 Portraits —6 Full Page.

This regiment was recruited from Southern Ohio, and was organized at Jackson from October 5, 1861 to February 5, 1862. It bore an honorable part in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Monterey, Tenn., April 28, 1862; Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 28-29, 1862; Black River, Miss., July 1-2, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Ruff's Mill, Ga., July 3, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22 and 28, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., from July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Fort McCallister, Ga., December 13, 1864 and North Edisto River, S. C., February 12, 1865.

This history consists of two parts. The first dealing with the campaigns and movements of the regiment, and the second consisting of personal sketches and reminiscences. As a faithful and well-written record of the Fifty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry it is a valuable contribution to the history of the war. It was written long enough after the stirring events it records to have the benefit of the subsequent official war records and these the author has used freely

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ECKLEY (EPHRAIM R.)

The Rebellion. Speech of Hon. Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 26, 1864. Washington, D. C.: Gibson Brothers, Printers. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A review of events, political and military, since the commencement of the war, a defense of the emancipation of the slaves, and a criticism of the position of the Democratic party in the North. The author served in the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives and was a member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress. He was also Colonel of the Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving under General Rosecrans in 1861 and General Sheridan in 1862.

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EDGERTON (SIDNEY)

State of the Union. Speech of Hon. Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1861. Washington: H. Polkinhorn, Printer. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

Delivered on consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, by Hon. Thomas Corwin. Mr. Edgerton was opposed to slavery on moral grounds and in this speech he refuses to sanction any compromise looking to its perpetuation. He refuses compromise at this time and on these questions as

"dangerous to the cause of freedom and disgraceful to our manhood." The speech is typical of a powerful sentiment in Congress at that time. The author was a member of the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congresses, and afterwards served as Chief Justice of the Territory of Idaho (1863) and as Governor of Montana Territory from 1864 to 1867.

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EDGERTON (SIDNEY)

Speech of Hon. Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio, on the New Conspiracy; delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States. May 28, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

A severe criticism of Mr. Vallandigham and his Congressional associates for an address issued by them to the Country.

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ERB (WILLIAM S. S.)

Extracts from "The Battles of the 19th Ohio" by a late Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 4th A. C., Army of the Cumberland. Washington, D. C. Judd & Detwiler. 1893.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 48.

This is a description of the Battle of Stone River, and gives in detail the actions in that engagement of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry. The names of the members of the regiment who were killed or suffered severe wounds at that time are noted. There is also a list of ex-members of the Nineteenth who attained to positions of prominence and distinction after the war.

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EVANS (N. W.)

In Memoriam. A Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the Deceased Soldiers of Adams County, Ohio. An address by Capt. N. W. Evans, delivered at the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Union, Ohio, Sept. 2d, 1865. Cincinnati: Achilles Pugh, Printer. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

The tenor of this address is praise and justice to the private soldier. The orator dwells at length on the part Adams County, through her soldiers, contributed to the suppression of the Rebellion and eulogizes her sons who fell in that conflict.

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EWING (E. E.)

The Story of the Ninety-First. Read at a Reunion of the Ninety-First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, held at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 8, 1868, in response to the toast "Our Bond of Union" By E. E. Ewing. Portsmouth, O.: Printed by the Republican Printing Company. 1868.

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 25.

This is an unique and interesting narrative, in very creditable verse, of the experiences and record in camp and battle of the Ninety-First Regiment, of which the author was an officer.

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EWING (E. E.)

Bugles and Bells; or Stories Told Again, including, The Story of the Ninety-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Reunion Poems and Social Tributes. By E. E. Ewing. Cincinnati: Press of Curts and Jennings. 1899.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp 322, with Full Page Portrait.

A collection of verse relating to recollections and sentiments of the war. The writer was an officer in the Ninety-First O. V I. and at army reunions read many of the poems herein. The "Story of the Ninety-First" referred to in the above title is included in this collection.

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EWING (JAMES REES)

Public Services of Jacob Dolson Cox, Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Interior. By James Rees Ewing. A Dissertation submitted to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University in Conformity with the requirements for the degree of Doctor of

Philosophy, February, 1899. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 431 Eleventh Street. MCMI.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

The writer endeavors to separate the official life of General Cox from his military career in this monograph. But this only serves to emphasize the fact that while a member of the State Senate Mr. Cox was appointed a Brigadier General by Governor Dennison, and during the latter part of April, 1861, was assisting in getting the State ready for war. About that time General George B. McClellan came to Ohio at the invitation of the Governor to place Ohio on a military footing, and at his command Senator Cox was ordered to proceed to a camp of instruction near Cincinnati with a full regiment and several companies of another. This was the beginning of his active military career. Previously in the Legislature he always opposed anything savoring of slavery

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EWING (THOMAS)

Speech of Hon. Thomas Ewing at Chillicothe, Ohio, before a Republican Mass Meeting, September 29th, 1860. Cincinnati: Rickey, Mallory & Co. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

Thomas Ewing, of the earlier school of Ohio statesmen, was born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Virginia, December 28, 1789. His father removed to the Muskingum River and settled in Athens County, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1816. Was United States Senator from Ohio 1831-7 and 1850-1. Was Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison and Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor. During the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln, and in this speech he pleads for the maintenance of the Union and calls upon his old Whig supporters to stand by the Union. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1871.

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EWING (THOMAS)

Letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing to His Excellency Benj. Stanton, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. In Answer to his Charges Against our Generals who Fought the Battle of Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862. Columbus, Ohio: Richard Nevins, Printer. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

Benjamin Stanton was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Tod in 1861; he had served in the Thirty-Second, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Fifth and Thirty-Sixth Congresses. After the battle of Shiloh — whither he had been sent to look after the sick and wounded Ohio soldiers — he wrote a report to Governor Tod harshly condemning General Sherman and the other commanding generals for carelessness and negligence, and stated that the disasters of "Sunday, April 6 were the result of surprise, which is partly chargeable on the commanding officers."

In this letter Senator Ewing severely criticises the statements of Stanton and proves by the official reports that he was uninformed on the subject of Shiloh, and that the charges against General Sherman were without foundation, and merely the reiteration of newspaper rumor and criticism. Senator Ewing was the father-in-law of General Sherman.

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EWING (THOMAS)

Letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing to His Excellency Benj. Stanton, Lieut. Governor of Ohio, In Answer to his letter of Nov 4, Relative to Charges Against our Generals who fought the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862. Columbus, Ohio: R. Nevins, Printer. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

This is an answer to Mr. Stanton's reply to the letter described in the foregoing title. See "Stanton, Benjamin." In this letter Mr. Ewing defends against the statements of Mr. Stanton's letter that there was a surprise at Shiloh.

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EWING (THOMAS, JR.)

Argument of Thomas Ewing, Jr., on the Jurisdiction and on the Law and the Evidence in the Case of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, tried before a Military Commission, of which Major General David Hunter is President, on a charge of Conspiracy to Assassinate the President and other Officers of the Nation, May and June, 1865. Washington: H. Polkinhorn & Sons, printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 36.

Pages 3-6 part of this publication, are devoted to the charge and specification against Dr Mudd, and seven others (including Mrs. Surratt) signed by J. Holt, Judge Advocate General. Pages 7-13 contain Mr. Ewing's argument as counsel for Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Samuel Arnold and Edward Spangler on the "plea to the jurisdiction" of the Commission as a court. Mr. Ewing's exhaustive review of the evidence and able argument in behalf of Dr. Mudd occupies about twenty-three pages, or the major portion of the pamphlet.

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EWING (THOMAS JR.)

Speech of Maj. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr., of Kansas, made before the National Delegate Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Cooper Institute, New York, July 4, 1868. Reported and Published by Order of the Convention. New York: n. p. 1868.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

This address was delivered before a convention of ex-Union soldiers held about the same time as the Democratic National Convention. At that time the great problem before the country was reconstruction and whether the policy of the dominant party in Congress or that of President Johnson be followed. Mr. Ewing advised his hearers that the Democratic party was then the only party true to the Constitution and the Union. That the Army and Navy did not fight for negro suffrage and white disfranchisement; or for forcing on the Southern States unequal fellowship in the Union.

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FANNING (THOMAS W.)

The Hairbreadth Escapes and Humorous (!) Adventures of a Volunteer in the Cavalry Service. By one of them, who has been under Generals Grant, Lew. Wallace, Sherman, Halleck, Rousseau, Thomas and Kilpatrick. Cincinnati: P C. Browne, Prt. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 200.

Originally Part I of this volume was issued under the caption "The Adventures of a Volunteer." The author had then been a member of Company H, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, enlisting September 17, 1861, and discharged on account of disabilities in December, 1862. Part II, which is wholly in the form of a journal or diary, details his experiences and observations from March 12, 1863, to July 31, 1865, as a member of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

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FERREE (P. V.)

The Heroes of the War for the Union and their Achievements: A Complete History of the Great Rebellion, consisting of biographical sketches of officers and statesmen; pictures of great battles, sieges, desperate charges and skirmishes, personal encounters and daring deeds, thrilling incidents, with all else of interest connected with the National struggle for existence. By Rev. P. V. Ferree, M. D., of the Ohio Conference of the M. E.

Church. First Series. Cincinnati: R. W Carroll & Co. Publishers. 1864.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 509. Portrait of U. S. Grant.

Originally it was the intention of the author that this should be the first volume of a series, and it ends with a description of the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac. The only Ohio regiment to receive more than passing notice in this book is the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Considering the location of the historian — Somerset, Perry County, Ohio — so far removed from the scenes of active warfare, so much of the story of the great National struggle as this work contains, is well told.

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FINCH (GEORGE M.)

In the Beginning, read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, October 1, 1884. By Companion George M. Finch, late Lieutenant Colonel, 137th O. V I. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

A valuable historical paper, setting forth the genesis of the Civil War. The author lived in Cincinnati at the time and was a member of the "Rover Guards." He gives a description of the condition of the militia companies at that time. This paper is also published in "Sketches of War History." Volume I.

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FINCK (WILLIAM E.)

Speech of Hon. William E. Finck, of Ohio, on the Joint Resolution relating to the Confiscation Act. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 28, 1864. Washington, D. C.: Gibson Brothers, Printers. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

This speech was delivered in opposition to a joint resolution explanatory of "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." It is one of the strongest arguments against confiscation made in the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and lifts the question above partisanship, discussing it from the standpoint of a statesman. The author was a member of the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth and Forty-Third Congresses, taking high rank in the House on Judiciary and other important committees.

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FINCK (WILLIAM E.)

Restoration. Speech of Hon. William E. Finck, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, December 21, 1865. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

A plea for temperate treatment of the South. He disapproves rebellion, but argues against punishment. Mr. Finck was one of the ablest of the Democratic congressmen and his speeches present his party's views with clearness, dignity and ability

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FINCK (WILLIAM E.)

Repeal of the Test Oath, and Policy to be Pursued towards the People of the South. Speech of Hon. W E. Finck, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, March 3, 1866. Washington: Constitutional Union Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Having introduced a bill to repeal the test oath act of July 2, 1862, Mr. Finck presented a forceful plea for its enactment into law While personally regarding the law of 1862 as unconstitutional, he argued that it was no longer necessary, because by proclamation on the 20th of May, 1866, the President had granted pardon and amnesty to (with a few exceptions) the entire people of the late insurgent States. Congress was urged to be as magnanimous and forgiving.

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FINCK (WILLIAM E.)

Restoration and the Rights of the Federal and State Governments. Speech of Hon. William E. Finck, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 28, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A constitutional argument, quoting many authorities, on the relative position of state and national government, with special application to reconstruction legislation then pending.

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FINCK (WILLIAM E.)

Speech of Hon. William E. Finck, of Ohio, on the Congressional Plan of Restoration as Opposed to the Policy of the President; delivered in the House of Representatives May 8, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Covers the ground and argument of his former speeches, and supports the proposition of President Johnson, viz.; "The Southern States were never out of the Union."

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FIRST semi-Annual report of the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio. Cincinnati, O., November, 1864. George F Davis, President, John D. Caldwell, Secretary Cincinnati: Times Steam Book and Job Printing Establishment. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

A Refugee Relief Commission for Ohio was organized in Cincinnati, March 10, 1864, to receive contributions of money and articles needed for white refugees, sufferers from the Rebellion. The cause was one of the most Christian of charities. Mr. Davis, its president, likewise occupied the same office in the Chamber of Commerce. There were also ladies' auxiliaries. The number of refugees assisted to September 18 was 730, of whom 486 were from East Tennessee. The relief fund (cash) amounted to $13,362.23. The names of the donors are given with an exhibit of expenditures, etc.

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FLEISCHMANN (S. M.)

Memorial (The) Tablet, Published under the Auspices of Buckley Post No. 12 G. A. R. By S. M. Fleischmann. Akron, O.: Beacon Publishing Co. 1883.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 66, with 2 Portraits.

Mrs. Catherine Whitacre Brashears, the lady in honor of whose memory this publication was compiled by Rabbi Fleisch-

mann, had been matron of two Ohio volunteer regiments — the Nineteenth from May to August, 1861, and the Sixteenth from November 1, 1861, to October 31, 1864. She was affectionately known as the "mother" of the latter, and all her services were given solely for love of the soldiers except for some four months, when she drew pay as a nurse. Her remains were given a military funeral by Buckley Post at her death in 1883. The book also contains (among others) two poems dedicated to her memory. Incidentally, much of the itinerary of the Sixteenth regiment is detailed by the author in writing the story of the regiment's "mother."

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FLOWER (FRANK ABIAL)

Edwin McMasters Stanton. The Autocrat of Rebellion, Emancipation and Reconstruction. By Frank Abial Flower. Profusely illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. 1905.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 424 and Index, with 214 Portraits and Engravings on 66 Full Pages.

A vigorous and interesting biography; the best that has been written of the great War Minister. It gives in great detail Stanton's early life in Ohio, following him through his college and professional career. It is profusely illustrated with portraits and views that are of themselves a history. The documentary evidence cited, both personal and official, makes it the last word that can be written of Stanton's life. The tremendous force which he exercised in the suppression of the Rebellion has never been demonstrated as in these pages. Stanton always kept in touch with Ohio and her political affairs and no temporary absence has erased the fact that he was always an Ohioan and proud of his state.

Edwin M. Stanton was born at Steubenville, December 19, 1814. For a time in his youth he attended a book store in Columbus, at two hundred and fifty dollars a year. He was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, before he was twenty-one and settled down to practice at Cadiz. He plunged into politics and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1837. In 1838 he removed to the place of his birth, Steubenville, to become the partner of Benjamin Tappan, who had been elected United States Senator. Here he was again an active and influential Democrat in politics and was a delegate in 1840 to the Baltimore convention. He developed great ability as a lawyer and soon became employed in some of the most famous cases in the coun-

try In 1842-5 he was reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio. On account of increasing law business he removed to Pittsburg in 1848, and for the same reason he removed to Washington in 1857. because of his practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He entered President Buchanan's cabinet, December 20, 1860. President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of War on the retirement of Simon Cameron, January 15, 1862. The vigorous policy of the war commenced on his entrance into the cabinet. The vastness of his labors, his invincible courage and his unswerving devotion to the Union is portrayed by Mr. Flower in a manner that while interesting, and even thrilling, is faithful to recorded history. The latter days of the War Secretary were filled with conflicts with President Johnson. He died December 24, 1869, and lies buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. Washington, D. C.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Speech of Captain J. B. Foraker at the First Reunion of the Eighty-Ninth Regiment, O. V. I., Fair Grounds, Hillsboro, Ohio, September 20th, 1869. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

This address is devoted to reminiscences of regimental life of the Eighty-Ninth Ohio Vounteer Infantry, and the recounting of its hardships, victories and experiences. The history of the regiment is thus summarized: "Suffice it to say, that on our battle-flag are entitled to be written the following facts:

'Two years and eleven months in the service; more than three thousand miles traveled, over one thousand seven hundred of which were on foot, with knapsack on the back and enemy in the front.'

Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Savannah and Bentonville are the battles, leaving unmentioned at least fifty such skirmishes as Phillippi, Rich Mountain and Scarey Creek, which, in the beginning of the war, when they were fought, were thought to be great battles. And these are the glorious inscriptions we are entitled to write upon our flag."

Joseph Benson Foraker was born near Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio, July 5, 1846. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Eighty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He was made sergeant August 26, 1862, first lieutenant March 14, 1864, and on March 19, 1865 he was brevetted captain "for ef-

ficient services during the campaigns in North Carolina and Georgia." In Sherman's "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas he served as signal officer on the staff of Major General H. W Slocum commanding the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps and called the Army of Georgia. When he was mustered out he was aide-de-camp on General Slocum's staff. He was graduated in the first class from Cornell in 1869, and admitted to the bar at Cincinnati the same year. In 1879-82 he was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1885 and 1887; was twice elected United States Senator, serving from 1897 to 1909. His career has been distinguished by great ability as a lawyer, statesman and orator. His addresses on the rostrum and in the Senate cover all the public questions of his time, and his utterances relating to the Civil War are important contributions to the literature on that subject.

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FORAKER (J B.)

The Loyal Women of the War. Speech of Captain J B. Foraker at the Camp Fire Given in Honor of Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Lookout House, Cincinnati, O., November 23rd, 1881. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

An eloquent and impressive eulogy on the work of the women of the North in the Civil War. "Wheresoever there was a work to do that their hands could perform, there they were to perform it. By every possible kind of ministration that tender affection and loving solicitude could suggest they encouraged the sick, healed the wounded, and consoled and comforted the dying. Wheresoever they could go, there they were, in person, veritable angels from the land of peace on ministering errands of mercy; and where they could not go, even there, through Sanitary Commissions, aid societies, and instrumentalities of that character, they gave us constant and practical demonstration of their sympathy and love until it is not too much to say that the wants they relieved, the sickness they cured, the wounds they healed, the lives they saved, made their work in the preservation of our National life second only in importance to that of the army and navy"

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FORAKER (J B.)

Ohio. Response by Hon. J. B. Foraker at the Banquet Given by the Ohio Commandery to the Pennsylvania Com-

mandery of the Loyal Legion, at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 3rd, 1883. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

In this address is reviewed the important part played by Ohio in the War.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Speech of Hon. J. B. Foraker at the Soldiers' Reunion and Fourth of July Celebration, Leesburg, Ohio, July 4th, 1883. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 6.

Refers to the origin and history of the Constitution and the efforts to destroy it by secession.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Speech of Captain J. B. Foraker introducing The Society of the Army of the Cumberland to The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, October 25th, 1883. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

With the exception of Washington, there was no city within the Union lines more exposed to danger during the Civil War than Cincinnati. In this address Captain Foraker refers to this, and to the further fact that the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, Rosecrans and Buell, was the protecting breaker for that city. He reminds the Chamber of Commerce that the greatness, unity and prosperity of our country exists because these men succeeded in establishing a Nation that has no North, South, East or West.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Loyalty and Patriotism. Monuments that Mean Something and Monuments that Don't. Governor Foraker's Speech at the Unveiling of the Steedman Monument at Toledo, Ohio, May 26, 1887 Columbus: n. p. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

Eulogizes General James B. Steedman and criticises the erection of monuments to Confederate generals and statesmen.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Speech of Governor J. B. Foraker at Gettysburg, Pa., September 14, 1887 On the Occasion of the Dedication of the Ohio Monuments. Columbus: n. p. 1887.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

In this speech he discusses the importance of the battle of Gettysburg as the turning point of a great war, its consequent effects on the progress of human liberty, and dwells upon the conspicuous part the soldiers of Ohio performed in this battle. For the full record, see "Ohio at Gettysburg."

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Memorial Address of Captain J. B. Foraker in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman, delivered at Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday evening, February 23, 1891. (Cincinnati: n. p. 1891.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

Senator Foraker as a private in the ranks of the Eighty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was with General Sherman in his campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia and followed him in the "March to the Sea" In this address he pays a tribute to his old commander full of sincere eloquence. But it is more than that; it is an analysis of Sherman's character and a review of the great General's influence on the history of the Civil War.

"His sharp, crisp and striking sentences fell upon the ear like the rattle of musketry. He wrote as well as he talked. He had a military directness and precision of statement that was almost classical in simplicity and strength. His letters are equal to Napoleon's, and his memoirs will be for the Americans of the future what Caesar's Commentaries are for the Romans."

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FORAKER (J. B.)

The Andrews Raiders. The Unveiling of Ohio's Monument in Their Honor in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 30th, 1891. Address of Ex-Gov-

ernor Foraker. (From Cincinnati Enquirer, May 31, 1891.) Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 19.

On the 20th of March, 1889, the General Assembly of Ohio appropriated five thousand dollars to erect in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, a monument at the group of graves in which lie the bodies of eight of the Andrews Raiders, executed at Atlanta, Georgia, in June, 1862. With the exception of James J. Andrews, those buried there were Ohioans, and except William Campbell, who was a civilian, were serving in Ohio regiments at the time of their death. See "Ohio Boys in Dixie."

To carry out the provisions of the law, Governor J. B. Foraker appointed three commissioners, viz.: Thaddeus A. Minshall, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and late Captain of the Thirty-Third Ohio Infantry, Stephen B. Porter, late Sergeant of the Second Ohio Infantry, and Earle W Merrey, late Sergeant Major of the Twenty-First Ohio Infantry. Six of the executed men were from these regiments.

On the completion of the monument it was deemed fitting that ex-Governor Foraker should deliver the dedicatory address, inasmuch as it was during his administration and through his encouragement that the project was commenced.

In this address is given a succinct history of the motive, purpose, and method of the celebrated movement against the Southern Confederacy known as the "Andrews Raid." Mr. Foraker shows that if it had succeeded, it would have had the most potential effects on the war of any of the events possible at the time. No other single occurrence could have been more fateful to the Confederate cause.

The address also reviews the position of the raiders in a military sense, and shows that they were not spies, but soldiers in the line of their duty, detailed by their superior officers on a specific mission against the enemy.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Address of Hon. J. B. Foraker, on the occasion of the Unveiling of Monument in honor of Hon. John A. Bingham at Cadiz, Ohio, October 5, 1891. (Cincinnati: n. p. 1891.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 21.

In this address Senator Foraker reviews the life and times of John A. Bingham and pays an eloquent tribute to his char-

acter and patriotism. He portrays Bingham's part in the great anti-slavery agitation before the war, and his influential power at that time. Senator Foraker credits Bingham as being one of the greatest characters in the Civil War period and in the subsequent work of reconstruction. The address is scholarly and historical.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Speech of Ex-Governor Foraker at the Dedication of the Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th, 1894. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The day and the occasion united to recall both the Revolution and the Civil War, "Both," said Mr. Foraker, "began as rebellions. Both had relation to natural, governmental and human rights. There was no question of territory, balance of power, or international statecraft or diplomacy in either. Both broadened as they proceeded, until the issues finally joined and determined were different, higher and better than those involved at the beginning."

He then proceeds to draw a comparison of the principles involved in each of these great events. He traces the origin of the Federal Constitution, discusses the right of secession and human slavery. The address is a valuable historical review of the questions at issue before and during the war.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Remarks of Senator J. B. Foraker In Connection with the Exercises held at the Re-interment of General W S. Rosecrans in Arlington Cemetery, May 17, 1902, Washington, D. C. (Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

This address is a eulogy on General Rosecrans, the soldier, as well as a review of his military service. The orator spoke "as a representative of the State of his (Rosecrans') birth, and the State to which he always looked as his home, and also as a humble representative of the army he commanded when he rendered his most conspicuous service." General Rosecrans entered the military service of the Civil War as Colonel of the Twenty-Third Ohio Regiment. Referring to this regiment,

Senator Foraker said: "In that organization there was the most remarkable collection of great men, who were destined to render distinguished public services. With Rosecrans as Colonel were associated E. P Scammon, who afterwards became a prominent General in the Union Army; Stanley Matthews, who subsequently became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Rutherford B. Hayes, who made a splendid record as a soldier, attaining the rank of Major General of Volunteers, and afterwards became President of the United States; and William McKinley, who rose from the rank of private in Company E of that regiment to be its Major, and whose name as President of the United States has become famous to the whole world."

Senator Foraker served in the Army of the Cumberland when it was commanded by General Rosecrans.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

57th Congress, 2nd Session. Report No. 2589. Marking the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy (Washington, D. C: Government Printing Office. 1903.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 25.

This is a report by Senator Foraker from the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. It recommends the passage of a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy in the Civil War, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North, and who were buried near their places of confinement. It also provided that the Government should acquire possession or control of all grounds, where said dead are buried not now possessed by it or under its control. Two hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to carry out the objects of the bill.

The report recites that these Confederate prisoners are buried in different places. Their number is about 30,152. It is estimated that it will cost to carry this legislation into effect in the neighborhood of $200,000.

The necessity for making the provision contemplated by this bill arose from the fact that there was no one in charge of these cemeteries. These in many cases were in a state of utter neglect, the inclosures being in a dilapidated condition, and the headboards of the graves having long since rotted away.

All these facts are fully set forth in exhibits attached to the report prepared by the War Department, and from data compiled

by Dr. S. E. Lewis, late assistant surgeon, C. S. Army, and commander of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp, No. 1101, United Confederate Veterans.

The report further shows that the Confederate prisoners of war who died in Ohio while in the hands of the United States authorities with locality of prison and number of graves to be as follows:

Camp Chase: Deaths, 2,108; graves, known, 1900; unknown, 208. Cleveland: Deaths, 2; graves, unknown, 2. Cincinnati (McLean Barracks): Deaths, 6; graves, unknown, 6. Columbus: Deaths, 1; graves, unknown, 1. Gallipolis: Deaths, 5; graves, unknown, 5. Johnson's Island: Deaths, 270; graves, known, 243; unknown, 27.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Address of Senator Foraker at Arlington, Memorial Day, May 30, 1905. (Washington: n. p. 1905.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

A touching tribute to the memory of the heroic dead of 1861-1865. The cause and results of the Civil War and the race problem are also discussed. Senator Foraker dwells upon and approves the return of the Confederate battle-flags, which Congress had ordered by legislation, and which eighteen years before had been prevented by a popular protest from the North.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Address of Hon. J. B. Foraker on the Life, Character and Public Services of Salmon P Chase, late Chief Justice of the United States, delivered before the Circuit Court of the United States at Springfield, Ill., October 7, 1905. Cincinnati: n. p. 1905.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

A critical analysis of the career of one of the most important figures of the Civil War Period. As anti-slavery leader, Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase is herein presented as a man of great ability, patriotism and integrity, and at the same time his weaknesses and mistakes are not concealed. This address is an historical review of the life and times of Chase, and he is given the fullest credit for

the masterful influence he exercised on men and events in his day. As an estimate of his character Senator Foraker concludes: "Already he has taken his proper place in history, and in the appreciation of the American people, as the great figure he really was — a strong, massive, patriotic, fearless and controlling character in the settlement of the mighty questions that shook to their foundations the institutions of our government. He will be remembered also for the purity of his life, for his domestic virtues, for his deeply religious nature, ever depending on Divine help, and for that love and zeal for humanity that made him brave social ostracism and sacrifice, if necessary, all chance of personal political preferment that he might champion the cause of the slave and break the power that held him in fetters. In the light of true history the consistency of his conduct will not be determined by the record of his party affiliations, but by the constancy of his devotion to the cause that filled his heart and dominated all his political actions. Measured by that test, few men have run a straighter course or done more to merit a high place in the esteem of their countrymen."

This address was delivered upon the invitation of the United States Circuit Court, and the Bar of Illinois. As a literary production it is the best of Senator Foraker's public utterances and is a fine example of historical style, pure diction and chaste expression.

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FORAKER (JOSEPH B.)

Marking the Graves of the Soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy. Report by Mr. Foraker from the Committee on Military Affairs (to the Senate of the United States, Dec. 20, 1905) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 25.

Contains a copy of the amended bill recommended for passage; data relative to the location and condition of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals and were buried near their places of confinement; a communication from the Commander of Camp No. 1191 U. C. V. of Washington, D. C., containing a resolution of the grand camp United Confederate Veterans relative to the matter; an appendix containing: a list of National Cemeteries with number of interments to June 30, 1901; location of Confederate cemeteries or graveyards where Confederates were buried with number of interments so far as ascertainable; record of Congressional legislation relative to headstones and marking Federal soldiers' graves. A letter from Secretary of War Stanton is also

reprinted showing that out of 220,000 Confederate prisoners, 26,436 died; and out of 126,940 Union men in Southern prisons, 22,576 died.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Address of Senator Foraker delivered before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 17, 1906. (Cincinnati: n. p. 1906.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

In this address Senator Foraker enters into a discussion of the problems of the South, especially the race problem. He reviews the war and its results, the greatest of which was the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. After a full review he pronounces the movement for secession "causeless, indefensible and in the light of subsequent events, grotesquely absurd"

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Address of Hon. J. B. Foraker, at the Unveiling of the General William H. Gibson Monument at Tiffin, Ohio, Wesdnesday afternoon, October 24, 1906. (Cincinnati: n. p. 1906.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

General Gibson born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 16, 1822, organized the Forty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry early in 1861. He had a brilliant record in the war. His reputation as an orator in Ohio ranks him next to Thomas Corwin. In this address Senator Foraker dwells upon General Gibson's qualities and character. He refers to his great powers of oratory, especially in the war time period, and pays a glowing tribute to his gallantry on the battle fields of Shiloh and Stone River.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Memorial Address of Senator Foraker, Steubenville, Ohio, May 30, 1907. Cincinnati: n. p. 1907

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 19.

Reviews the important part taken by Ohio in the war, discusses its causes, and dwells at length on modern governmental

conditions as to legislation. He argues that the primary purpose of the war was to preserve the Federal Constitution and declares now that the primary purpose of our government is to maintain and preserve it, so that every citizen should be protected in his fundamental rights.

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FORAKER (J. B.)

Speech of Senator Foraker before the Chautauqua Association at Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 27, 1907. Cincinnati: n. p. 1907

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This is a defense of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and a criticism of the Southern state legislation limiting the rights of the negroes. It was delivered as a reply to an address of Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina, delivered at the same place sometime prior

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FORAKER (J. B.)

The Results and Responsibilities of Our Victory Response by Captain J. B. Foraker at Loyal Legion Annual Banquet, Queen City Club, May 5th, 1909. Cincinnati: (n. p.) 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

Relates wholly to the Civil War, recites the glory of a United Republic at home and abroad, but criticises certain tendencies prevalent in the South. He condemns the sentiment that would exalt Wirz of Andersonville, and characterizes the erection of a monument to him as not calculated to promote good will between the North and South. The objectionable inscriptions on the proposed monument are given in full in a note to Senator Foraker's address.

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FORCE (M. F.)

From Fort Henry to Corinth. By M. F Force, late Brigadier-General and Brevet Major General U S. V. commanding first division Seventeenth Corps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1881.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 204, with 8 Maps—4 Full Page.

A narrative of military operations in the West from the summer of 1861 to May 1862, covering the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and the battles of Shiloh and Corinth.

General Force, son of Peter Force the historian, was born at Washington, D. C., December 17, 1824. He was graduated at Harvard in 1845. He was appointed major of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry in 1861, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and after Fort Donelson and Shiloh was commissioned Colonel — served under General Grant in Tennessee and Mississippi and was at the siege of Vicksburg. Was made Brigadier General of volunteers in 1863 and brevetted Major General in 1865. Was judge of the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati 1867-77 and judge of the Superior Court 1877-87. In addition to this work he has published, "The Mound-Builders", "Darwinism and Deity", "Marching Across Carolina", "Personal Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaigns", and other works historical and legal.

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FORCE (M. F.)

Marching Across Carolina. Read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, May 2, 1883. By M. F Force. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co., Printers, 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 18.

The writer marched across the Carolinas under General Sherman and in this paper he contributes to history his personal observations and reminiscences. His description of the march, its difficulties and method, are clear, entertaining and valuable to the historian and student of that movement of the war. This paper is published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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FORCE (MANNING F.)

Personal Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion Manning F. Force, late Brigadier General, Brevet Major General U. S. Volunteers, January 7, 1885. Cincinnati, Ohio: Henry C. Sherick. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

In the Vicksburg campaign the writer commanded the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Leggett's Brigade, Logan's Division. He has written herein extremely interesting and valuable observations and incidents of the conditions regarding the famous siege, and the different charges and assaults of the campaign. Also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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FORCE (M. F.)

Special Report on the Subject of Pensions at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio. (Sandusky: n. p. 1896.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Report on the feasibility and propriety of requiring all pensioners in the Home to pay to the Quartermaster 20 per cent. of their pensions for the purpose of paying the detailed men's pay roll, dated December 16, 1896, and signed by M. F. Force, Commandant.

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FORCE (M. F.)

Soldiers Homes, The Administration of. By M. F. Force, Commandant of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Reprinted from the Twenty-fourth National Conference of Charities and Correction.) Boston: Geo. H. Ellis, 141 Franklin St., 1897.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

General Force reminded the Conference that Soldiers' Homes are not charitable institutions, but are maintained as a return for services rendered. Briefly, but clearly, he detailed the operation of the Ohio Home at Sandusky. It was governed by military rules, he said, because among its inmates were some men who require discipline, and they were used to military routine and orders from men with military titles.

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FORCE (MANNING F.)

Great Commanders. General Sherman. By General Manning F. Force. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 353, with Full Page Portrait of General Sherman, a Fac Simile Letter from Lincoln to Sherman, 3 Illustrations and 8 Full Page Maps.

The effort of the author, as he declares himself, is to give in this narrative a statement of the facts of Sherman's military life without comment. Owing to failure of health General Force was unable to finish this work, and he called upon General J. D. Cox to write the period from the Expedition to Meridian to the setting out upon the march to the sea, and the entire period subsequent to the grand review at Washington. Inasmuch as General Cox was an active participant of these events it has added to rather than detracted from the book.

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FULLER (JOHN W.)

"Our Kirby Smith" A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, March 2, 1887, by Companion John W. Fuller, late Brigadier and Brevet Major General, U. S. V Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick and Co. 1887.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 21.

There were two General Kirby Smiths in the army. J. L. Kirby Smith, who was the first Colonel of the Forty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and E. Kirby Smith of the Confederate army. This paper is devoted to personal recollections of the Union General, and is by one of his closest friends, General John W. Fuller, who organized the Twenty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently commanded what became known as "The Ohio Brigade" General Fuller's paper is also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume II.

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GADDIS (MAXWELL P.)

Sermon upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, by Rev. M. P Gaddis, pastor Sixth Street M. E. Church, Delivered in Pike's Opera House, April 16, 1865. Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior of our country Cincinnati: Times Steam Book and Job Office. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Besides the sermon this pamphlet contains the correspondence with reference to its publication and the Times's "description of the excitement" attending its delivery. The Sixth Street church was filled to overflowing, and the crowd surrounding it was so dense that the pastor himself was unable to gain entrance. After considerable delay, the opera house was secured, but was found too small for the multitude. The text was Second Samuel, 3: 38; "Know ye not that a Prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel."

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GALLATIN (JAMES)

Two letters to the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury from James Gallatin, Esq., of New York. New York: Printed by particular request for private circulation only by Hosford and Ketcham. 1861.

These letters to Secretary Chase relative to raising money to put down the rebellion, were written by a descendant of Albert Gallatin, Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury. They

contain criticism and advice and were of substantial benefit at this critical time, when the credit of the government was strained to the utmost.

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GANS (G. W.)

Communication of Hon. G. W Gans, to the Eaton Weekly Register. Eaton, Ohio, November 19, 1861. The War for the Union, or The Rights of the Republic. Eaton, Ohio: Eaton Weekly Register. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

An argument taking the position that the Southern States in rebellion should be treated more drastically than Mr. Lincoln s policy provided. The author argues for immediate emancipation of the slaves, and for their equipment and use as soldiers by the administration. He criticises Mr. Lincoln for his attitude on these subjects.

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G. A. R. WAR PAPERS. Papers read before Fred C. Jones Post, No. 401, Department of Ohio, G. A. R. Editorial Committee: E. R. Monfort, H. B. Furness, Fred H. Alms. Vol. I. Cincinnati, Ohio: Published by Fred C Jones Post, No. 401.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 391, with Full Page Portrait.

Only one volume published. It is a historical collection of interesting war literature by Ohio soldiers relating to scenes and service of which they themselves were a part. To the future historian and student of the war of the Rebellion, writings such as these, and the "War Sketches" of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, will be invaluable. Indeed, to form a true idea of the work of the rank and file, such literature with the regimental histories are the only resources left for coming generations. Suppose we had a similar collection from the officers and privates of the Revolutionary War?

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GARFIELD (J. A.)

Report of Select Committee to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 211; To Punish Treason. (*In* Journal of the Senate of the State of Ohio: for the second session of the Fifty-Fourth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 7, 1861. Being the fifth Legislature under the new Constitution. Vol. LVII. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1861. Pages 69-73.)

This bill was introduced by Senator J A. Garfield, and it was referred to him as a select committee of one to report there-

on. Mr. Garfield at this time was the leader of what was known as the "Radical Triumvirate" of the Senate. His associates in this connection were J. D. Cox and James Monroe; one afterwards distinguished himself as General, Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Interior; and the other served in Congress from the Oberlin District and was also sent abroad in a diplomatic capacity by Mr. Lincoln.

This report written by Mr. Garfield was submitted to the Senate April 15, 1861, two days after the firing upon Fort Sumter. It is his first written expression relating to the Civil War. In it he reviews in a scholarly and judicial manner the law of treason, quoting from Federal and State authorities on the subject. He says: "It should at any time startle us that all the acts of disloyalty and treachery enumerated in this bill may be committed against the State of Ohio, and yet subject the offender to no other charge than trespass, or malfeasance in office. Shall Ohio visit the extreme penalty of the law upon the murderer of a citizen, and yet be powerless against him who shall plot the ruin of the State?"

Again: "It is high time for Ohio to enact a law to meet treachery when it shall take the form of an overt act—to provide that when her soldiers go forth to maintain the Union, there shall be no treacherous fire in the rear. It is time for Ohio to declare to all her citizens and to all her sister States, that the prosperity of the Union is her prosperity—its friends her friends—its enemies her enemies—its honor her honor—its destiny her destiny—and whosoever strikes a blow at its life, strikes also at hers."

James A. Garfield was born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 17, 1831. He graduated from Williams College in 1856. In 1857 he was made president of Hiram College at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate of Ohio. In 1861 Governor William Dennison commissioned him lieutenant colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry His military career is referred to in the notes following. He was elected President of the United States in 1880. He died September 19, 1881, as the result of an assassin's bullet.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Speech of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, on the Confiscation of Property of Rebels. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 28, 1864. Washington: L. Towers for the Union Congressional Committee. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

General Garfield entered the Thirty-Eighth Congress December 3, 1863. Before leaving the army he had been promoted to a Major Generalship of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chickamauga", to take rank from the 19th of September, 1863. He took high rank in Congress from the day of his entrance. His military reputation had preceded and secured for him a place on the Committee on Military Affairs, then the most important in the House. He was soon regarded as an authority on military matters and his opinions were sought and listened to.

This speech was the first important one that General Garfield delivered in Congress. It discusses elaborately and with authority one of the gravest questions of legislation, at that time. The confiscation of property for treason attracted the attention of Congress early in the war. August 6, 1861, the first confiscation act was passed, and on July 17, 1862, a much more rigorous and sweeping act was passed. Some objection was made to it that it conflicted with the Constitution. January 7, 1864, a joint resolution explanatory of the act was introduced in the House. It was on consideration of this, January 28, that General Garfield spoke. He reviews the law and history of confiscation of property for treason in England and the colonies and lends to the discussion the charm of historical precedent and events. He aggressively sustains the law as just and necessary.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Speech of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, on the Constitutional Amendment to Abolish Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives January 13, 1865. Washington, D. C.: McGill & Witherow, Printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Discusses the constitutional power to abolish slavery, and also answers speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Freedmen's Bureau—Restoration of the Rebel States. Speech of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 1, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office, 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

General Garfield in this speech examines the situation of national affairs resulting from the war, the restoration of the states lately in rebellion and what is necessary to bring the Republic back to full liberty and peace. It is scholarly and full of historical citations and precedents.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Argument of the Hon. James A. Garfield in the U. S. Supreme Court, March 6, 1866, in the matter *ex parte* L. P. Milligan, W A. Bowles and Stephen Horsey. Counsel for the Petitioners; Hon. J. E. McDonald, Hon. James A. Garfield, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. David Dudley Field. For the United States; Hon. B. F Butler, Hon. Jas. Speed and Hon. Henry Stanberry. Reported by D. F Murphy Washington: Joseph L. Pearson, printer, 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28.

This was the celebrated Knights of the Golden Circle case. In September and October, 1864, Lambdin P Milligan, William A. Bowles and Stephen Horsey of Indiana, were arrested by order of Major General A. P Hovey, commanding the Military District of Indiana. On October 21, they were placed on trial at Indianapolis on the following charges preferred by Major Henry L. Burnett, Judge Advocate of the Northwestern Military District: 1, Conspiracy against the Government of the United States; 2, Affording aid and comfort to rebels against the Government of the United States; 3, Inciting insurrection; 4, Disloyal practices; 5, Violations of the laws of war. The Commission overruling the objection of the accused against its authority to try them, proceeded with the case, pronounced them guilty and sentenced them to death by hanging. The sentence was approved, but before the day set for execution, the President commuted it to imprisonment for life, and they were sent to the Ohio Penitentiary. Having been denied a writ of habeas corpus, the attorneys carried their case to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the last day of the December term, 1865, Chief Justice Chase announced the granting of the prayer of the accused. The Order of Court is printed with General Garfield's argument.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Remarks of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 14, 1866, in memory of Abraham Lincoln. Washington, D. C.: Hudson Taylor, Printer. 1866.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 4.

On the first anniversary of his assassination, General Garfield paid a short but very beautiful tribute to the memory of President Lincoln. With respect to the War period just ended, he said, "it had been marked by wonderful development of individual character. Thousands of our people before unknown to fame have taken their places in history crowned with immortal honors. * * * But greatest among all these * * * were the character and fame of Abraham Lincoln." He declared the assassination not the work of one man alone, "the act was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery inspired with fearful and despairing hate."

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GARFIELD (J. A.)

National Politics. Able Review of the Situation. Speech by Hon. J. A. Garfield, Delivered at Warren, O., Sept. 1, 1866. (Warren, Ohio: n. p. 1866.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

In this speech to his constituents General Garfield reviews the political conditions existing after the war. He dwells at length on financial and military affairs, and discusses the restoration of the States lately in rebellion. He severely criticises the position of President Johnson and his policy of reconstruction.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Oration of Hon. James A. Garfield, delivered at Arlington, Va., May 30, 1868, on the Occasion of the Strewing Flowers on the Graves of Union Soldiers. "He has not died young who has lived long enough to die for his country" — Schiller. Cleveland, Ohio: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., Printers, Herald Office. 1868.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Asserting that the Nation was summoned to arms by every high motive that can inspire men, he said "we began the war for the Union alone; but we had not gone far out into the darkness before a new element was added to the conflict which filled the army and the Nation with cheerful but intense religious enthusiasm. In lessons that could not be misunderstood, the Nation was taught that God had linked to our own, the destiny of an enslaved race — that their liberty and our Union was "one and inseparable." The oration abounded with eloquent tributes to the American soldier.

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GARFIELD (JAMES A.)

Oration on the Life and Character of General George H. Thomas, delivered before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, by General James A. Garfield, at the Fourth Annual Reunion, Cleveland, November 25, 1870. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1870.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 52.

On April 23, 1870, The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch published a letter from General Fitzhugh Lee in which the assertion was made that just before the war, General Thomas's feelings were decidedly Southern; that in 1861, he expressed his intention of resigning his commission in the U S. Army, and that about the same time he sent a letter to Governor Letcher proffering his services to Virginia. Respecting the truth of these and similar statements, which he asserted none dared to even hint at during General Thomas's lifetime, General Garfield made diligent inquiry. The result was the complete vindication of General Thomas's memory, the evidence secured being fully and ably presented in this address. An attached appendix contains a roster of the Second U. S. Cavalry in 1860, with the date of resignation of those who went into the Rebel service. Also correspondence regarding General Thomas and General Lee; General Thomas's military record; the general orders concerning his decease, issued by Adjutant General Townsend, of the War Department, and the Resolutions of Sympathy adopted by Congress.

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GAUSE (ISAAC)

Four years with Five Armies. Army of the Frontier, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Shenandoah, Army of

the Missouri, Army of the Ohio. By Isaac Gause, late of Co. E, Second Ohio Cav. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. 1908.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 384, with 11 Full Page Portraits and 1 Illustration.

While this is a personal narrative of army experiences, it is also practically a history of the campaigns, privations and engagements of the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. It is one of the best contributions to Ohio regimental literature. The writer was a good observer and has given his readers one of the most interesting narrations of varied and thrilling military service. Commencing with camp life at Cleveland during the organization of the regiment, he chronologically, yet without formality, gives the service of himself and comrades on the Indian Frontier, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and in Virginia. In 1863 they were on General Morgan's trail through Ohio and were in at the capture under their gallant Colonel A. V Kautz, afterwards General. They were under General Wilson in his raid through Virginia, under Sheridan at Winchester and Cedar Creek and under Custer at Lacey's Springs. The whole narrative reads like a novel but every page records simple history. No better conception of army life and cavalry service has been written.

The Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was recruited and organized under the direction of U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins at Camp Wade, Cleveland, Ohio, in the summer and fall of 1861. It has the record as detailed in this work of campaigning through the states of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, and Indian Territory. It marched twenty-seven thousand miles, and served in five different armies. It was engaged honorably and gallantly in the following battles and engagements:

Independence, Mo., Prairie Grove, Ark., Carthage, Mo., Newtonia, Mo., Cow Hill, Ark., Wolf Creek, Ark., White River, Ark., Blountsville, Tenn., Bristol, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Morristown, Tenn., Russelville, Tenn., Bean's Station, Tenn., Brandy Station, Va., The Wilderness, Va., Hanover C. H., Va., Ashland, Va., Nottaway, C. H., Va., Stony Creek, Va., Steubenville, Ky., Monticello, Ky., Columbia, Ky., Pursuit and Capture of Morgan, Loudon Bridge, Tenn., Blue Springs, Tenn., Ream Station, Va., Winchester, Va., Charlestown, Va., Berryville, Va., Opequan, Va., Luray Valley, Va., Waynesboro, Va., Bridgewater, Va., Cedar Creek, Va., New Market, Va., Lacey's Springs, Va.

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GEER (J. J.)

Beyond the Lines: or, A Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie. By Captain J. J. Geer, late of General Buckland's staff, with an introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: J. W Daughaday, Publisher. 1863.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 285, with Full Page Portrait and 5 Full Page Illustrations.

The writer belonged to the Forty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served on the staff of General R. P Buckland. He was captured at Shiloh and in this volume he tells, to use his own language, "how I was tried for my life before prominent Rebel Generals, among whom were Bragg and Beauregard; how I was subsequently chained with negro chains and cast into military prisons and common jails; how, escaping from these in company with Lieutenant A. P Collins, I made my way to the swamps; how we lived in these malarious marshes for three weeks; how we were hunted with blood hounds; how we were assisted by slaves in our flight, and lastly, how, being recaptured, we spent weary months in confinement, and were finally released on exchange from our dreadful captivity"

This volume is one of the early publications of the war, written for popular consumption. As a rule they do not show literary ability but are valuable for their simple narrative and first hand experience.

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GENTSCH (CHARLES)

Instantaneous Rigor-Mortis Occasionally Occurring and Observed Upon the Battlefield. A Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, December 4, 1907, by Lieut. Charles Gentsch, M. D. First Lieutenant and Quartermaster 51st O. V I. Cincinnati: n. p. 1907.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

In this paper the writer gives his own and others' observations concerning the phenomena of death on the battlefield, particularly with reference to the supervention of instantaneous rigor-mortis. It is written in popular language, fully within the comprehension of the laymen. His conclusions and observations are to the effect that death was common on the battlefield without leaving a trace. The paper is of intense interest and one of the most attractive, if that term can be applied to such a gruesome subject, read before the Ohio Commandery.

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GERARD (C. W.)

A Diary The Eighty-third Ohio Vol. Inf. in the War. 1862-1865. By C. W Gerard, A Member of the Regiment. (Cincinnati. n. p. 1889.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 76.

This is a history of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. "The diaries of four faithful members of the regiment, together with his own, have guided the author in his work, and, except in a few minor details, all have agreed." This regiment was composed principally of men from Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Putnam counties. The writer has faithfully and in an interesting style told the story of his organization. He records in detail its marches and travels, giving the miles from each point and showing the following result: By rail, 614 miles; by steamer, 7,180 miles; marched 1831 miles, making a total of 9,625 miles. He gives the following list of battles in which his regiment took part: Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 28 to 31, 1862; Fort Hindman, Ark., January 11, 1863; Greenville, Miss., February 20, 1863; Magnolia Hills and Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 6, 1863; Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 14 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1863; Opelousas, La., September 21, 1863; Carrion Crow Bayou, La., November 3, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Cane River, La., April 28, 1864; Moore's Plantation, La., May 2, 1864; Atchafalaya River, La., October 4 and 17, 1864, and Blakely, Ala., April 2 to 9, 1865.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in August and September, 1862, to serve three years.

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GHOLSON (W. Y.)

Speech of Hon. W. Y. Gholson, to the Grant Club of the First Ward of Cincinnati, September 3, 1868, on the Reconstruction of the Southern States. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1868.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

Judge Gholson was one of the leading lawyers of Ohio and one of the first judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. A Virginian by birth and a graduate of Princeton, he practiced for a time in Mississippi, but came to Cincinnati while yet a young man.

In this speech he discusses the question of reconstruction from the standpoint of a lawyer. It is far above the usual plane of partisan speeches.

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GILLESPIE (SAMUEL L.)

A History of Co. A., First Ohio Cavalry, 1861-1865. A Memorial Volume, compiled from Personal Records and Living Witnesses. By Lovejoy Washington C. H., Ohio: Press of Ohio State Register. December 25, 1898.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 219 and Errata, with 43 Full Page Portraits.

This volume, compiled from records kept during the war, although its author's name does not appear on the title page, was written by Samuel L. Gillespie, the bugler of the company. It is a creditable history and does not undertake to record any military service except that of Co. A. It forms a good supplementary volume to the History of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, see "Curry, W L.", and preserves the recollections and adventures of company life as seen by one of its most active members.

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GIDDINGS (JOSHUA R.)

Speeches in Congress. By Joshua R. Giddings. Boston: John P Jewett & Company. 1853.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 511, with Full Page Portrait.

In this volume are Mr. Giddings' noted anti-slavery speeches up to the date of publication. He was the leading abolitionist of Ohio before the war, and his agitation of the slavery question did more to arouse public sentiment on that subject in his state than the utterances of any other public man. His speeches are inseparably connected with the literature of the Civil War.

Joshua R. Giddings was born at Athens, Pa., October 6, 1795. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1820, and elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1826. He was elected to Congress in 1838 and served for twenty consecutive years. In his speeches he prophesied the Civil War and as a political abolitionist sought to hasten it by an uncompromising warfare against slavery. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Consul General to Canada. While occupying that position he died at Montreal, May 27, 1864.

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GIDDINGS (JOSHUA R.)

History of the Rebellion: Its Authors and Causes. By Joshua R. Giddings. New York: Follett, Foster & Co. 1864.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 498.

This work is mainly devoted to the Congressional debates on the slavery question and an exposition of the action of the government relative thereto. It covers the whole period from the commencement of the Nation to the Emancipation Proclamation. It is more of a contribution to history than a history Mr. Giddings ascribes the sole cause of secession to be slavery. The book is very scarce, but may be found occasionally in public libraries.

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GILSON (J. H.)

Concise History of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from the date of Organization to the end of the Rebellion; with a complete roster of each company, from date of muster, battles and skirmishes participated in, lists of the killed, wounded and missing, and other incidents of the Camp and Field. Compiled by Comrade J. H. Gilson, of Company D. Salem, Ohio: Walton, Steam Job and Label Printer. 1863.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 271, with 13 Full Page Portraits.

The author in the preparation of this work has had free recourse to a number of diaries kept by members of his regiment throughout its term of service. The result is an entertaining and faithful record of its heroes, its marches, its battles and its service at the front. This regiment was one of those that responded to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand more troops on the first of July, 1862. It was recruited in Harrison, Belmont, Tuscarawas, Jefferson, Carroll, Fairfield, and Perry counties, and was organized and mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, in September and October, 1862.

This history gives the record of the regiment by years, and in chronological form narrates the incidents of service and the military life of the organization. It also contains (pp. 130-211) a complete roster of the field and staff. The appendix contains an original poem by the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. J. K. Andrews, and biographical sketches of its officers killed in bat-

tle. The proceedings of the 6th annual reunion at Bowerstown, Ohio, August 24, 1882, closes the volume.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in the following engagements and battles: Martinsburg, W. Va., June 14, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863; Culpeper C. H., Va., October 11, 1863; Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Bealton and Rappahannock Bridge, Va., October 24, 1863; Kelley's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863; Locust Grove, Va., November 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 26-28, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864; Alsop's Farm, Va., May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; Totopotomay Creek, Va., May 30-31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-2, 1864; Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22-23, 1864; Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 18, 1864; Charlestown, W. Va., August 21, 1864; Smithfield, Va., August 29, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Flint Hill, Va., September 21, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

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GIVEN (WILLIAM)

Argument made by Col. Wm. Given, 102d O. V. in the Case of Capt. J. D. Stubbs, A. Q. M. before Court Martial in Nashville, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn.: Press Book and Job Office. (1864.)

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 16.

Statement of the accused in response to a charge of fraud in the purchase of supplies.

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GLEASON (WILLIAM J.)

History of the Cuyahoga Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Scenes and Incidents from its Inception to its Completion. Description of the Memorial Structure and Roll of Honor. By William J. Gleason. Cleveland, Ohio: Published by the Monument Commission. 1894.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 770, with 15 Full Page Portraits, 12 Full Page Medallions, 8 Full Page Busts, and 27 Full Page Illustrations.

A very voluminous narration of the trials, tribulations, conflicts legislation and litigation of the Monument Commission, together with the various proceedings and celebrations up to the dedication of the monument. The Roll of Honor (pp. 627-768) contains the names of all soldiers, sailors and patriotic women of Cuyahoga County that devoted themselves to their country's cause during the Civil War.

This monument was designed and constructed by Captain Levi T. Scofield of Cleveland; as a member of the Commission he originated the artistic ideas pervading it, and had personal supervision of the work from beginning to end. He was born in Cleveland, November 9, 1842. He entered the army as a member of Company D, First Ohio Light Artillery and re-enlisted when his term expired, in the One Hundred and Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, becoming a captain in November, 1864, dividing his service between the infantry and engineer corps. He has distinguished himself as artist, architect and soldier. For his contribution to the literature of the Civil War, see "Scofield, Levi T."

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GLEASON (WILLIAM J.)

Historical Sketch of the 150th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry By William J. Gleason, Historian, Private Company E. Delivered at the 5th Annual Reunion, Scenic Park, Rocky River, July 12th, 1899. Roster of the Regiment. Cleveland: Published by order of the Association. 1899.

Sheep. 8 vo. pp. 30.

This address gives the history of the regiment as well as reminiscences of the short army life of the organization. It was one of the hundred days' regiments and for the period of its service performed the duty assigned it. This regiment was organized at Cleveland, May 5, 1864, and was mustered out August 23, 1864. In the neighborhood of Washington, D. C., it garrisoned Forts Lincoln, Saratoga, Thayer, Bunker Hill, Slocum, Totten and Stevens. It remained in these forts during the whole term of its service, and participated in the fight before Washington with a part of Early's Corps July 10 and 11, 1864. This organization was recruited from Cuyahoga and adjoining counties The first lieutenant of Company C. was Marcus A. Hanna, afterwards United States Senator from Ohio, and one of the privates of Company K was George K. Nash, afterwards Governor of Ohio. In this address many interesting facts concerning the personnel of the regiment are given.

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GOODLOE (WILLIAM CASSIUS)

Kentucky Unionists of 1861. Address of William Cassius Goodloe of Lexington, Ky., late Captain and A. A. G., U S Vols. Read before the Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1884. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peter G. Thomson. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 27.

Eighty thousand white Kentuckians entered the Union Army, and the sentiment of the State was opposed to secession. In this paper the writer demonstrates that there never were sufficient votes in the Legislature, nor among the people of the State, to take Kentucky out of the Union. He narrates the history of the Union movement, and of the patriotic struggle made by the Unionists to defeat secession, which they eventually did.

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GRAHAM (GEORGE) AND HARTWELL (JOHN W.)

Report by the Committee of the Contrabands' Relief commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, proposing a plan for the occupation and government of vacated territory in the seceded States. Cincinnati: Gazette Steam Printing House. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

A very remarkable publication indicating the spirit of the times. The Committee making this was composed of George Graham and John W Hartwell of Cincinnati. They concluded that the best way to provide for the newly liberated slaves would be "by taking possession of the property of known rebels by military authority or under an act of confiscation, and as fast as the army takes possession of the vacated property of such rebels, let it be transferred to the Union Government, and under a proper system rented and leased to loyal men, who would employ the freedmen to cultivate the lands under a system of monthly or daily pay for their labor" The report closes with a series of resolutions urging the establishment at Washington of a bureau to look after the interests of the freedmen.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Encampment G. A. R., held at Columbus, Ohio, January 26th and 27th, 1881. Akron, Ohio: Beacon Publishing Co. 1881.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 65.

The contribution of the Grand Army of the Republic to the Civil War literature of Ohio consists wholly of the printed proceedings of its annual Encampments, in which are preserved its transactions, records and the addresses delivered on those occasions, together with the annual reports of its officers.

The proceedings of 1881 are the first printed in pamphlet form under official authority. Prior to this date there is no permanent printed record.

The Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized as a permanent organization January 30th, 1867, and on the 30th of December, 1868, reported three hundred and three organized Posts in the Department, representing a membership of about thirty thousand. Commencing in 1869, the Order began to languish and lose membership owing to internal defects, so that at the Sixth Encampment at Cleveland in 1872 but fifty Posts had survived, having an estimated membership of five thousand, and the Inspector General reported the Department in a very low state. In 1874 but eight Posts with a membership of three hundred and eighty-three were reported in good standing.

In this report there is marked evidence of a revival of the organization. The membership on December 31, 1880, is recorded as 2,237, with thirty-five Posts in good standing, which is a gain of 1,138 over the preceding year. This pamphlet contains the annual reports of the various officers and committees: also the "unofficial proceedings" as published in the newspapers of the day.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, G. A. R. Held at Cincinnati, Jan. 18 and 19, 1882. Toledo, O.: Montgomery & Vrooman, Book and Job Printers. 1882.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 113.

Includes the official transactions of the Encampment, besides a record of the services during the previous year of the various

officials, and an account of the meeting arranged by the Posts and citizens of Cincinnati complimentary to the veterans. Has also the orders of the Department Commander, John S. Kountz, to the various Posts of the State relative to the death and burial of President Garfield. Also resolutions of the Ohio Encampment.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Youngstown, January 17th and 18th, 1883. Columbus: Myers Brothers, publishers and printers. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 111.

Contains the general orders of the Department Commander, Charles T Clark; reports of all the officers for the previous twelve months; a roster of the Posts and delegates; a roll of the dead during the year, showing the organization in which they served, the Post of which they were members and the place of abode at the time of death; official proceedings on each day of the Encampment, and an account of the reception arranged by the citizens of Youngstown.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Zanesville, Ohio, January 30 and 31, 1884. Columbus, Ohio: Myers Brothers, publishers and printers. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 115.

In addition to the regular encampment proceedings, this pamphlet includes the reports of the Department Commander and other officers; the roster of the several Posts and their delegates; the death roll; the unofficial meeting, and a report regarding the Woman's Relief Corps, with a roster of both the National and State officers of that organization.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Akron, Ohio, January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1885. Cincinnati Thomas Mason, Publisher and Printer. 1885.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 119.

Incorporated with the official proceedings of this session of the Encampment is the Act of the General Assembly of Ohio providing for the burial of indigent soldiers, which the Encampment had asked for, and for which the delegates returned their sincere thanks. Notice was taken of the increased death roll at this time, the number increasing from eighty-eight to one hundred and ninety in a single year.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Cleveland, Ohio, April 28th, 29th and 30th, 1886. Matt J. Day, Reporter. Zanesville, O.: n. p. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 194.

Contains, in addition to the proceedings, the action of the Department Commander and the Encampment on the death of General U. S. Grant; articles, filed May 29, 1885, incorporating the Grand Army of the Republic Department of Ohio; the Act of the General Assembly for the establishment of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and history of relief work by the Department.

The unofficial proceedings reprinted from the Cleveland Plain-Dealer contains a full report of a campfire at which addresses were made by General R. B. Hayes, Governor J. B. Foraker and Corporal Tanner.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Springfield, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1887.

Emery & Smith, stenographers. Akron: The Werner Ptg. & Mfg. Co. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 262.

This volume contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the Encampment, with a roster of Posts, officers and delegates. Resolutions in memory of, and a sketch of General Durbin Ward were reported and acted upon. There is also included the exercises of the semi-annual Encampment held at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 8, 1886, in connection with the reunion of the Army of West Virginia. The death roll for the year past reported at three hundred and fifty-three.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Toledo, April 25th, 26th and 27th, 1888 Emery & Smith, stenographers. Springfield: Globe Printing and Publishing Co. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 260, with Portrait.

At the campfire, which was open to members only General Rutherford B. Hayes delivered the principal address. Speeches were also made by General Russell A. Alger and Corporal Tanner.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-third Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Dayton, Ohio, April 24th, 25th and 26th, 1889 Lebanon, O.: Star Printing and Publishing House. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 212.

In the report of the Department Commander at this year's Encampment were accounts of his actions and orders respecting the deaths of General P H. Sheridan and General and ex-Governor Thomas L. Young. Resolutions in their memory were adopted by the Encampment. The death harvest was also heavy among the rank and file, as the roster shows a loss of five hundred and sixty-six during the year ending March 31, 1889.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Cincinnati, April 29, 30 and May 1, 1890. Chillicothe, O.: Peerless Printing and Mfg. Co. 1890.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 105 + Appendix 133.

Contains the annual reports of the various officers, a roster of the Posts by number, and also by counties and towns, alphabetically arranged. The roll of deaths of comrades reported by the various Posts included five hundred and seventy-three names.

The appendix contains the General Orders and Circulars issued during the past year by the Department Commander, and the death roll for 1889.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-fifth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Steubenville, April 28th and 29th, 1891. Toledo, O.: Montgomery & Vrooman Printers. 1891.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 146 + Appendix 177.

The appendix is a most complete summary of the statistics of the organization. It includes the roll of the Encampment, rosters of the Posts by location, counties and names; county and battalion organizations, brigade organizations and the deaths for the year 1890.

The Chief Mustering Officer in his annual report exhibits the following remarkable and interesting table of statistics, showing the rise and development of the Order in Ohio during the past ten years, ending December 31 of each year:

Dec. 31.	*No. of Posts.*	*No. of Members.*	*Increase Membership.*	*Commanders.*
1881.. .. .	149	7,821	5,924	John S. Kountz.
1882.. .	267	14,356	6,535	Charles T. Clark.
1883. .. .	401	23,056	8,700	Charles T Clark.
1884. .. .	478	26,951	3,895	H. P Lloyd.
1885.....	559	31,774	4,823	R. B. Brown.
1886.....	617	34,703	2,929	A. L. Conger.
1887..... .	662	38,933	4,230	D. C. Putnam.
1888 .	690	43,252	4,319	J. W O'Neal.
1889.... .	705	46,214	1,962	S. H. Hurst.
1890. .. .	736	49,011	2,797	P H. Dowling.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic. Held at Piqua, O., May 10, 11 and 12, 1892. Cincinnati: Elm Street Printing Co. 1892.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 167 + Appendix 146, with Portrait.

The annual address of the Department Commander calls attention to an important error regarding the numerical strength of the Order in Ohio as reported in the proceedings of 1891. On this subject he says: "By some error, inadvertence or remarkable misapprehension of the provisions of the rules and regulations, the membership on December 31, 1890, was largely overstated to the twenty-fifth Department Encampment. Instead of a membership of 49,011 at that time, the actual number, as shown by the reports of adjutants of Posts, now on file at headquarters, was only 45,743. The attention of this administration was called to this subject by the discrepancies between the adjutants' reports of June 30, 1891, as to the number in good standing on December 31, 1890, and the reports of the late Assistant Adjutant General. I at once directed my Assistant Adjutant General to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject, so as to determine exactly, if possible, our actual membership on December 31, 1890, and so that the reports of this administration might be correct and true, and our good name and standing at National Headquarters be fully maintained. The result was as stated."

The proceedings report stenographically the routine business of the Encampment, and the appendix contains the usual roster and annual reports of the officers. The reports indicate a membership, December 31, 1891, of 46,119. The death roll is recorded at seven hundred and forty-four The general orders during the past year are reported in the appendix.

At this Encampment Governor William McKinley and ex-President R. B. Hayes delivered addresses.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Hamilton, May 16th, 17th and 18th, 1893. Sandusky, O.: I. F Mack & Bro., printers. 1893.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 291 + Index VI.

The Assistant Adjutant General reports seven hundred and fifty-one Posts on the records of the Department, December 31, 1892, with a membership of 43,936. The death roll for the year 1892 is recorded at eight hundred and thirty-two, the most distinguished being ex-President R. B. Hayes.

During the proceedings Governor McKinley delivered an address on the life and services of General Hayes; it is full of personal and historical references.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Canton, Ohio, May 15th, 16th and 17th, 1894. Ripley, O.: J. C. Newcomb, printer. 1894.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 302 + Index V, with Portrait.

The loss by death according to the reports received by the Assistant Adjutant General for the year ending December 31, 1893, was seven hundred and twenty-one.

The number of members in good standing at that date was 42,680, showing a falling off from the number reported for the year before.

The proceedings contain addresses by Governor McKinley and ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Sandusky, June 12th, 13th and 14th, 1895. Sidney, Ohio: The Sidney Ptg. and Pub. Co. 1895.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 278, with Portraits.

The decreasing membership receives attention, and the causes are ascribed to the hard times and the increasing age of the veterans, making it impossible for many of them to meet the expenses of dues. For the year ending December 31, 1894, the deaths were six hundred and twenty-four. The membership in good standing is reported as 38,321. Quite a number of Posts sent in no report during the year. Nine Posts disbanded and seven organized, showing a net loss of two during the year

At this Encampment memorial services were held in honor of General William H. Gibson and other members who had died during the year.

Addresses were made during the proceedings by Comrades William McKinley, Asa Bushnell and Calvin S. Brice.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 14 and 15, 1896. Athens, Ohio: The Messenger and Herald Printing Co. 1896.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 224 + 3 Index, with 1 Page of Portraits.

Contains very complete reports from the Department Commander and other officials. Also a record of the open meeting, the reception by citizens, and Governor Bushnell's address. The number of members in good standing is reported as 36,293; the Medical Director reports seven hundred and sixty deaths during the year ending December 31, 1895. The appendix contains the list of the dead, and the general orders and circulars issued by the Department Commander.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-first Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Chillicothe, Ohio, June 15th, 16th and 17th, 1897. Coshocton, Ohio: The Tuscarora Advertising Co. 1897.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 217 — 5 Index, with 5 Pages of Portraits.

The address of the Department Commander calls attention to the decreasing membership of the Grand Army of the Republic. "For years," says he, "this grand and patriotic organization increased rapidly in numbers, and has made its impress on the present generation. But it has passed the summit as to numbers, and is on the down grade." The Assistant Adjutant General's report shows that 29,920 members were in good standing, a decrease since the report of the year before of 6,373 members.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1898. Dayton, Ohio: The Reformed Publishing Co. 1898.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 203 + 4 Index, with 6 Pages of Portraits.

The elaborate reports of this year show a generally prosperous condition of the Order. Delinquent Posts have decreased in number, and the membership in good standing on December 31, 1877, was 30,225. The death roll for the year ending on that date was four hundred and nine.

The Woman's Relief Corps reported its condition to the Encampment as follows: Number of members, 10,604; expended for relief, $6,241.89; turned over to Posts, $2,551.42; cash balance in Relief Fund, $4,111.59; cash balance in General Fund, $10,403.52; liabilities, none.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Youngstown, O., June 20, 21 and 22, 1899. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Nitschke Bros. 1899.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 179 + 5 Index, with Portrait.

The Department Commander, David F Pugh, in his address refers to the decreasing membership, the finances, pensions and other subjects pertinent to the Order. He congratulates his comrades on the reunited condition of the North and South. The Assistant Adjutant General reports the number of members in good standing to be 28,513, and the death roll for the year ending December 31, 1898, as seven hundred and fifty-one. Among the general orders of the Department Commander is one dated May 8, 1899, recommending that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address be read on Memorial Day as a part of the ceremony of decoration.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Re-

public, Findlay, Ohio, May 8th, 9th and 10th, 1900. Ashland, Ohio: The Sun Publishing Company 1900.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 186 + 3 Index, 6 Pages of Portraits.

The question of pensions was much discussed at this meeting. The journal of the proceedings contains the debates and addresses on this subject. Criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, are made on pending pension legislation in Congress. The report of the Woman s Relief Corps to the Encampment shows that $10,876.08 was expended for relief, and that there was a balance of cash in the treasury amounting to $14,793.73. The membership in good standing was 10,587

The Assistant Adjutant General reports a membership of 27,031 on December 31, 1899, and a death roll of seven hundred and twenty-one. He states the loss in membership was largely from suspension for non-payment of dues.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-fifth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 7th, 8th and 9th, 1901. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Elm Street Printing Works. 1901.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 213 + 6 Index, with 6 Pages of Portraits.

The following table, from the Department Commander's address, gives the Posts and members in good standing, with losses, for the past ten years:

Dec. 31.	*Posts.*	*Members.*	*Loss.*	*Commanders.*
1891	751	45,625	3,386	A. M. Warner.
1892	747	43,962	1,663	I. N. Mack.
1893	740	42,001	1,961	L. H. Williams.
1894	723	38,189	3,812	E. E. Nutt.
1895	715	35,356	2,833	C. Townsend.
1896	715	32,654	2,702	E. L. Lybarger.
1897	715	30,225	2,429	H. Kissenger.
1898	695	28,513	1,712	D. F Pugh.
1899	680	27,031	1,482	T. R. Shinn.
1900	680	26,627	404	E. R. Monfort.

The deaths for the year 1900 were seven hundred and seventy. The reports show that the death roll from year to year

is about the same, while the per cent. increases with the reduction of total membership. As to the general condition of the Order, the Department Commander says: "The total number of veterans in Ohio, as shown by the census reports of 1890, was 101,602. The decrease during the ten years is, in round numbers, 38,000. This leaves the Grand Army population, approximately, 63,577 Of this number, 26,627 are in good standing, and the remainder, through default, suspension, discharge, opposition or reduced circumstances, are out of the Order, and deprived of its privileges and enjoyments. A persistent effort has been kept up during the year to enlist or reinstate these comrades, with some measure of success."

The report of the Woman's Relief Corps shows that organization to be holding its membership and increasing its activities in relief work. It expended during the year ending May 9, 1901, $13,775 and on that date had $13,841.41 in its treasury.

The journal of the proceedings is devoted entirely to discussions and actions on the internal government of the Order.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Lancaster, Ohio, May 6th, 7th and 8th, 1902. Akron, Ohio: The Commercial Printing Co. 1902.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 188 + 2 Index, with 6 Pages of Portraits.

Among the general orders of the Department Commander, No. 5, announces "With profound sorrow the death of Comrade William McKinley, the President of the United States." "For the second time in the history of our Order a comrade has reached the highest office in the gift of the Nation, only to be stricken down at the hands of an assassin." Posts and staff officers are ordered into mourning for a period of sixty days.

The inevitable decrease is witnessed by a loss in Posts from six hundred and eighty in 1900 to five hundred and ninety-four in 1901. The membership in good standing December 31, 1901, is 26,108. The death loss is eight hundred and twenty.

The Woman's Relief Corps shows an increase in membership—the total number being 10,971. It assisted 3,764 soldiers and soldiers' families, expended in relief $11,462.09, and reported a cash balance of $15,101.99.

General Order No. 7 by the Department Commander urges all Posts to contribute to memorial to be erected to "our late beloved Comrade, William McKinley"

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Marietta, Ohio, May 12th, 13th and 14th, 1903. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Fred J. Heer. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 195 + 2 Index, with 7 Pages of Portraits.

The question of locating permanently the headquarters of the Department at Columbus was discussed at this meeting and referred to a select committee to report to the next Encampment.

For the first time in twelve years the Order shows a gain both in membership and Posts—increasing the roll of members twenty-seven, and adding three Posts to the roster. The report of the Assistant Adjutant General showing the number of members in good standing December 31, 1902, to be 26,135, and the number of Posts to be five hundred and ninety-seven. The loss by death for the year 1902 was eight hundred and sixteen.

The Assistant Quartermaster General makes an interesting financial report showing the total value of all the Post property in Ohio, including money, real estate and personal property to be $202,842.20.

The journal of the proceedings contains the report of the Woman's Relief Corps which indicates a remarkable increase in membership and relief work. The number of members the past year has grown to 11,118; the amount expended in relief or donations, $28,684; cash in the treasury, $15,209; number of soldiers and soldiers' families assisted, 3,908. The report shows that from 1886 to 1903 the Woman's Relief Corps expended for relief $115,336, or an average of more than $6,784 annually.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Tiffin, Ohio, June 15th, 16th and 17th, 1904. Salem, Ohio: Thomas J. Walton Printing Co. 1904.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 193 + 2 Index, with 8 Pages of Portraits.

Contains the detailed report of the contribution of Posts to the William H. Gibson monument fund; also discussion relative to legislation, Federal and State, concerning veterans. The

Woman's Relief Corps reports to the Encampment $15,681.86 expended during the past year for relief, and $24,629.46 cash remaining in the treasury.

The death roll for the year ending December 31, 1903, was eight hundred and sixty-seven, the membership 25,180, and the number of Posts five hundred and eighty-three.

The usual roll of the Encampment and the roster of Posts by location and names accompany the proceedings.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Proceedings of the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Grace M. E. Church, Washington C. H., Ohio, June 7, 1905. Lima, Ohio: Republican-Gazette Print. 1905.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 268 + 3 Index, with 7 Pages of Portraits.

Much space is given to the history of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia, the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, and various Memorial Buildings in the State.

The statistics of the Order place the membership, December 31, 1904, at 24,248, and the number of Posts at four hundred and seventy-four. The deaths of the past year were eight hundred and seventy-nine.

The Woman's Relief Corps assisted 3,279 soldiers and soldiers' families, and expended in donations and various reliefs $15,290.31. The cash balance in the different funds amounted to $24,980.20.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Journal of Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held in the National Theater, Dayton, Ohio, June 12th, 13th and 14th, 1906. Wilmington, Ohio: Wilmington Journal Print. 1906.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 169 + 3 Index, with 7 Pages of Portraits.

The Assistant Adjutant General reports the membership December 31, 1905, as 22,920, with a death roll of eight hundred and twenty-four. The loss of membership from the preceding year is 1,328.

The journal of proceedings is devoted entirely to routine

business of the Encampment. It contains full lists of donations made for Christmas fund, California sufferers and the Stephenson Monument fund, amounting to $1,590.41. A resolution protesting against the return of Confederate flags now in the Capitol at Columbus, was laid upon the table.

The varied and increasing usefulness of the Woman's Relief Corps is evident in this report to the Encampment. Its wide sphere of relief is shown by the fact that its expenditures include hospital supplies, aid to Posts, assistance to boys in college, donations to various Soldiers' Homes, San Francisco relief, Southern Memorial Day and Memorial University, aggregating $15,122.80; the cash balance is reported at $18,268.62. The number of members is 11,646—more than half that of the Department of Ohio.

The office of Patriotic Instructor having been created by the National Encampment, that officer made an oral report. He urged that the flag should float over every school house, and that Memorial Day should be more reverently observed.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Journal of Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held in the Auditorium, Canton, Ohio, June 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1907 Canton, Ohio: Eagle Print. 1907

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 166, with 8 Pages of Portraits.

The address of the Department Commander calls attention to the fact that of over 60,000 men in the State of Ohio who served in the Civil War, but one-third belong to the Grand Army of the Republic. He refers to the decreasing numbers and the proportional increase of the death rate.

The Assistant Adjutant General reports 22,275 members in good standing, five hundred and twenty-two Posts, and a death roll of eight hundred and fifty-nine.

The Assistant Quartermaster General reports receipts from all sources to be $8,353.89, and expenditures $5,400.53. The total value of Post property in the State is $181,127.79.

The Woman's Relief Corps expended $14,797.45 and reports $21,031.10 in the treasury.

The Encampment authorized the Department Commander to appoint a committee to take measures looking to a permanent headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and to securing from the Legislature the necessary appropriations to maintain such headquarters.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Journal of Proceedings of the Forty-second Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held in Lima, Ohio, June 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1908. Cleveland, Ohio: Press of Mount & Co. 1908.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 187 + 2, with 8 Pages of Portraits.

The Department Commander announces in his address that the permanent headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio was established by law at Columbus, May 19, 1908, and an appropriation of $2500 per annum was authorized by the Legislature for expenses of Departmental work.

The death roll is reported as 1,045 for the year ending December 31, 1907; the total number of Posts five hundred and twenty; total membership, 21,752.

The Woman's Relief Corps on this, its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, shows the largest membership of its history—12,097. The expenditure for relief and aid was $14,928.71, and a cash balance on hand of $19,694.85.

The proceedings contain discussions and resolutions on pending pension legislation.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Roster of the Forty-third Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Newark, Ohio, June 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1909. Columbus, Ohio The F. J. Heer Printing Co. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 228, with 13 Pages of Portraits, and 2 Full Page Illustrations.

This contains the journal of proceedings of the Encampment, although not mentioned on the title.

Statistics quoted from returns from county auditors of the State and quoted by the Department Commander show that in 1909 there were 37,900 soldiers in Ohio not affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. In general order No. 5 he appeals to the Posts to endeavor to secure these men for the Order.

The reports presented to the Encampment evidence an increase in membership for 1908 over that of 1907; the number in good standing on December 31, 1908, being 22,137. The number

of Posts was five hundred and forty-nine, and the death loss nine hundred and sixty.

The Woman's Relief Corps reported the amount expended for donations and relief as $15,181.97, with a cash balance in the treasury of $16,733.06.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Roster and Proceedings of the 44th Annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic. Held at Xenia, Ohio, June 14, 15, 16, 1910. Columbus, Ohio: The Fred J Heer Printing Co. 1910.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 254, with 8 Pages of Portraits, and Illustrations.

The membership as reported by the Assistant Adjutant General, was, on December 31, 1909, 22,184. The address of the Department Commander covers every phase of the history and necessities of the Order. Referring to the subject of membership he says: "An examination of the Assistant Adjutant General's report will show that we have sustained a net loss in membership this year of 179. This is true in spite of the fact that a rather strenuous effort has been made to induce the thousands of Union soldiers in the State, who are not members of the Grand Army, to come and join our ranks. While a few of these hitherto non-affiliated Comrades have been persuaded to join us, the great overwhelming majority of them still stand aloof and refuse to give their support to the Grand Army." Referring to the decrease by death, he says: "Last year we lost by death 961 members. This year our loss was 1,168, a net loss by death of over 20 per cent greater than the previous year."

The Woman's Relief Corps reported the membership in good standing March 31, 1910 to be 12,250. The amount expended for relief and other interests relating to the Grand Army of the Republic amounted to $16,640.00. The number of soldiers assisted was 805, and the number of soldiers' families assisted was 1,978. The cash on hand June 14, 1910 amounted to $17,083.28.

This report also contains the corrected statistics of the Assistant Adjutant General showing the membership of the Order each year commencing with 1881 — the date when the official proceedings were first published. This table of membership is as follows:

December 31, 1881.	7,821
December 31, 1882.	14,356
December 31, 1883.	23,056

December 31, 1884	36,951
December 31, 1885	31,774
December 31, 1886	34,703
December 31, 1887	38,933
December 31, 1888	43,252
December 31, 1889	46,214
December 31, 1890	49,011
December 31, 1891	45,625
December 31, 1892	43,962
December 31, 1893	42,001
December 31, 1894	38,189
December 31, 1895	36,193
December 31, 1896	30,824
December 31, 1897	30,225
December 31, 1898	28,513
December 31, 1899	27,031
December 31, 1900	26,627
December 31, 1901	26,108
December 31, 1902	26,135
December 31, 1903	25,180
December 31, 1904	24,248
December 31, 1905	22,920
December 31, 1906	22,275
December 31, 1907	21,752
December 31, 1908	22,363
December 31, 1909	22,184

Among the interesting data in this report is a list of the Department officers, with the place and date of the meetings of the Encampments from the first, at Columbus, January 20, 1867, to the forty-third, June 14-18, 1909, at Newark.

There are also given views and histories of all the Soldiers' Memorial Buildings erected in Ohio. These are located at Toledo, Zanesville, Bellefontaine, Mansfield, Hamilton, Circleville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton.

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GRANGER (MOSES MOORHEAD)

Washington vs. Jefferson. The Case tried by Battle in 1861-65. By Moses M. Granger, formerly Captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Brevet-Colonel U. S. Volunteers, and Chief Judge of the Supreme

Court Commission of Ohio. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 1898.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 212 and Index.

A legal examination, into the grounds of secession. It is very fair, and discusses the subject with a thorough knowledge of the conditions, political and legislative, prior to the war. The writer is of the opinion that the Dred Scott decision did more to direct Southern opinion towards secession than any one cause, and was especially potent in prompting Senator Jefferson Davis in his course. His opinion of Davis is interesting: "My study of his history has caused me to think him a Christian gentleman; a man of honor and integrity; of very considerable ability as a debator and orator; firm in his adherence to what he believed to be right. But it seems to me that he was specially lacking in practical common sense. He was devoted to the interests of the Southland and the Southern people; he would willingly have died in their cause. Yet I believe facts are such that it will appear to calm judgment that the error into which he was led by the Dred Scott case caused the Civil War and the destruction of slavery."

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GRANGER (MOSES MOORHEAD)

A Fair Answer to the Confederate Appeal at Richmond. By Moses Moorhead Granger, formerly Captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Brevet-Colonel U. S Volunteers; Chief Judge of the Supreme Court Commission of Ohio. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 1907

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 32.

On Monday, June 3, 1907, a great memorial column, arch and statue was unveiled at Richmond, Virginia, in honor of Jefferson Davis, the only president of "The Confederate States of America" The inscription on the monument and the speeches made on this occasion claim that God and history will vindicate the action of Mr. Davis and the seceding states. This pamphlet answers in a temperate and judicial manner these claims. It is a historical review of the various grounds of secession as set forth by the South, and is written in a candid and attractive style.

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GRANT (U. S.)

Personal Memoirs of U S. Grant. In two volumes. New York: Charles L. Webster and Company Vol. I, 1885, Vol. II, 1886.

Cloth. 8 vo., 2 vols. Vol. I, pp. 584, with Full Page Portrait, 2 Fac Similes, 15 Full Page Maps and 1 Illustration. Vol. II, pp. 647. with Full Page Portrait, 28 Full Page Maps, 1 Etching, and 1 Fac Simile.

The name of the great General is inseparably connected with Ohio in the Civil War. In these memoirs he gives his early Ohio life on the farm previous to entering West Point, and his military life in the Mexican and Civil Wars. The war literature of Ohio is not complete with General Grant's contribution left out. It is written in his own plain style, and with the frankness of a soldier. He was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. In the fall of 1823 his father moved to Georgetown, the county seat of Brown, the adjoining county east. This place remained his home until young Grant was sent to West Point in 1839, when he was seventeen years of age. Speaking of his old Ohio home in these memoirs, General Grant says:

"Yet this far off western village, with a population, including old and young, male and female, of about one thousand — about enough for the organization of a single regiment if all had been men, capable of bearing arms — furnished the Union army four general officers and one colonel, West Point graduates, and nine generals and field officers of Volunteers, that I can think of. Of the graduates from West Point, all had citizenship elsewhere at the breaking out of the rebellion, except possibly General A. V Kautz, who had remained in the army from his graduation. Two of the colonels also entered the service from other localities. The other seven, General McGroarty, Colonels White, Fyffe, Loudon and Marshall, Majors King and Bailey, were all residents of Georgetown when the war broke out, and all of them, who were alive at the close, returned there. Major Bailey was the cadet who had preceded me at West Point. He was killed in West Virginia, in his first engagement. As far as I know, every boy who has entered West Point from that village since my time has been graduated"

These memoirs rank as one of the historic titles of Civil War literature and for the thousands of Ohio soldiers that were with Grant from Donelson to Appomattox it records a part of their history.

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GROSVENOR (CHARLES H.)

Oration of General Charles H. Grosvenor before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its Reunion in Milwaukee, September 20, 1882. Cincinnati: Press of Robert Clarke & Co. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24, with Portrait.

General Grosvenor reviews the progress of the country since the war, and ascribes its greatness and progress to the success of the Union arms in preserving a united nationality. He eulogizes Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Sheridan and Thomas.

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GUNCKEL (LEWIS B.)

Speech of Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel of Montgomery county. Delivered in the Senate of Ohio, March 2d, 1863, on the Resolutions of Mr. Welsh in favor of the Union. Columbus, Ohio: 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

This speech severely criticises Mr. Vallandigham and his position in Congress, defends the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as a war necessity as constitutional, and charges the South as premeditatively causing the war. It was delivered in the debate over the Welsh resolutions, see "Welsh, Isaac"

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GURLEY (JNO. A.)

The West for the Union, Now and Forever. Speech of Hon. Jno. A. Gurley, of Ohio, on the State of the Union, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 16, 1861. Washington: McGill & Witherow. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

An aggressive speech against secession. He urges the passage of a bill authorizing the President to call for volunteers to sustain the government. He declares that Ohio and the West will obliterate party lines in support of the Union. Rev. John A. Gurley was elected to the Thirty-Sixth Congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton County, and re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

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GURLEY (J. A.)

The War Must be Prosecuted with More Vigor. Speech of Hon. J. A. Gurley, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 29, 1862. Washington: McGill & Witherow, Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This is an attack on General McClellan and the general policy of the administration in the conduct of the war. Mr. Gurley complains of a lack of activity in military movements and generally criticises the management of the army in the field.

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GURLEY (J. A.)

Money and Paper—Bank Bill—Soldiers Must be Paid —Why Not Paid. Speech of Hon. J. A. Gurley, of Ohio. in the House of Representatives, January 15, 1863. Washington: McGill and Witherow, Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This is a plea for an expansion of the currency in order to meet the demands of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for their pay which at this time was much in arrears.

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HALSTEAD (MURAT)

Ohio in the Navy. An address delivered at the Ohio Centennial Celebration, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 20th, 1903. By Murat Halstead. Reprinted from the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Publications. Columbus, Ohio: Press of F J. Heer. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

In this address the author contributes a valuable historical summary to a department of the literature of the War but little known. The history of Ohio in the Navy during the Civil War is here given by a series of biographies of all naval officers appointed from Ohio. The official record of the service of each is given in detail; the whole forms a branch of history signalized by honor and renown, daring adventure and distinguished achievement.

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HANNAFORD (E.)

The Story of a Regiment: A History of the campaigns and associations in the Field of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by E. Hannaford, formerly a member of the Regiment. Cincinnati: Published by the author, No. 38 West Fourth street. 1868.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 622.

Notwithstanding that this regimental history was written shortly after the war, it ranks among the first in style, complete-

ness and accuracy. The writer draws freely from the official military reports of the time. This regiment was the outgrowth of an independent battalion of Cincinnati, known as "The Guthrie Greys" from which it was organized in April, 1861, and mustered into the three months' service on the 18th of the same month at Camp Harrison, Ohio, by Captain Gordon Granger, U. S. A., afterwards Major General of Volunteers. When the call for three hundred thousand men was made, the Sixth Regiment was mustered into the three years' service. It was immediately ordered to West Virginia where it went into active service. In this volume its movements, vicissitudes, campaigns and experiences are given with interesting detail. The writer controverts General Badeau's narrative of Grant at Shiloh, but not in a spirit derogatory to the great General. This regiment was mustered out July 23, 1864, after three years' faithful service; it won its honors at Laurel Hill, W. Va., July 8, 1861; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; and January 1-2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Orchard Knob, Tenn., November 23, 1863, and Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

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HARBAUGH (T. C.)

Poems of the Blue, For Memorial Day, The Reunion and The Campfire. By T. C. Harbaugh. Troy, Ohio: Miami Union Publication Co. 1891.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

A collection of poems all bearing either in sentiment or description on the Civil War. The writer is a well known author of Ohio and has contributed much to literature in the way of stories and poems. He was born at Middletown, Md., January 13, 1849. In addition to serial stories for the Chicago Ledger, New York Clipper, New York Ledger and Ladies' World he is the author of the following: Maple Leaves (1883); The White Squadron (1896); Janet Sinclair (1903); Stories of Ohio (1903); The Divining Rod (1905).

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HARBAUGH (T. C.)

Bugle Notes of the Blue. For Memorial Day, The Reunion and the Campfire. By T. C. Harbaugh. Casstown, Ohio: n. p. 1892.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 55, with Portrait on Cover.

A similar collection to those of the foregoing title. Seems to be a reprint with additions.

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HARDEN (H. O.)

History of the 90th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Great Rebellion in the United States, 1861 to 1865 by H. O. Harden. Stoutsville, Ohio: Press of Fairfield-Pickaway News. April, 1902.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 227, with 15 Full Page Portraits, and 24 Full Pages of Portraits and Views.

Composed largely of the diary of the writer kept during his service, contributions from members of the regiment, together with a personal history of each man and the post office address of those living in April, 1902. It is profusely illustrated with portraits and scenes of the operations of the regiment.

The Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was composed of young men from Pickaway, Vinton, Fayette, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry counties. It was mustered into service August 29, 1862, at Camp Circleville, Ohio. It was engaged in the following battles: Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863; Ringgold, Ga., September 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19-20, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, to September 1, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864 and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

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HARRIS (BENJ. GWINN)

On the Resolution to Expel Mr. Long. Speech in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 9, 1864. Washington D. C.: Constitutional Union Office. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

Mr. Harris was from Maryland and a "peace" man. He said, "I am for peace by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and I am for acquiescence in the doctrine of secession." That he had been alone in Congress, but now, having

listened to the language of Mr. Long, he deemed it his duty to indorse every sentiment that he uttered. This speech is fully as radical as that of Mr. Long and goes much further than any of the Ohio congressman's defenders. Mr Vallandigham and others who opposed the resolution expelling Mr Long did so on the ground that he (Long) had the right of freedom of speech as a representative, but did not indorse his views.

For this speech Mr. Harris was, on a vote of 98 to 20, declared by a resolution of the House of Representatives, "to be an unworthy member of this House, and is hereby severely censured."

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HARRISON (RICHARD A.)

The Suppression of the Rebellion. Speech of Hon. Richard A. Harrison, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 23, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Advocates the use of all the powers of the government in the maintenance of the Union. Opposes general emancipation of the slaves unless absolutely necessary.

Richard A. Harrison, was one of the great lawyers of the Ohio bar. He was born in Yorkshire, England, April 8, 1824, educated at Springfield, Ohio, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1846. He served in the Ohio House of Representatives 1858-9, in the Ohio Senate, 1860-1, and as a member of Congress 1861-3. He attained the highest rank at the bar, and was the associate and contemporary (sharing with them the name of a profound lawyer) of Rufus P Ranney, Henry Stansberry, Thomas Ewing, Sr., Allen G. Thurman, and others of like ability. He declined an appointment to the Supreme Court of Ohio and also to the Supreme Court of the United States. He died July 30, 1904.

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HARRISON (RICHARD A.)

The Principles of Representation in Congress. Substance of the Remarks by Hon. Richard A. Harrison, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 27, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 8.

An argument growing out of an election contest in the 7th Congressional district of Virginia. Mr. Harrison contends that the loyal citizens of a district, however few, who vote at a congressional election, while the bulk of the electorate remain away from the polls on account of secession, can and should elect their representative.

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HARRISON (RICHARD A.)

Oration of the Hon. Richard A. Harrison, delivered at Pleasant Valley, Madison County, Ohio, on the Fourth of July, A. D., 1863. Published by the citizens before whom it was delivered. London, Ohio: Madison County Union Printer. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

A patriotic and conservative address urging support of the Union cause and pleading for Unity and the Constitution. The author argues against secession, and reviews the origin of our form of government.

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HATCHER (EDMUND N.)

The Last Four Weeks of the War. By Edmund N. Hatcher. Columbus, Ohio: Edmund N. Hatcher, Publisher, 1891.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 416.

One of the most unique contributions to war literature by an Ohio soldier, and extremely valuable to the historian of the future. It is composed wholly of extracts from newspapers, North and South, giving the news and sentiments expressed during the dying days of the Rebellion. The compiler in the preface gives the scope and purpose of this volume: "The collection of material for this work began shortly after the close of the war, by seeking from both North and South, files of daily and weekly papers published during the activity of the two great armies of the Union and Confederate forces. Many difficulties were encountered in collecting files now in my possession, yet, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, the result of my collection is invaluable and cannot be duplicated. Having a desire, after having served in the field at a youthful age, to know more than I chanced to have seen, caused me to seek this channel for that I deemed more accurate and interesting than could come from the pen of a historian, and to you is given the

situation and expression on both Union and Confederate sides, to study over as I have done with great pleasure. I do not offer an apology for any article within this cover I have given each as it came directly from the press sentiment on those dates. It has been found necessary at times to have concentrated letters and editorials, but the gist of each is retained and here given.

"The contents are from the war correspondents and editorials of the following papers: The Tribune, Herald and Times, of New York; The Daily Rebel, Confederate Union and Mobile Register, of Alabama; The Raleigh Progress, and Confederate, of North Carolina; The Richmond Dispatch, Sentinel, Whig and Enquirer, of Richmond, Virginia; The Daily Constitutionalist, of Augusta, Ga.; The New Orleans Picayune, Philadelphia Enquirer, Washington Chronicle, Baltimore American, and The Cincinnati Commercial, Gazette, and Enquirer, as well as from files of many papers of less prominence, that were issued during the war, many of which have been for years, extinct"

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HAWKINS (M. L.)

Sketch of the Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion, First Lieutenant, M. L. Hawkins, March 5, 1884. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Printer.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17.

This engagement is called the battle of Opequon by General Sheridan to distinguish it from previous contests around Winchester. The writer who participated in the conflict gives a description of the affair. It was one of the most important of that period of the war. Sheridan as a result of his victory, won the sincere thanks and approval of Lincoln and Grant, and was made Brigadier-General in the regular army.

This paper is also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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HAWLEY (SILAS)

National Reconstruction. The Glory and Shame of a Nation. A Thanksgiving Sermon, preached December 7, 1865, at a Union Service at Lockland, Ohio, made up of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches. By

Rev. Silas Hawley Cincinnati: Western Tract and Book Society. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 29.

A radical and bloodthirsty sermon advocating the hanging of the leaders of the Rebellion and especially Jefferson Davis, and the full enfranchisement of the negro. Extremely bitter in tone, and unworthy of the place, time and occasion.

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HAYDEN (WILLIAM B.)

A brief abstract of remarks by Rev. Wm. B. Hayden, at the New Jerusalem Church on the funeral of the President, April 19, 1865. Cincinnati: Mallory, Power & Co., printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

At one point in this discourse it was intimated that perhaps Mr. Lincoln, in the kindness of his heart, would have pursued too lenient a policy in reconstruction. The speaker predicted that as time rolled on Lincoln would stand equal with Washington in the love, the veneration and the esteem of all his countrymen.

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HAYES (PHILIP C.)

Journal-History of the Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry By Philip C. Hayes, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment and Brevet Brigadier-General. Bryan, Ohio: (Toledo Steam Printing House) 1872.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 148, 4 Blank Leaves for Individual Memorial.

A simple narrative of this regiment's services, written in a plain style.

The One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was composed of men from the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina. It was organized in August and September, 1862, with John S. Casement Colonel, to serve for three years and was mustered out of service June 12, 1865. It participated in the battles and campaigns: Blue Springs, Tenn., October 5, 1863; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., January 16-18, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Siege

of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864, and Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD B.)

Remarks of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, at the Annual Reunion of the Twenty-Third Regiment, Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., at Youngstown, Ohio, September 17, 1879. n. p. 1879.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

The Twenty-Third Regiment was organized at Camp Chase in 1861, under Colonel W S. Rosecrans, and was mustered into the three years' service June 11, 1861. General Hayes became its Colonel October 24, 1862. This regiment furnished two Presidents of the United States — Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley.

In this address President Hayes discusses the fundamental issues settled by the war. He dwells forcefully on the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and urges that there is no true settlement of the war if it is practically nullified. He denounces the lawless and violent deprivation of the constitutional rights of the colored people, and declares that "the only solid foundations for peace and progress in such communities are equal and exact justice to both races."

Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. Educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and graduated in August, 1842. He studied law at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, May 10, 1845. He served with distinction in the Civil War. He won the rank of brigadier-general at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865. While in the field in 1864, he was elected to Congress from the second (Cincinnati) Ohio district, but did not take his seat until the war was over. In 1866 he was re-elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and in 1869 was re-elected. He was again nominated for Congress in 1872, but was defeated. In 1875 he was elected Governor for the third time, and in 1876 was elected President of the United States. There being a dispute over the returns, the count of the contested electoral vote was, by an act of Congress, referred to the Electoral Commission, which declared Mr. Hayes to be elected President.

His administration was noted for its conciliatory and patriotic dealing with the South, and for the maintenance of a sound currency resulting in the resumption of specie payment. After his retirement from the Presidency he devoted himself entirely to philanthropic and educational purposes. At the time of his

death he was a member of the Boards of Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, the Ohio State University at Columbus, Kenyon College at Gambier, Western Reserve University at Cleveland, and Mt. Union College at Alliance. He was also president of the John F Slater Educational Fund, of the National Prison Reform Association, an active member of the National Conference of Correction and Charities, and Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He held the degree of LL. D. from Kenyon, Harvard, Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities. General Hayes died at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

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HAYES (R. B.)

Remarks of General R. B. Hayes, at the Reunion of the 23d Ohio Veterans, Canton, Ohio, September 1, 1880. n. p. 1880.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

In this address General Hayes dwells on the importance of popular education as one of the great essentials of a free government. He favors governmental aid to the states where they are not able to sustain the burden of educating the illiterate classes themselves.

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD B.)

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Address of Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes at the Fifth Quadrennial Congress, Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1885. Chicago: n. p. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

A touching eulogy on the mission of the Loyal Legion and the value of the common heritage, to the North and South, of the results of the war

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD B.)

The Loyal Girl of Winchester. Philadelphia; n. p. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

Writing from Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, October 4, 1888, ex-President Hayes requested J. P Nicholson to republish a pamphlet issued some years previously under the title "Souvenir of the Loyal Girl of Winchester." The publication has reference to the service of Miss Rebecca M. Wright (Mrs. R. M. Bronson) who furnished General Sheridan, before the battle of Winchester, information relative to the Confederate army The reprint contains President Hayes' communication in addition to letters from Generals Sheridan, Crook and others.

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD B.)

Speech of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, at the 25th anniversary of the Loyal Legion, Philadelphia, April 15, 1890. n. p. 1890.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 4.

A brief but eloquent eulogy on Lincoln. "The founders of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," said he, "were among the first among his countrymen to dedicate a monument to Abraham Lincoln." General Hayes calls upon his Companions to support and advance the work which Lincoln did in behalf of his country and the world.

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD B.)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Headquarters Commandery of the State of Ohio. The Loyal Legion. Cincinnati: n. p. 1892.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Ohio Commandery held in Cincinnati, May 4, 1892, General Hayes delivered this address in response to the toast, "The Loyal Legion." He discusses the purposes and object of the Order, and says among other duties, it has contributed greatly to the history. biography. and literature of the war for the Union. He outlines the methods adopted by the Order for the preservation of the individual experiences and personal narratives of Companions, and calls attention to the importance of these records to the future historian.

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Commandery of the State of Ohio. Tributes to the memory of Rutherford Birchard Hayes. Cincinnati: n. p. 1893.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17.

The meeting of the Ohio Commandery on February 1, 1893, was the occasion of the delivery of tributes to the memory of General Hayes. This pamphlet contains addresses by Commander, General J. D. Cox, Captain George O. Thayer, Lieutenant Colonel W R. Warnock, General J. W Keifer, Judge Samuel F Hunt and Colonel D. H. Moore. It also contains letters from President Benjamin Harrison, Senator John Sherman, Governor William McKinley, Generals Robert P Kennedy, George W Morgan and Colonel Moses M. Granger

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HAYES (RUTHERFORD B.)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The Commander-in-chief. In Memoriam. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, United States Volunteers. Philadelphia: n. p. 1893.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 82, with Portrait.

This is a compilation of the resolutions and memorials adopted by the various state Commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion on the death of ex-President Hayes, who at the time was the Commander-in-chief.

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HAYS (E. Z.)

History of the Thirty-Second Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Edited by E. Z. Hays, Chairman of the Regimental Historical Committee, and examined and approved by Warner Mills, George Knofflock, W G. Snodgrass, Historical Committee. Columbus, Ohio: Cott and Evans, Printers. 1896.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 278, with 6 Full Page Portraits.

A plain narrative of service, with roster of the regiment, and a history of each company, by one of its members. This regiment was one of the first raised in the state on the basis of three years' service. It was sent to the field under Colonel Thomas H. Ford, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. Col. Ford was dismissed from the service for the surrender of his regiment at Harper's Ferry. In this volume Col. Ford is justified and defended, and the devotion of his men to his loyalty and valor is made clear and unmistakable. After exchange the regiment was re-organized and was promptly forwarded to the front to participate in the Vicksburg campaign.

The appendix contains a summary of each of the annual reunions of the regiment to and including the nineteenth, held September 4, 1895.

The battles in which the Thirty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated are as follows: Greenbrier, W Va., October 3, 1861; Camp Allegheny, W Va., December 13, 1861; McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862; Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Harper's Ferry, Va., September 12-15, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; Baker's Creek, Miss., February 4, 1864; Clinton, Miss., February 5, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 4, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864; Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865; and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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HAZEN (WILLIAM B.)

The Growth of an Idea. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion William B. Hazen, late Brigadier General U. S. A., Major General U. S. Volunteers. Chief Signal Officer U. S., January 7, 1885. Cincinnati: Henry C. Sherick. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 5.

General Hazen in the beginning of the war was Colonel of the Forty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry which he himself had recruited in 1861. He served actively in Ohio, Kentucky and

through Georgia, and in 1865 took command of the Fifteenth Army Corps. In 1880 he was appointed Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Brigadier General; he introduced "cold wave" signals and suggested the standard time meridians at present in use. He died at Washington, D. C., January 16, 1887.

In this paper he outlines the origin, development and application of the signal service. He explains the methods of the rapid transmission of the intelligence of temperature. Published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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HEADLEY (J. T.)

Grant and Sherman: Their Campaigns and Generals. By Hon. J. T. Headley, an authentic account of battles and sieges, adventures, and incidents, including biographies of the prominent generals who brought to a triumphant close the Great Rebellion of 1861-1865 with numerous fine steel portraits, battle scenes and maps. Sold only by subscription. New York: E. B. Treat and Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill. 1866.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 608, with 5 Full Page Portraits, 4 Full Page Maps, and 10 Full Page Illustrations.

Written immediately after the war in a popular style and while it will not rank as authoritative history, it can be said to be truthful and interesting. It is of importance to the military history of Ohio inasmuch that it records the achievements and campaigns of its great generals Grant and Sherman. It also contains chapters on the Ohio generals — Sheridan, Rosecrans and Cox.

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HEADLEY (P. C.)

The Patriot Boy; or the Life and Career of Major-General Ormsby H. Mitchel. By Rev. P. C. Headley. New York: William H. Appleton, 92 Grand street. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 278, with Full Page Map and 5 Full Page Illustrations.

One of the "Young American's History of Modern Heroes" published for the young during and after the war. General Mitchel's life is told in a manner to interest and instruct the juvenile mind. See "Mitchel, F. A."

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HELWIG (SIMON)

The Capture and Prison Life in Rebeldom for Fourteen Months of Simon Helwig, Late Private Co. F 51st O. V I. Canal Dover, Ohio: Bixley Printing Co. n. d.

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 50.

This little pamphlet was evidently printed for private circulation. It is the plain, yet thrilling prison narrative of a private soldier captured at Chickamauga. He details his experience in Libby and Andersonville prisons and in general gives the same testimony as to treatment that all who have written on this subject confirm.

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HEATH (THOMAS TINSLEY)

Straws. Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, April 7, 1909. By Thomas Tinsley Heath, Colonel 5th O. V Cav.; Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A. Cincinnati: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

An essay on various phases of the life of a soldier in the Civil War

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HICKENLOOPER (ANDREW)

Sherman. General Andrew Hickenlooper's Address at the twenty-third meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Chicago, Ill., October 7, 1891. Cincinnati, Ohio: Press of F W Freeman. 1893.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

A fine analysis of the character of General Sherman, and a review of his military career. General Hickenlooper in this address has contributed such a portrait of Sherman as cannot be found elsewhere in military literature. It is valuable as coming from one who himself was a successful soldier and well qualified in the genius of war. He credits Sherman with resistless courage, unbroken steadiness, limitless endurance and unbounded confidence in his command. With his brilliant personality the great general was firm, but not exacting; prudent, but not timid; brave but not rash; he never became disconcerted in the

presence of danger or sentimental in the presence of death; but when the business was over and he was relieved from the stern necessity of the hour, no one ever displayed more respect for the memory of the dead or considerate care for the wounded.

In this address General Hickenlooper dwells upon the service of Sherman from Bull Run to Bentonville and accords to him the highest credit for military genius.

Andrew Hickenlooper, artillery officer and engineer, was born at Hudson, Ohio, August 30, 1837. In 1859 he became city surveyor of Cincinnati. He entered the army August 31, 1861, in the Fifth Ohio Battery of Light Artillery, and was afterward captain. Served on staff of Major General McPherson, as Chief Engineer, and afterward Chief of Artillery; subsequently as Inspector General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, on staff of General F P Blair. After the fall of Vicksburg the "Board of Honor" of the Seventeenth Corps awarded him a gold medal, with the inscription, "Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg." He served through the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of a brigade composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. After the war he was United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, city civil engineer of Cincinnati and lieutenant-governor of Ohio. He died May 4, 1904.

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HICKENLOOPER (ANDREW)

The Battle of Shiloh. By Andrew Hickenlooper, Late Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General U. S. V; Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V., commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Part I.—Personal Experiences in the Battle. Read Before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, February 4, 1903. Part II. General Review of Reports of the Battle. Read Before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, April 1, 1903. Cincinnati: n. p. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 82, with Portrait, Maps and Engraving.

The writer was in command of the Fifth Ohio Independent Light Artillery as captain at the battle of Shiloh. It was organized and originally designated as "Hickenlooper's Cincinnati Battery." In Part I, he has recorded the personal experience

of a young volunteer in his maiden battle, and in Part II, from his own observations, and the subsequently compiled reports of others, condensed an accurate description of its principal features; more especially those pertaining to the Sixth Division, commanded by General B. M. Prentiss, to which the Fifth Ohio Battery had been attached. He criticises the unpreparedness for battle as shown by the absence of proper defenses and a failure to provide the same. After a careful review of many reports of the battle, he concludes that "the sad casualties of Sunday, the 6th, were due in part to failure to anticipate such an attack; the encampment of troops without regard to consideration of mutual support; the neglect to provide and fortify a defensive line; or the issuance and enforcement of orders for the maintenance of grand guards, pickets and outposts at a sufficient distance to give timely warning of an enemy's approach." General Hickenlooper earnestly defends General Prentiss from aspersions cast upon him by reason of the capture of his division. To General Prentiss, he claims, "more than any other one man, is the country indebted for the final triumph of our arms at Shiloh on the 6th of April." He quotes from numerous reports and military writings relating to the battle to sustain his conclusions.

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HICKS (IRL)

The Prisoner's Farewell to Johnson's Island, or Valedictory Address to the Young Men's Christian Association of Johnson's Island, Ohio. A poem by Irl Hicks. St. Louis: Southwestern Book and Publishing Company. 1872.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 29.

During the last years of the war there was among the prisoners at Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, an association known as "The Young Men's Christian Association, of Johnson's Island, Ohio" It was composed of Christians from all parts of the South. When the war had ended and the Southern armies surrendered, at the last meeting of the association prior to being discharged, May 19, 1865, this poem was read as a farewell to the writer's fellow prisoners. It breathes a deep religious sentiment, is free from all color of rancor or bitterness and at times is very touching.

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HINKLE (FREDERICK W)

Army Rifles. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, February 5, 1908, by Companion Frederick W Hinkle. Cincinnati: n. p. 1908.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

An instructive description of the different styles of rifles used in the various wars of the United States, and giving in detail the development of this weapon during the Civil War. The writer holds the Springfield rifled musket, or rifle, in grateful memory, and says that it was with this weapon that the Union victories were won and the Nation preserved.

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HINMAN (WILBUR F)

Corporal Si Klegg and His "Pard" How they lived and talked, and what they did and suffered, while fighting for the Flag. By Wilbur F Hinman, late Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-Fifth Regiment, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with 193 original illustrations drawn by George Y. Coffin, Cleveland, Ohio: N. G. Hamilton & Co. 1889.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XIX and 706.

This volume is neither a history nor a story, yet it embodies in a homely but interesting and thrilling narrative "Si Klegg" and "Shorty" his "Pard" characters, which the author says, have their prototypes in every regiment. The author served four years at the front in a regiment (Sixty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry) which, as he in his preface says "with eleven hundred men on its rolls from first to last, was reduced by the casualties of battles and the ravages of disease to one hundred and thirty, officers and men, present for duty at the time it was mustered out. It had traveled fifteen thousand miles — more than six thousand on foot. During the first year of his service the writer carried a musket and knapsack. These facts are mentioned only to show that he had abundant experiences, without which it would have been folly to attempt such a book as this"

The writer has framed his narrative in the "free and easy" form of language that marked the intercourse of the soldiers. He has flavored it with humor, wit and fun, although there is much more that is earnest, pathetic and sad. He has shown how the soldier lived — and died.

In the appendix is substantial information concerning the organization of the army, explanation and diagrams of corps badges and the musical notes of the bugle calls.

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HINMAN (WILBUR F.)

Camp and Field. Sketches of Army Life. Written by those who followed the Flag. '61-'65. Compiled by W F Hinman, Author of "Corporal Si Klegg and His Pard," etc. Illustrated. Cleveland, O.: The N. G. Hamilton Publishing Co. (1892.)

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 704.

As indicated by its title, this book contains sketches of army life in all its phases. It is in the nature of a "campfire" around which the "boys" who participated recount their adventures. Mr. Hinman contributes several articles. Scattered throughout the work are a number of poems, some of which are well known, and all of a patriotic character.

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HINMAN (WILBUR F.)

The Story of the Sherman Brigade. The Camp, the March, the Bivouac, the Battle, and how "The Boys" lived and died, during four years of active service. Sixty-Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Battery, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Artillery. McLaughlin's Squadron, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry With 368 illustrations. By Wilbur F Hinman, late Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-Fifth Ohio Regiment. Alliance, O.: Published by the author. 1897

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 1104, with 19 Full Page Portraits.

The most elaborate, and one of the best literary productions relating to Ohio regiments. Penned with decided literary ability, it gives, in its seventy-nine chapters, in the writer's capable style, the military careers of the organizations, composing the "Sherman Brigade" He explains that the name is purely an Ohio designation. The brigade as such lost its identity when it took the field. But the campaigns and marches of the Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Ohio Volunteers were almost identical, not

varying fifty miles in all; the route of the Sixth Battery was not quite the same, but the writer has carried along the service of the regiment and battery together weaving the facts relative to each into a connected and contemporaneous narrative. And he has done his work well. The history of McLaughlin's Squadron of Cavalry continuing until the end of the war was entirely separate and distinct from the rest of the Sherman Brigade, being divorced immediately upon leaving Ohio, when it was sent into Eastern Kentucky. But in these pages the author has done full justice to the Battery as is evidenced in the last nine chapters of the volume. The chief attractiveness of this work is its conservative style, its comprehensive scope and its brilliant powers of description. "Corporal Si Klegg and his Pard" is also from the author's pen.

The conception and inception of the "Sherman Brigade" is an interesting event of Civil War history. During the early days of the Autumn of 1861 the following appeared in many newspapers of Ohio:

"To the Young Men of Ohio:

I am authorized by the Governor of Ohio to raise at once two regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. I am also authorized to recommend one lieutenant for each company, who shall receive his commission and be furnished with proper facilities for enlisting. I am now ready to receive applications for such appointments, accompanied with evidences of good habits and character, the age of the applicant and his fitness and ability to recruit a company Major William McLaughlin will command the cavalry. The company officers will be designated by the soldiers of each company, subject to the approval of the governor. The field officers are not yet designated, but will be men of experience and, if possible, of military education. The soldiers shall have, without diminution, all they are entitled to by law

Danger is imminent! Promptness is indispensable! Let the people of Ohio now repay the debt which their fathers incurred to the gallant people of Kentucky for the defense of Ohio against the Indians and British. They now appeal to us for help against an invasion more unjustifiable and barbarous. Letters can be addressed to me marked 'Free' at Mansfield, Ohio.

JOHN SHERMAN"

To the prospective infantry regiments were assigned the numerical designations, Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth; to the Battery the Sixth; and to Cavalry, McLaughlin's Squadron.

Mr. Sherman was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-Fourth. At this time he was United States Senator from Ohio and on the Finance Committee of the Senate; his service in raising troops had so impressed the Secretary of War that he tendered him a commission as brigadier general. But President Lincoln promptly checked all attempts to direct Senator Sherman into the military service of the country. Said Mr Lincoln: "I can make a brigadier with a stroke of a pen, but I can't make a statesman and a financier! Mr. Sherman must remain in the Senate" So on the 1st of December, 1861, Mr. Sherman bade adieu to his brigade.

The Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23-25, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Adairsville, Ga., May 17-18, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

The Sixth Battery participated in the following battles: Mill Springs, Ky., January 19-20, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was in the following engagements: Middle Creek, Ky., January 10, 1862; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863; Stoneman's Raid to Macon, Ga., July 26-31, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., August 1 to September 2, 1864; Blackville, S. C., February 11, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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HISTORY of the Great Western Sanitary Fair. Cincinnati: C. F Vent and Co., Publishers, No. 38 West Fourth street. 1863.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XXI and 578, with Full Page Portrait of W S. Rosecrans.

This fair of gigantic proportions was held in the fall of 1863 at Cincinnati for the benefit of the sick and wounded Union soldiers. Its net proceeds were $234,588.98, which was turned over to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. This history is an interesting narrative of how the civilians at home helped the soldiers in the field. It also contains a full account of the operations of the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. General W S. Rosecrans was the President of the Great Western Sanitary Fair Association, and took active personal supervision of its work.

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HISTORY of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: With a complete guide-book to the Central Home at Dayton, Ohio. Written and compiled by a veteran of the Home. Dayton, Ohio: United Brethren Printing Establishment. 1875.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 248, with 15 Full Page Illustrations.

In addition to a description of the Home, this volume is also a history of the different celebrations and proceedings held by the veterans. Also contains speeches of distinguished visitors. Much of the matter, the preface states, is compiled from articles written by correspondents of leading newspapers, especially those of Dayton and Cincinnati.

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HISTORY of the 37th Regiment, O. V V I. furnished by comrades at the Ninth Reunion held at St. Mary's, Ohio, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10 and 11, 1889. Toledo, Ohio: Montgomery and Vrooman, Printers. 1890.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 90.

The history of this regiment is well narrated in a series of reunion addresses by some of its members. John S. Kountz, Past Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. and a drummer boy of the regiment, furnished the history, "From Camp Brown to Mission Ridge" William Schulenberg, "From Mission Ridge to Larkinsville, Ala." "The Atlanta Campaign" by John H. Puck. "From Atlanta to the Sea" by Louis E. Lambert. John A. Melcher contributed a sketch of prison life entitled "Eight

months a Prisoner at Andersonville" The whole makes a creditable record of the services of the organization.

The Thirty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was a German regiment, the third raised in Ohio, and was recruited principally from Cleveland, Toledo and Chillicothe, with contributions from the counties of Auglaize, Franklin, Mahoning, and Tuscarawas. Edward Siber, a German officer who had seen service in Prussia and Brazil was selected as the Colonel of the regiment.

The record of the regiment shows that it bore an honorable part in the following battles: Princeton, W Va., May 15-18, 1862; Wyoming C. H., W Va., August 5, 1862; Fayetteville, W Va., September 10, 1862; Cotton Hill, W Va., September 11, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22 and July 28, 1864, Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28, to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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HITCHCOCK (HENRY L.)

God acknowledged in the Nation's bereavement. A sermon delivered in Hudson, Ohio, on the day of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, April 19th, 1865, by Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

Taking for his text Job 1:21, this pastor eloquently described the joy of the people over the War's close, and the sudden transition to deep horror at the President's assassination. Regarding Lincoln's elevation to the Presidency as God-given, he finds it more difficult to apply the latter part of the text to the awful event that bereft the Nation of his services. He advised his hearers to adopt Lincoln's Gettysburg sentiments as theirs, and to go forward with the unfinished work that he had so nobly carried on.

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HITCHCOCK (PETER)

Loyalty to the Government. Speech of Hon. Peter Hitchcock of Geauga, in the Ohio Senate, March 4, 1863,

on the Loyalty Resolutions of Mr. Welsh. Columbus, Ohio: 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

A strong defense of President Lincoln and his administration; urges freedom of the slaves and denounces slavery; commends the vigorous prosecution of the war, and advocates the adoption of the resolutions discussed as expressing the views of the loyal citizens of Ohio. See "Welsh, Isaac"

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HOCKERSMITH (L. D.)

Morgan's Escape. A Thrilling story of War Times. A True History of the Raid of General Morgan and His Men through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Their Incarceration in the Columbus Penitentiary, Escape therefrom; and Tragic Death of the Intrepid Leader. By Capt. L. D. Hockersmith. Madisonville, Ky. Glenn's Graphic Print. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 75.

The writer was the captain of Company C, Tenth Kentucky Regiment in the Second Brigade of General John Morgan's Cavalry He was in all the engagements and service of that organization and was with General Morgan on his raid through Ohio. In this work is given a history of his service on the field, and the capture, imprisonment and escape of Morgan and his men from the Ohio Penitentiary The writer with Captain Bennett of Company A, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, planned and effected the escape, a detailed account of which he gives in this pamphlet. He emphatically denies that the escape was conducted by Captain Thomas H. Hines, as claimed by General Basil Duke in his "History of Morgan's Cavalry." See "Duke, Basil."

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HOLLINGSWORTH (D. A.)

Question of Personal Privilege, in Reply to Criticism of Resolution Protesting against Placing Portrait of Jefferson Davis on Silver Service on the Battleship Mississippi. Remarks of Hon. D. A. Hollingsworth of Ohio in the House of Representatives, May 17, 1909. Washington: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

Mr Hollingsworth, Member of Congress from the Sixteenth Ohio District, introduced a resolution of inquiry in regard to a proposed gift of silver service decorated with the portrait of Jefferson Davis, for use on the battleship Mississippi. The resolution was severely criticised by a section of the Southern press. In the remarks of Mr. Hollingsworth he embodies these comments.

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HOLT (JOSEPH)

Report of the Judge Advocate General on the "Order of American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty." A Western Conspiracy in aid of the Southern Rebellion. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

According to this report, the "temples" or lodges of this order were numerously scattered through Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and to a less extent, in other Western States, while it was represented in New York and a number of other Eastern States and also in Delaware and Tennessee. In Ohio its strongest centers were in Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton. The names of its principal officers, with C. L. Vallandigham "Supreme Commander," are included. The subjects of the report are presented under the following heads: I. The origin, history and names, etc. of the Order. II. Organization and officers. III. Extent and numbers. IV Its armed force. V Ritual, oaths and interior forms. VI. Its written principles. VII. Specific purposes and operations. VIII. The Witnesses and their testimony

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HORTON (J. H.) AND TEVERBAUGH (SOL)

A History of the Eleventh Regiment (Ohio Volunteer Infantry) containing the military record, so far as it is possible to obtain it, of each officer and enlisted man of the command—a list of deaths—an account of the veterans—incidents of the field and camp—names of the three months' volunteers, etc., etc., compiled from the official records by Horton and Teverbaugh, members of the Regiment. Dayton, Ohio: W J. Shuey, printer and publisher, "Telescope" office. 1866.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 287.

This is among the first issued regimental histories, being published in August, 1866. It is a well-written volume considering that according to the writers' statements they had not full recourse to official records. As a narrative of the services of the regiment, it is valuable; and its individual military biographies of field and staff, and enlisted men by companies, gives it historical importance. Its "Incident Department" is composed of tales, adventures and experiences of individuals of the organization from officers to privates.

According to the authors the companies composing the original Eleventh were among the very first organized in the State, but by reason of the greater influence exerted in favor of others, their claims to early recognition were not considered and preparation for their active participation in the war proceeded but slowly. It was mustered into the three months' service in April 1861, reorganized and mustered into the three months' service June 20, 1861, and on the 7th of July was ordered to the Kanawha Valley

The Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was honorably engaged in the following battles: Hawk's Nest, W Va., August 20, 1861; Gauley Bridge, W Va., November 10, 1861; Princeton, W. Va., May 15, 16, 18, 1862; Bull Run Bridge, Va., August 27, 1862; Frederick, Md., September 12, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; Tullahoma, Tenn., July 1, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863; Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 25, 1864, and Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

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HOSEA (LEWIS M.)

The Campaign of Selma, read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Lewis M. Hosea, late Brevet Major, U. S. A. (16th U. S. Infantry) Oct. 3d, 1883. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Printer. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 34.

In April, 1861, while a student at Antioch College, Greene County, Ohio, the author of this paper enlisted under the first call of Abraham Lincoln as a private in the Sixth Ohio Volunteers and later was commissioned as Captain in the regular army, serving throughout the war, participating in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland from Shiloh to Nashville. Was brev-

etted Major for gallant conduct in the cavalry campaign of General James H. Wilson at the battles of Selma and Columbus.

In this paper Major Hosea relates his personal observations of this campaign, and shows its importance as a military movement.

The paper is also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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HOSEA (LEWIS M.)

The Second Day at Shiloh. Reprint of a paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at its April Meeting, 1906, by Lewis M. Hosea (Judge of the Superior Court, Cincinnati), Late Brevet Major U. S. Army (16th U. S. Infantry) Cincinnati: n. p. 1906.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 21.

The writer was personally present, throughout the second day, at Shiloh as Adjutant of the First Battalion, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry—which, (with similar battalions of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, and First Ohio, Fifth Indiana and Sixth Kentucky Volunteers), constituted Rousseau's Brigade, McCook's Division of the Army of the Ohio commanded by General Buell. His position gave him a wide range of observation, and his distinct recollections form the basis of this interesting and valuable historical paper. He severely criticises, challenges the accuracy of, and points out the errors in the government publication of the Shiloh National Park Commission, which is published as the official description of the battle.

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HOUGH (SABIN)

The Union: How Shall It be Reconstructed and Saved? A Letter to the Public, by Sabin Hough of Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati (Sabin Hough). 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

The crisis of 1861 brought forth innumerable pamphlets and publications suggesting remedies for the impending situation. This is one of them. The writer suggests that the constitution be so amended as to permit, sanction and defend slavery in every state and territory. He takes the position that slavery is necessary to the prosperity of the nation.

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HOWARD (WILLIAM)

State of the Union. Speech of Hon. William Howard, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, January 30, 1861. Washington: Printed at the office of the Congressional Globe. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Denies the right of secession but is in favor of concession to the South in order to save the Union. The speech is patriotic and conservative and illustrates the views prevailing in Congress among many Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Howard was a native of Virginia, and on his removal to Ohio acquired prominence in State politics. He served in the 48th and 49th General Assemblies of Ohio and was in the State Senate from 1849 to 1851. He was elected to the Thirty-Sixth Congress from the Sixth District serving but a single term. He was a conservative Democrat.

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HOWBERT (A. R.)

Reminiscences of the War. A. R. Howbert. n. p. 1888.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 388, with Portrait.

The writer was chaplain of the Eighty-Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry during its service of over three months in 1862, at Cumberland, Maryland, and New Creek, West Virginia. When it was mustered out of service at Delaware, Ohio, in September of that year, he became the confidential agent of Governor Tod to visit and report on the condition of the Ohio regiments, and the chaplain service for each whenever they might be found. When Governor Tod's term expired and John Brough became Governor, Mr. Howbert was continued in the same character of service until the close of the war. Thus his opportunities to observe the operations and incidents of his time were wide and unrestricted. In this volume he has not only recorded his own experiences, but he has written a chronicle of the War which embraces its entire period from beginning to end.

The introduction (pp. 1-62) is by Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine, Ohio, who was the colonel of the regiment; it is a very able review of the origin and growth of the doctrine of secession and a history of the political events which led up to the war.

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HOWE (HENRY)

The Times of the Rebellion in the West: A Collection of Miscellanies, Showing the part taken in the War by each Western State—Notices of Eminent Officers—Descriptions of Prominent Battles—Conspiracies in the West to aid the Rebellion—Incidents of Guerrilla and Border Warfare—Individual Adventures—Anecdotes Illustrating the Heroism of Western Soldiers, Etc., Etc., Etc. Illustrated by large bold engravings. By Henry Howe. Cincinnati: No. 111 Main Street, Howe's Subscription Book Concern. 1867

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 252.

The author in this volume narrates the military operations in the Western States. Pages 7-34 contain a history of events in Ohio during the Civil War.

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HOWELLS (WILLIAM D.)

Lives and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Columbus, Ohio: Follett, Foster & Co. 1860.

Cloth.12 mo. pp. 406, with Full Page Steel Engraving of Lincoln and Full Page Illustration of Chicago Wigwam.

The life of Lincoln pp. 304 herein, was written by William D. Howells although his name is not on the title page. This is one of Mr. Howells' earliest pieces of literary work. He was the news editor of the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, Ohio, at the time. He received for this sketch of Lincoln $160.00, and with this money he visited Montreal and Boston where he formed the acquaintance of James Russell Lowell, the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," who introduced him to Oliver Wendell Holmes. Thus this early contribution of Ohio literature of the war period, opened a new future to its author. President Lincoln appointed him consul to Venice; he resided there through the War. W D. Howells was born in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837. When a young man at Columbus, he was correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette", contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly", and was editor of the "Ohio State Journal"

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HUBBELL (JAMES R.)

Reconstruction. Speech of James R. Hubbell, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 5, 1866. Washington: Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

Mr. Hubbell argued that an amendment to the Constitution should be adopted changing the basis of apportionment from population to voters. That before recognizing the new governments in the former rebellious States, Congress should see that the Freedmen had complete protection in all their rights of person and property.

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HUNT (SAMUEL F)

Oration of Hon. Samuel F Hunt on the Unveiling of the Monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of Hancock County, who fell in the War for the Union. Findlay, O.: n. p. 1875.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 19.

Hancock County was represented in the Twenty-First, Thirty-First, Forty-Ninth, Fifty-Seventh, Sixty-Fourth, Sixty-Fifth, Eighty-Second and One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiments of Ohio Infantry, Berdan and Burgess's Sharpshooters, volunteers in the artillery service, and in the Fourth and Tenth Regiments of Ohio Cavalry. In this oration the causes and results of the Civil War are reviewed, and special reference is made to the heroic dead of Hancock County.

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HURST (SAMUEL H.)

Journal-History of the Seventy-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By Samuel H. Hurst, late commander of the Regiment. Chillicothe, Ohio: 1866.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 253.

"In September, 1861, a group of young men at Chillicothe, Ohio, discussed the possibility of raising a new regiment of volunteers under the first call of the President for three hundred thousand men. After due consideration, they determined to make the attempt, and invited Captain Orland Smith, of the

Chillicothe Greys, to accept the Colonelcy, and Jacob Hyer, Esq., of Greenfield, the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment" Thus does the author, who afterwards became its colonel, describe the origin of the Seventy-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This meeting resulted in the organization being mustered in December 30, 1861, to serve three years. The author was promoted to Colonel July 13, 1864, and brevetted colonel March 13, 1865. He was brevetted Brigadier-General July 20, 1865. This history is largely his own observations and experiences but it is also a faithful record of his regiment. He accurately gives its service from its organization in 1861 to the Grand Review at Washington in 1865. The military history of each officer and enlisted man is given, and his summary shows that of the regiment there were killed in battle, 95; died of wounds, 61; died of disease, 129; total died, 285; and 568 wounded but not fatally. The regiment was mustered out July 20, 1865, after an honorable record in the following battles: McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862; Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Freeman's Ford, Va., August 23-25, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Lookout Valley, Tenn., October 29, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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HUTCHINS (JOHN)

State of the Union. Speech of Hon. John Hutchins, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 9, 1861. Washington: McGill & Witherow, Printers. 1861

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A strong speech in opposition to the compromises offered by the Committee of Thirty-three. He opposes the purpose and language of the report as framed by Hon. Thomas Corwin, the Chairman. Mr. Hutchins was one of the leading lawyers of Ohio; he served in the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congresses.

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HUTCHINS (JOHN)

Speech of Hon. John Hutchins, of Ohio, on the bill for the Release of Certain Persons held to Service or Labor in

the District of Columbia; delivered in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1862. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

Favors the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; this speech contains a historical review of the legislation regarding slaves in the district.

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HUTCHINS (JOHN.)

Emancipation not a Failure. Speech of Hon. John Hutchins, of Ohio, in Reply to his Colleague, Mr. Cox, delivered in the House of Representatives, Saturday, July 5, 1862. Washington, D. C.: Scammell & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

A severe criticism of Mr. Cox's speech on "Emancipation and its Results," see "Cox, S. S." Mr. Hutchins reviews the effect of the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies, and discusses the methods adopted by England to bring it about. He multiplies evidence to show that conditions of trade and commerce improved greatly after the freedom of the blacks, and that although there was temporary confusion and inconvenience, the final and settled result was that the abolition of slavery was a social and business success.

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HUTCHINS (JOHN)

President's Annual Message. Speech of Hon. John Hutchins, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, December 11, 1862. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

An extended defense and approval of the President's Message and his Proclamation of Emancipation.

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HYDE (SOLON)

A Captive of War. By Solon Hyde, Hospital Steward, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. MCM.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 389.

Except for a few days when he escaped temporarily, Mr. Hyde was a prisoner of war for one year, five months and seven days. He was captured at the Chickamauga battlefield September 20, 1863. His prison experiences included incarcerations in Libby and Pemberton prisons and then a transfer to Danville. He escaped from the latter only to be recaptured and returned, going thence to Andersonville. The drain upon the mental and physical systems which this writer endured in common with his fellow soldiers in these bastiles is almost beyond comprehension. The book abounds with thrilling descriptions of the sights witnessed.

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ISHAM (A. B.)

Through the Wilderness to Richmond. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, September 3, 1884. By Companion Asa B. Isham, late First Lieutenant Company F, 7th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Publisher. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 18.

This paper gives the individual observations of the writer in the operations he describes. Its detailed knowledge is essential to a full understanding of the movements of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac in their march toward Richmond in May, 1864. One gathers in such papers as this an acquaintance with the history of army movements that the general historian fails to record.

This paper is published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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ISHAM (A. B.)

Care of Prisoners of War, North and South. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. October 5, 1887 By A. B. Isham, late 1st lieutenant Co. F, 7th Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, and for seven months a prisoner of war in Rebel prisons. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick and Co. 1887.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 25.

Contains reliable and detailed information concerning the relative treatment of Federal and Confederate prisoners. The investigations of the writer and the percentages of death on both sides are altogether in favor of the treatment of Confederate prisoners sent North. The results of Southern prisons are given with such statistics of deaths that will forever stand as evidence against them.

This paper is also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume II.

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JEFFREY (WILLIAM H.)

Richmond Prisons 1861--1862, compiled from the original records kept by the confederate government. Journals kept by Union prisoners of war, together with the name, rank, company, regiment, and state of four thousand who were confined there. By William H. Jeffrey. Illustrated. St. Johnsbury: The Republican Press.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 271, with 3 Full Page Portraits and Illustrations.

Contains narrative of the imprisonment and escape of Colonel Charles A. DeVelliers of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry from prison at Richmond. It also has full list of Ohio soldiers held there in 1861-1862 by regiments and companies with their disposition in 1862.

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JEROME (EDWARD S.)

Edwin McMasters Stanton, the Great War Secretary. Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of The Loyal Legion, December 1, 1909, by Companion Edward S. Jerome. Cincinnati: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

An interestingly written study of the life and work of Mr. Stanton. The writer regards him as one of the great and heroic characters of mankind, performing with patience and ability the severest duties ever imposed on a public official.

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JOHNSON (WM.)

Usurpation of the Rights of the States by the Federal Government. Speech of Hon. Wm. Johnson, of Ohio, on the bill of Hon. G. W Julian, to provide Homesteads on the Forfeited and Confiscated Lands of Rebels, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 4, 1864. Washington, D. C. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The speech itself has no reference to the confiscation bill of Mr. Julian but is an able defense of states rights and a severe criticism of the Administration. It is typical of the attitude assumed by the opponents of the war and President Lincoln. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, serving a single term; was born in Ireland in 1819 and died at Mansfield, Ohio, May 3, 1866.

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JOHNSTON (WILLIAM)

An Address on the Aspect of National Affairs and the Right of Secession. Delivered before the Literary Club of Cincinnati, Saturday evening, March 16, 1861. By William Johnston, of the Cincinnati Bar. Cincinnati: Published by Rickey and Carroll. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 42.

The author was one of the leading members of the Cincinnati bar. In this paper he discusses the right of secession at a time when the air was resounding with threats of dissolution of the Union. It is a calm and deliberate consideration principally from a historical standpoint, of the legal and moral right of any state to withdraw from the Union. He reviews the history of the acquisition of Florida, Texas and the Louisiana territory, and denies that the inhabitants of that area have any title to set up a separate government. The address is one of the most interesting and able of the many contributions to the war literature of that period. The Cincinnati Literary Club before which this address was read is one of the oldest institutions of that city. Among its distinguished members were: Salmon P Chase. Rutherford B. Hayes, General John Pope, General Edward F Noyes, General M. F Force, Murat Halstead, of the "Commercial", Samuel R. Reed, of the "Gazette", Stanley

Matthews, George H. Pendleton, and other cultured Cincinnatians. It is still in existence.

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JOHNSTON (WILLIAM)

An Address on the Life and Public Services of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. By William Johnston, of the Cincinnati Bar. Delivered in Pike's Music Hall, Cincinnati, January 7, 1870. Published by request. Cincinnati: R. W Carroll & Co., Publishers. 1870.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Judge Johnston was an intimate friend and associate of Edwin M. Stanton when both were young men. The address is full of personal reminiscences and is very instructive upon the War Secretary's life and character.

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JOLLIFFE (JOHN)

In the matter of George Gordon's petition for pardon. John Jolliffe, Counsel for Petitioner. Cincinnati: Gazette Steam Printing House. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 52.

Rev. George Gordon was President of Iberia College, Iberia, Ohio, and on the 6th of November, 1861, he was indicted in the District Court of the United States of the Northern District of Ohio for the violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. He resisted process in the hands of the deputy marshal in his attempt to arrest a fugitive slave. He was sentenced by the court to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution. The case attracted great attention throughout the North. It was regarded as anomaly that during a rebellion of slaveholders that the Lincoln administration should enforce the Fugitive Slave Act. There was a universal demand for Dr. Gordon's pardon. President Lincoln pardoned him, but in the pardon he specially stated that the conviction and sentence was legal, but exercised his leniency on the ground of mercy

This elaborate brief against the morality and constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law was submitted to President Lincoln and was also widely circulated. The President however recognized the force and validity of the law, notwithstanding the appeals and demands of a large element in the North.

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JONES (FRANK J.)

Response to the Toast "Heroism in War", by Frank J. Jones (Brevet Major, U. S. Vols.) at the Fifth Annual Banquet of the Cincinnati Society of ex-army and navy officers. At the Burnet House, Thursday evening, Jan. 8, 1880. Published by request of the officers of the Society. Cincinnati: n. p. 1880.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

The speaker reviews in this address the heroic careers of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, and dwells upon the moral courage and character necessary to true heroism in war.

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JONES (J. S.)

History of the 174th O. V. I. Address delivered by Gen. J. S. Jones at the reunion of the 174th O. V. I., August 30, 1894, at Marysville, Ohio. Marysville, Ohio: Journal Print. 1894.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

This was one of the last series of regiments raised in Ohio to serve for one year. It was organized at Camp Chase, September 21, 1864. General Jones, the author of this address was the Colonel of the regiment, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, June 27, 1865. He commenced his military career by enlisting as a private in the Fourth Ohio Infantry in 1861.

When this regiment was organized it was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman at Nashville, Tennessee. From thence it proceeded to Murfreesboro. On the 7th of December, 1864, it was engaged in the battle of the Cedars, later it participated in the battle of Five Forks at Kingston, North Carolina. It joined Sherman's forces at Goldsboro, March 21, 1865. It remained as a part of Sherman's column until the end of the war, and was mustered out at Charlotte, North Carolina, June 28, 1865.

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JULIAN (GEORGE W.)

The Life of Joshua R. Giddings, by George R. Julian. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company. 1892.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. IV and 473, with 2 Full Page Portraits.

Giddings was one of the most powerful and aggressive of the anti-slavery leaders of Ohio. In this volume by his son-in-law, himself a man of like type, the life work of the abolitionist congressman from the Ashtabula district is presented with fidelity and ability It is important to the student of the period immediately preceding the war in obtaining a complete and vivid picture of the intense bitterness in the political relations between the friends of freedom and slavery It shows by the part Giddings played that it was conducted without fear or compromise. In 1838 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and immediately became prominent as an advocate of the abolition of slavery and of the domestic slave-trade. To this mission he consecrated his life. His congressional career was a long, violent and courageous conflict against slavery He was one of the organizers of the Republican party.

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KAUTZ (AUGUST V.)

The Company Clerk: Showing how and when to make out all the return reports, rolls, and other papers, and what to do with them. How to keep all the books, records and accounts required in the administration of a company, troop or battery in the army of the United States. By Capt. August V Kautz, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Colonel Second Ohio Vol. Cavalry Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1863.

Sheep. 12 mo. pp. 142.

This is a handbook for military service and was ordered and used generally in the army during the Rebellion, by recommendation of the military commanders. The author was a native of Germany, served through the Mexican War in an Ohio regiment and on his return was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy, from the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio. At the beginning of the Rebellion he was appointed Colonel of the Second Ohio Cavalry and was commissioned a Brigadier-General in 1864. He served with distinction throughout the war.

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KAUTZ (AUGUST V.)

Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers as derived from Laws and Regulations and Practiced in the Army of the United States. Being a Handbook for the Rank and File of the Army, showing

what are the Rights and Duties, how to Obtain the Former and Perform the Latter, and thereby enabling them to seek Promotion and Distinction in the Service of their country. By August V Kautz, Capt. Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Brig. Gen. U S. Volunteers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1864.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 303.

The author contends that the individual instruction of the soldier is the foundation upon which the structure of the army rests. The purpose of this manual is to give the necessary instruction which officers should have in order to become competent and conscientious commanders, and to give the private soldier an intelligent conception of his duties.

This volume was deemed a useful and authoritative publication during the war, and was widely circulated. Although prepared for the soldiers of the regular army, it was equally applicable to the volunteer service except in some few cases that are fully explained.

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KEDAR (OBED)

A Vision—The Cause and Progress of the Present War and its Final Determination. Foretold by Obed Kedar, July 4, 1861. Columbus, Ohio: (S. Medary.) 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

Contains what the writer, "Obed Kedar" (pseudonym), says was a vision of the war then in progress. The "angel" which appeared to him "in Missouri" showed him awful visions of carnage; two governments out of what had been the United States, the overthrowing of both by a monarchy; the overcoming of the monarchy by the re-establishment of a single republican form of government; the freeing of the slaves; their uprising as a race and terrible devastation of the country, north and south, and then the coming of a permanent monarch to rule over all the land. The author, whose sympathies, it could plainly be seen, were pro-slavery, wrote in scriptural style.

"A Vision" was originally published as a serial contribution in the Crisis, Columbus, Ohio, edited by Samuel Medary. See "Crisis, The." This pamphlet was circulated widely among the opponents of the Lincoln administration and the War.

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KEDAR (OBED)

Visions Concerning the Present War, its Causes, Progress and Final Termination. Seen by Obed Kedar, July 4, 1861 and July 4, 1863. (Columbus, O.: S. Medary. 1863.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45.

Published originally in The Crisis. The "angel" again selected the Fourth of July as the best time for a vision to Obed Kedar, whom Mr. Medary described as of Quaker lineage and about sixty years old. The publisher's preface also said that "thousands of our countrymen had read the first vision, and since had watched with interest and wonder the fulfillment of its predictions." The new vision seemed to concern the status of the Negro more than anything else, though some of the other predictions were repeated. The "angel" stated that it was by divine sanction that slavery was established in America; that it had stopped cannibalism in Africa, because it was more profitable for the heathen to sell than to devour their enemies; it brought them to America "where they were taught there is a God to be worshipped," and instructed them in the arts of civilization; eventually they would be returned to Africa to bring their own people out of Egyptian darkness, but the time was not yet; the American people (especially those of the North) must cease their warfare and let things become as they were, or the direst of dire calamities would befall them.

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KEESY (WILLIAM ALLEN)

War as Viewed from the Ranks. By Rev. W. A. Keesy. Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion by a Private Soldier. Norwalk, Ohio: Published by The Experiment and News Co. (1898.)

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 240. 2 Portraits. Illustrated.

The author enlisted twice as a private, serving first in Co. I, Fifty-Fifth O. V. I., for one year and two months, and afterwards, from October, 1864, to June, 1865, in Co. D, Sixty-Fourth O. V. V. I. One of the motives prompting this book is that the public mind might be enlightened "as to the actual part the private soldier took in the great Civil War." Chapter XV is devoted to "war statistics," and includes (pp. 171-176) regimental officers and Company rosters of the Fifty-Fifth regiment, and

the roster of Company D, Sixty-Fourth O. V. V. I. Pages 177-240 are devoted to anecdotes of the War in general.

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KEIFER (J. WARREN)

Official reports of J Warren Keifer, Brevet Major General of Volunteers, U. S. A. Detailing movements and operations of his command in the battles of Winchester (1863), Brandy Station, Orange Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg (1864); Monacocy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg (1865), and Sailor's Creek, also prior to and at the surrender of General Lee's Army. Springfield, Ohio: Daily Republican Steam Job Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 50.

The official reports published in this volume detail the principal movements and operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division Sixth Army Corps in the years 1864 and 1865 in the Army of the Potomac including those of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps at the memorable battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October, 1864, under Major Generals Wright and Sheridan, and also including the part taken by the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Winchester, June 1863. General Keifer says in his preface, "The orders are printed from exact copies of official reports, written as required by order from the Army Corps and Division Headquarters"

General Keifer was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 30, 1836; he commenced to practice law in 1858 at Springfield, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned Major; he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and on September 30, 1861 was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment. He was brevetted Brigadier-General October 19, 1864, and Major-General on being mustered out in June, 1865. During the war he was wounded four times. In 1868-9 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. He was a member of Congress from October 15, 1877, till March 3, 1885. He was elected Speaker of the Forty-Seventh Congress from December 5, 1881, until March 3, 1883. In the war against Spain he was commissioned and served as a Major General.

He also served in the Fifty-Ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-First Congresses. He is the author of "Slavery and Four Years of War," (1900); "Speeches and Decisions as Speaker of the House of Representatives," (1883); "Did William Shaksper

Write Shakespeare?" (1904); "Address at Jamestown Exposition," (1907), and numerous literary and political addresses.

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KEIFER (J. WARREN)

Ohio's Contribution, Sacrifice and Service in the War. Oration of General J. Warren Keifer of Springfield, at Newark, Ohio, before a "State Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors" Monday, July 22, 1878. The Anniversary of the death of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson. Springfield: Republic Printing Co. 1878.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

Mainly historical, and valuable on that account. Reviews Ohio's part in the civil war, pronounces an eloquent eulogy of General McPherson, one of Ohio's great Generals.

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KEIFER (J. WARREN)

Oration at the Unveiling of the Statue of James A. Garfield at Washington, D. C., by J. Warren Keifer. Springfield, O.: Globe Co., printers. (1887.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 37.

The statue unveiled on this occasion is mainly a tribute from General Garfield's immediate companions of the Army of the Cumberland, with which he served and in which he bore so conspicuous a part.

As his companion and friend in civil and military life, General Keifer was selected to be the orator. His address is an eloquent and scholarly analysis of Garfield's life and character. He reviews his career as a citizen, statesman, scholar and soldier.

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KEIFER (J. WARREN)

Historical Address by Major General J. Warren Keifer, Second Brigade, Third Division Sixth Corps at Brigade Reunion at Columbus, Ohio, September 12, 1888. Zanesville, Ohio: George Lilienthal. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17

This brigade was commanded by General Keifer in the Third Army Corps in the year 1863 and in the Sixth Army Corps in 1864 and 1865. During the latter years its service was mainly in the Army of the Potomac. It fought battles under Generals Grant, Meade, Sheridan, Wright and Ricketts. For its official orders see "Keifer, J. Warren"

In this address General Keifer with allowable pride reviews the service of his organization. The One Hundred and Tenth, the One Hundred and Twenty-Second and One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments formed a part of the Brigade.

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KEIFER (J. WARREN)

A Forgotten Battle: Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865. By J. Warren Keifer. Cincinnati: n. p. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

This battle was fought in Virginia, April 6, 1865, three days before the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee. General Keifer observes that its influence was overshadowed by the event of the final surrender, but maintains that it was of great importance. In this address he narrates its details and significance.

Considerably elaborated, this paper is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume III.

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KEIFER (JOSEPH WARREN)

Slavery and Four Years of War. A Political History of Slavery in the United States. Together with a narrative of the Campaigns and Battles of the Civil War in which the author took part. 1861-1865. By Joseph Warren Keifer. Brevet Major General of Volunteers; ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S. A., and Major General of Volunteers, Spanish War. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P Putnam's Sons. 1900.

Cloth. 8 vo., 2 vols. Vol. I, pp. XII and 324, with 10 Full Page Portraits, 2 Full Page Maps, and a Full Page Illustration. Vol. II, pp. IX and 352, with 34 Full Page Portraits, and 4 Full Page Maps.

The author of these volumes was an officer in the Union army throughout the Civil War and brings to his work the hab-

its and knowledge of a close student of the political affairs of his country. His history of human slavery and the agitation on that subject in the United States before the war is the best contribution to our literature that has been written by any writer on that disgraceful feature of our American institutions. The war campaigns cover the first one in Western Virginia, 1861; others in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Alabama, in 1862; in West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, in 1863; and in Virginia in 1864; ending with the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek and the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox. It includes not only a personal memoir of the author but is a history of the campaigns in which he participated. No more valuable, nor more interesting volumes on the great Rebellion have been written and they are essential to the student who would gain wider knowledge on that subject.

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KEIFER (J. WARREN)

The Military History of Ohio, from the War of 1812, including the Civil and Spanish American Wars. An address delivered at the Ohio Centennial Celebration, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 20, 1903. By Gen. J. Warren Keifer. Reprinted from the Ohio Archæological and Historical Publications. Columbus: Press of F J. Heer. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 42.

Part II is devoted to Ohio in the Civil War, and is the most complete and succinct history of that subject published.

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KEIL (F W)

Thirty-Fifth Ohio. A Narrative of Service from August 1861 to 1864. By F W Keil, formerly commanding Company C, with an introductory by General H. V Boynton. The Original Persimmon Regiment. Fort Wayne, Indiana: Archer, Housh & Co., Book printers. 1894.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. X and 272, Frontispiece of 5 Portraits.

The introduction is written by General H. V Boynton, who was commissioned as Major of this regiment and afterwards promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He commanded the regiment at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Buzzard's Roost. At the storming of Mission Ridge he was severely wounded. Speak-

ing of the Thirty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he says: "The material of the regiment as a whole was from the worthiest families of the Miami Valley. There was not enough of the rougher element from city, town, or country, to make its impress. The officers were citizens of standing and the men were, in large part, the pride of the communities from which they hailed" The regiment was organized under the first call for volunteers to serve three years or during the war. It entered the field within a month from the date of muster of its first companies. This history is a very thorough and systematic record of the campaigns and service of the regiment. Conciseness and brevity have been kept in view, and the result, the historian has left a creditable monument to his organization. Chickamauga was its first great battle; it won honors at Mission Ridge and maintained its standard throughout the Atlanta campaign.

The engagements and battles in which the Thirty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated are as follows: Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 25-27, 1864; Atlanta Campaign, Ga., May 5 to September 8, 1864; Dalton, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864; Pine Knob, Ga., June 19, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, and Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

The Thirty-Fifth was mustered out in August, 1864, at Chattanooga. In their term of three years their historian records that the regiment never turned its back upon the enemy, and was never driven from a field.

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KEIM (DE B. RANDOLPH)

Sherman. A Memorial in Art, Oratory and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the Aid of Congress of the United States of America. Prepared by Authority of Congress under the Direction of Col. Thomas W Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army in Charge of Monument and Ceremonies, by De B. Randolph Keim, War Correspondent of the New York Herald, Attending the Operations of the Army of the Tennessee, 1862-3-4. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1904.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 410, with 24 Full Page Illustrations and Portraits, and 24 Full Page Maps.

An elaborate volume on the dedication of the monument in Washington, D. C., to General W T Sherman. Contains detailed description of ceremonies, with addresses by President Roosevelt, Generals David B. Henderson, Daniel E. Sickles, Charles H. Grosvenor and Thomas J. Henderson. The compiler, De B. Randolph Keim, Civil War Correspondent, furnishes "Sherman: A Memorial Sketch," (pp. 125-383) which is an extended biographical study of the great general.

A very full bibliography of General Sherman, including his works, is given by A. P C. Griffin. This is the first grouping of all the literature relating to Sherman, and will serve as a guide to those desiring to make a study of the life, character and achievements of this great American soldier-statesman.

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KELLY (WELDEN)

A Historic sketch, "Lest We Forget," Company "E", Twenty-Sixth Ohio Infantry. In the war for the Union, 1861-65. By Captain Welden Kelly Osborn, Missouri: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45.

The author having been present with his company in all its campaigns, battles and marches until its last battle was over, has written this little history from his personal knowledge. It is strictly a historical sketch without individual praise or special mention, but an accurate, reliable and impartial record of this organization.

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KEMPER (AND. C.)

A Paper read before the Loyal Legion on William Haines Lytle, by Dr. And. C. Kemper, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers. Burnet House, June 6, 1883. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

A biographical sketch and a review of the military services and character of one of the most gallant of Ohio Generals. General Lytle was killed in the second day's fight at Chickamauga in the very thickest of that bloody battle. He was born in Cincinnati November 2, 1826. He was captain of the Second Ohio Regiment in the Mexican War He served through the war, resumed the practice of law at its close, was elected to

the Ohio Legislature and in 1857 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for lieutenant-governor. When the Civil War broke out he was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861, he commanded a brigade and was severely wounded. At the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, he was again wounded and taken prisoner. He was exchanged and made a brigadier-general, and was in constant and active service until the fatal field of Chickamauga when he fell leading his brigade.

General Lytle was a poet of considerable merit. His most famous poem, written in 1857, is the well known "Antony and Cleopatra", commencing, "I am dying, Egypt, dying" This paper is published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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KEMPER (AND. C.)

The Night After the Battle, written for and read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, by Dr. And. C. Kemper, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers. July 11th, 1883. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peter G. Thomson. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17.

A poem descriptive of the death of a soldier on the battle-field. Also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume I.

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KENNEDY (ROBERT P)

Address of General Robert P Kennedy, delivered at the Reunion of the Armies of West Virginia, Marietta, O., September 19th, 1879. Bellefontaine, Ohio: Bellefontaine Republican Print. 1879.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 13.

An eloquent and patriotic address delivered to his old comrades-in-arms. It is severely denunciatory of the Southern leaders in the Civil War and eulogistic of the National cause, and the men who defended the Union.

General Robert P Kennedy was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 23, 1840. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the armies of West Virginia, Potomac, Cumberland and Shenandoah on the staffs of Generals Scammon, Gerard, Crook and Hancock with the

respective ranks of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier-general. He was lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1886 and 1887, and afterwards served in the Fiftieth and Fifty-First Congresses.

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KENNEDY (ROBERT P)

Address of General Robert P Kennedy, delivered Decoration Day, at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, May 31st, 1880. Bellefontaine, Ohio: n. p. 1880.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 15.

A tribute of beautiful sentiment to the men who died to save the Union. The orator invokes all the arts of rhetoric and poetry in dealing with his theme.

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KENNEDY (ROBERT P)

Oration of Robert P Kennedy, delivered at Dayton, Ohio, Decoration Day, May 30, 1887. Springfield, Ohio: Globe Printing and Publishing Co. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

In this address the orator makes a comparison between William the Silent and Washington, eulogizes Grant, discusses slavery and secession, denounces Socialism and pleads for a united country.

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KENNEDY (ROBERT P)

An address delivered upon the Occasion of the Dedication of the Monuments erected by the State of Ohio to the Memory of her Illustrious Dead upon the Battlefield of Antietam, September 17, 1903, by General Robert P Kennedy Bellefontaine, Ohio: Index Printing & Publishing Co. 1903.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 10.

As an Ohio soldier who had participated in the battle of Antietam, General Kennedy was selected to deliver this address. It is extremely interesting as a contribution from a participant. He dwells upon the importance of the result of the battle, and upon the part Ohio soldiers took in the conflict.

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KEPLER (WILLIAM M.)

History of the Three Months' and Three Years' Service from April 16th, 1861, to June 22d, 1864, of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the War for the Union. By William Kepler, Ph. D., private of Company C, Commander Berea Post, G. A. R., Act. Prest. Baldwin University, Secretary of N. O. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cleveland, Ohio: Leader Printing Company, 146 Superior St. 1886.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 287, with 7 Full Page Illustrations, 11 Full Page Maps, and 5 Full Page Portraits.

The author was a private in Co. C in this regiment; in 1882 he was designated by his comrades of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as its historian, and at the end of four years of labor and research he presented this volume. In twenty-six chapters he has carried four years of eventful and honorable service in a style and manner to make it extremely interesting, not only to his comrades, but to the general reader as well.

The Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was made up of companies raised in the Northern Central part of Ohio in the counties of Wayne, Stark, Knox, Delaware, Marion and Hardin, and mostly from the towns of Wooster, Canton, Mt. Vernon, Delaware, Marion and Kenton. It was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, April 25, 1861, within one week after President Lincoln had issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to serve three months and was composed principally of young men from prominent families and comfortable homes of farmers, merchants, mechanics and the various professions. Lorin Andrews, President of Kenyon College, who had volunteered as a private became the Colonel of the regiment. All through the war this regiment was in hard fighting and did gallant service at every place of duty. It marched one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five miles, and traveled by railroad and transport two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine miles, in all four thousand two hundred and fifty miles.

In addition to the historical narrative of the regiment's service, this volume contains memoirs of its distinguished dead and a chronological record showing the action and location each day from April 26, 1861 to June 14, 1865 when it was mustered out. A full and accurate roster completes the volume.

The Fourth Ohio was gallantly engaged in the following battles: Rich Mountain, W Va., July 11, 1861; Romney, W Va.,

September 23, 1861; Second Battle of Romney, W. Va., October 26, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 26-28, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23-27, 1864; Totopotomay, Va., May 29-31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 15-19, 1864; Deep Bottom Run, Va., August 14-18, 1864, and Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.

The original members of this regiment (except veterans) were mustered out June 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits of the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry were consolidated and designated the Fourth Battalion Ohio Infantry, which was mustered out July 12, 1865.

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KEYES (C. M.)

The Military History of the 123d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Edited by C. M. Keyes, 1st Lieutenant, 123d Reg., O. V. I. Sandusky: Register Steam Press. 1874.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 196.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Moundsville, Huron County, under President Lincoln's second call, and was recruited during the months of August and September, 1862, from the counties of Erie, Huron, Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot. The original muster rolls of each company are given in this history. The experiences and campaigns of the regiment are also fully described. The regiment was captured two days before the end at Appomattox Court House, and was carried along with General Lee's army until his surrender to General Grant, when it was rescued. It participated in the following battles: Winchester, Va., June 13-15, 1863; New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18, 1864; Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 18, 1864; Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864; Berryville, Va., September 3, 1864; Opequon, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg, Va., March 30 to April 2, 1865; High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865, and Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

The work closes with the muster-out rolls of the regiment by companies, and a complete list of the killed and wounded.

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KIMBERLY (ROBERT L.) AND HOLLOWAY (EPHRAIM S.)

The Forty-First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. By Robert L. Kimberly and Ephraim S. Holloway With the co-operation of the committee of the Regimental Association. Cleveland, Ohio: W. R. Smellie, Printer and Publisher. 1897.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 294, with 3 Full Page Portraits and a Full Page Illustration.

The writers were captains in this regiment, and were brevetted Brigadier-Generals at the close of the war. The Colonel of the regiment at its organization was Captain William B. Hazen of the Eighth United States Infantry; he afterwards became Major General. Aquila Wiley, Captain of Co. C, became Colonel November 29, 1862; he was wounded and lost a leg at Mission Ridge and was brevetted Brigadier-General from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Mission Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, and faithful services during the war"

The material of this regiment came from the Western Reserve and the counties adjoining; it was organized from August 26 to October 29, 1862, to serve for three years. Within a short time it was sent to Virginia and from thence to Louisville. It commenced its honorable career at Shiloh, and from that time its record is one of gallant and persistent service. The narrative of this history is the work of General Kimberly while the statistical matter was written and prepared by General Holloway. The result is an intelligent and accurate narrative, which gives the details of the regiment's honorable part in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863; Woodbury, Tenn., January 24, 1863; Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23-25, 1863; Orchard Knob, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Adairsville, Ga., May 17-18, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sep-

tember 2-6, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

The complete roster of the regiment with the military biography of each man is a valuable record. The Roll of Honor (pp. 265-291) was prepared by General Halloway. On general summing up, this history shows that the Forty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry traveled during its service 14,500 miles: 5,200 by water, 3,800 by rail and 5,500 on foot. It was engaged in twenty battles, besides a great many skirmishes. It lost 109 killed in battle; 69 died of wounds; 141 died of disease and 3 killed by accidents, a total of 322 deaths. There were 616 known to be wounded.

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KING (CHAS. P.)

The Important Part the Squirrel Hunters Played in the War of the Rebellion in Ohio. Delivered at the First Reunion of the Squirrel Hunters of Ohio at Buckeye Lake, Newark, Ohio, on Wednesday, September 12, 1906, by Chas. P King, A. B., A. M., M. D., Newark, Ohio. Newark, Ohio: n. p. 1906.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

When Cincinnati was menaced by a large army of Confederates under General Kirby Smith in September, 1862, Governor Tod issued a call for the "minute men" of Ohio to rally for its defense. They came with a rush, bearing, generally, their hunting weapons, some fifty thousand from all over the State. This prompt action diverted the threatened raid. These men came to be known as the "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," and were so named in their discharges, copies of which, with the figure of the typical hunter of the pioneer days and a portrait of Governor Tod, hang in thousands of homes throughout Ohio.

In this address is given a history of this organization and interesting personal recollections of the writer. He covers the experiences of the organization, and of their camp at North Bend where they were stationed to await the call to conflict, which never came.

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KING (JOHN H.)

Three Hundred Days in a Yankee Prison. Reminiscences of War Life, Captivity, Imprisonment at Camp Chase, Ohio. By John H. King, M. D., Surgeon Confed-

erate Soldiers' Home, Atlanta, Ga. 1904. Atlanta, Ga.: Published by Jas. P Davis. 1904.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 114.

The writer was a Confederate prisoner in Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, from April 1864 to February 1865. He dwells at length on the "inhuman treatment" of prisoners. Written with such extreme bitterness as to destroy its value as history Beyond the lack of many comfortable conveniences, the charge from his own statements does not seem to be sustained.

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KING (JOHN W)

The Silent Dead, or Roll of Honor. Comprising the names of all soldiers from Muskingum County who lost their lives in battle or by disease, during the War of Rebellion. Reported to date, Jan. 1, 1866. By John W King, attorney-at-law Zanesville, Ohio: Printed and Published by Logan and Dodd. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 42.

Contains a list of the soldier dead of Muskingum County (including the city of Zanesville) by wards and townships. The entire number killed in battle numbers six hundred and sixteen; number of officers killed, nineteen. In this roll sixty-five regiments and organizations were represented.

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KNAUSS (WILLIAM H.)

The Story of Camp Chase. A History of the Prison and its Cemetery, together with other cemeteries where Confederate prisoners are buried, etc., by William H. Knauss. Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Smith and Lamar, Agents. 1906.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 407, with Illustrations, and Folding Plat of Camp Chase Cemetery.

This volume contains a full and interesting history of the only Confederate prisons in Ohio during the war — Camp Chase and Johnson's Island. Facts, reminiscences and incidents con-

cerning the life of prisoners at both places are given in a very readable style. The history of their establishment and maintenance is found here more completely written than in any other book relating to Ohio in the war. Official records are appealed to freely and in no other publication can be found so much information concerning these prisons. An interesting chapter is formed by the reproduction of numerous old letters written by the prisoners at Camp Chase in 1862 to their friends and relatives in the South. They were evidently intercepted and returned to the Federal authorities. All of them make touching reference to home ties and every man of them speaks in terms of highest praise regarding the treatment they are receiving from the prison officials. A complete list of the dead buried in the cemeteries of Camp Chase and Johnson's Island is given in the appendix. The work contains excellent views of these prisons in war times.

The writer of this volume, a Union soldier, was responsible for arousing an interest in the preservation and decoration of the cemeteries at the two prison sites, and especially that of Camp Chase. His philanthropic efforts were responded to both from the North and the South, and in this volume he gives a complete history of his work.

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LAMB (E. E.)

Sermon on the death of President Lincoln, preached in the Congregational Church of Rootstown, Ohio, by Rev. E. E. Lamb, Sabbath morning, April 23, 1865. (Published by request.) Rootstown, Ohio: n. p. 1865.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 14.

Many beautiful and touching discourses were delivered from pulpit and rostrum on the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's death, but this, though delivered in a humble Ohio village, ranks with the highest tributes to his memory. Simple in its construction, it is thrilling in its expression, and should be more widely known.

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LAWRENCE (WILLIAM)

Speech of Hon. William Lawrence of Ohio, on the Right of Representation and Taxation; delivered in the House of Representatives, January 24, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, Forty-First, Forty-Third and Forty-Fourth Congresses. Prior to his Congressional service he was a common pleas judge in Ohio and the Reporter of the Supreme Court for twelve years. He commanded the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the war. From 1880 to 1885 he was Comptroller of the Treasury

of the United States. He was one of the most eminent jurists of his time and all his speeches in Congress are strong legal arguments on the subjects he discussed. In this speech he discusses the basis of representation relating to taxation as provided in a proposed constitutional amendment.

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LAWRENCE (WILLIAM)

Law of Treason. Speech of Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 5, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

In vindication of the policy of the government in relation to the trial and punishment of those guilty of treason. Quotes liberally from authorities on this subject. It is wholly a legal argument.

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LAWRENCE (WILLIAM)

Reconstruction—Organization of Civil State Government in the Rebel States. Speech of Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 17, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

This speech discusses the legal position of the States recently in rebellion, the President's policy, and reviews historically the acts and effects of secession as to the constitutional relations of the seceded states to the United States Government.

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LAWRENCE (WILLIAM)

Civil Rights. Speech of Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 7, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A legal argument in support of the "civil rights bill" which had been vetoed by President Johnson, and delivered when the

House had under consideration his annual message. This speech is an able, comprehensive and convincing brief of the constitutional power of Congress to protect all the citizens of the United States as provided in the bill referred to. It is one of the strongest presentations of the justice of the proposed legislation.

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LAWSON (ALBERT)

War Anecdotes and Incidents of Army Life. Reminiscences from both sides of the conflict between the North and South. Cincinnati, Albert Lawson, 1888. Cincinnati, Ohio: Press of E. H. Beasley & Co. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 152+2 Pages of Contents.

This is an interesting collection of stories of the war. They are narrated as actual occurrences, and they are drawn from the experiences of both sides.

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LE BLOND (FRANK C.)

Reconstruction. Speech of Hon. Frank C. LeBlond, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 7, 1866. Washington, D. C.: Printed at the "Constitutional Union" office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Opposes the policy and laws of reconstruction as advocated by the Republican party in Congress. Advocates a temperate and just treatment of the Southern States. Mr. Le Blond was one of the Democratic members of the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Ninth Congresses.

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LEE (ALFRED E.)

What Was Grant? A Memorial by Alfred E. Lee. Columbus, Ohio: A. H. Smythe. 1885.

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 16.

A eulogistic but careful character study, ranking General Grant as the first Commander of the war, and one of the greatest figures in history.

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LEE (ALFRED E.)

The Battle of Gettysburg, by Alfred E. Lee, late A. A. A. General, First Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia; and Secretary of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission of Ohio. Illustrated with Twenty-Five Full Page Engravings of the Ohio Memorials. Columbus, Ohio: A. H. Smythe. 1888.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 142.

A brilliant description of the most dramatic battle of the war. This historical sketch originally appeared in the Report of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission; see "Ohio at Gettysburg" The author was a captain in the Eighty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. After the war he served in the Ohio legislature, and in 1876 was appointed private secretary to Governor Rutherford B. Hayes. When Governor Hayes became President, Captain Lee was appointed consul-general to Frankfort-on-the-Main.

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LEETE (RALPH)

State Rights. The Joint Resolutions and Report to the Ohio Legislature against Federal Consolidation. Session, 1859. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1859.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 51.

A remarkable legislative report strenuously and ably advocating State Rights and the restriction of the powers of the Federal Government. Its spirit and reasoning are evidently drawn from the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. The report is signed by Ralph Leete and George W Andrews, Representatives from Lawrence and Auglaize counties respectively. Mr. Andrews repudiated the sentiments of the report regarding state rights in the session of 1861.

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LEGGETT (MORTIMER D.)

The Military and the Mob. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion of the United States, by Companion Mortimer D. Leggett, late Major General U S. Vols., May 7, 1884. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

General Leggett was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-Eighth Ohio Volunteers and was promoted to Colonel January 11, 1862. He was appointed Brigadier-General November 29, 1862, and appointed Major-General January 15, 1865. He was a fine soldier and received from his corps commander, as the award of a Board of Honor a gold medal inscribed "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Bolivar, Iuka, Champion Hills, Vicksburg".

In this paper General Leggett discusses the methods of dealing with mobs and lays down rules that should be adhered to by military commanders. He also refers to the causes of mobs in this country and the growing tendencies toward lawlessness, as shown by events in Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

It is published in "Sketches of War History" Volume I.

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LEMMON (JOHN M.)

Speech of Captain John M. Lemmon delivered at the Reunion of the Seventy-Second Regiment, O. V I., held at Fremont, Ohio, June 17, 1875. Fremont, Ohio: I. M. Keeler & Son. 1875.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17.

This is devoted entirely to the history of the regiment and contains a full record of its movements and engagements. It may be taken as an authoritative regimental history of this organization.

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LEMMON (JOHN M.)

Address delivered by John M. Lemmon at the Unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument at Fremont, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1885. Fremont: n. p. 1885.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 10.

This address is devoted to the history of Sandusky County's part in the Civil War. Statistics showing the enlistments from this county are given in detail by townships, showing that 2,302

were enlisted exclusive of the hundred day men. Eleven per cent of the population entered the army. The work of the Ladies' Aid Societies of Fremont and Clyde is also referred to in detail.

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LEWIS (G. W.)

The Campaigns of the 124th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Roster and Roll of Honor. By G. W. Lewis, Medina, Ohio. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Co., 1874.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 285, with 26 Full Page Portraits.

This is an intelligently written regimental history and covers the movements and operations of the army it was associated with in an attractive style. After giving the organization of the regiment and its march to the front, it treats of its part in the Chattanooga Campaign, the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga. The writer possesses descriptive powers not usually displayed in histories of this kind.

This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, from August to September, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service July 9, 1865. It served in the following battles: Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 4-5, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864.

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LICKING COUNTY'S Gallant Soldiers, who died in defense of our glorious Union and of Human Freedom. Published by the Licking County Soldiers' Monumental Association. Newark: Printed by Clark and Underwood. American Office. 1874.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 29.

This list gives the names of the soldiers alphabetically with the date and place of death and the manner — whether by disease or battle.

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LINCOLN (ABRAHAM)

President Lincoln's Views. An important letter on the principles involved in the Vallandigham case. Correspondence in relation to the Democratic meeting at Albany, N. Y. Philadelphia: King and Baird, Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This correspondence grew out of the arrest and banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham, for particulars of which see "Vallandigham, C. L."

On the 16th of May, 1863, a Democratic meeting at Albany, N. Y., passed a series of resolutions, which were forwarded to President Lincoln protesting against the arrest, trial and sentence of Vallandigham. These resolutions together with the letter accompanying the same are published in this pamphlet, likewise, President Lincoln's reply dated "Executive Mansion, Washington, June 12, 1863"

Mr Lincoln takes up specifically the resolutions of the meeting and his answer made a deep impression on the country. It is one of the very best of his argumentative writings. Among his answers is the following: "It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried 'for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General' Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this is the truth and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence. I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I consider to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force — by armies. Long experi-

ence has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier-boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when affected by getting a father, or a brother, or friend, into a public meeting and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier-boy he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy"

For the reply of the Committee to President Lincoln's Letter, see "Vallandigham, Clement L."

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LINCOLN (ABRAHAM)

Address by Abraham Lincoln of Illinois in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1859. Cincinnati, Ohio: Chas. F Lotz Printing & Stationery Co. 1910.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 60, with 2 Photographs of Lincoln.

This speech was delivered in the campaign in which William Dennison was a candidate for Governor It was one of Mr. Lincoln's most important utterances before his election to the Presidency in the following year. He devotes his discussion to answering Stephen A. Douglas' speeches on popular sovereignty and the extension of slavery, and addresses himself largely to Kentuckians — citizens of his native state. He appeals to all the opponents of slavery extension to unite upon some good man as a presidential candidate for 1860, and he declares that he has no choice, but will support even a candidate from the South if he will stand for this principle. This was one of two speeches in this campaign — the other was delivered at Columbus a few days before.

Mr Lincoln made his address from the second story balcony of a building which was then located on the north side of Fifth Street, where the Government Building now stands. This booklet contains the history and organization of Mr. Lincoln's meeting, and a fac-simile of his letter accepting the invitation to speak in Cincinnati. It states that "he was greeted by a large assemblage of more than four thousand strong." Benjamin Eggleston was the President of the meeting, and among the Vice Presidents is the name of Rutherford B. Hayes. The portraits

of Mr. Lincoln reproduced herein "are so far as known, the only original ante-presidential negatives in existence."

This little work is an interesting reminder of one of the important episodes of Cincinnati bearing upon the Civil War.

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LIST (A) of the Union Soldiers Buried at Andersonville. Copied from the Official Record in the Surgeon's Office at Andersonville. By Dorence Atwater. New York: Published by Tribune Association, 154 Nassau Street. 1890.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 72.

The compiler was a prisoner in Andersonville, and while there was paroled and detailed as a clerk in Surgeon J. H. White's office to keep a daily record of deaths of all Federal prisoners of war. In August, 1864, he began to secretly copy the entire list of the dead, which was brought safely through the lines in March, 1865. This is that list. Pages 46-51, in double columns, contain the names of all the Ohio soldiers who died in prison, together with the date of death, regiment and company, the disease died of and the prison number. An introduction giving the history of the record is written by Dorence Atwater, the compiler. The publication also contains a report written by Clara Barton "of an expedition to Andersonville, Georgia, July, 1865, for the purpose of identifying the graves and inclosing the grounds of the cemetery created there during the occupancy of that place as a prison for Union soldiers in rebel hands." Miss Barton speaks of the "forethought, courage and perseverance of Dorence Atwater, a young man, not yet twenty years of age," for the securing and preservation of this record.

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LOCKE (DAVID ROSS)

Nasby Divers Views, Opinions and Prophecies of Yoors Trooly Petroleum V Nasby, Lait Paster uv the Church of Noo Dispensashun. With humorous designs by Thee. Jones. Sixth Edition. Cincinnati: R. W Carroll & Co. 1867

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 424, with 6 Full Page Illustrations.

If the State of Ohio had contributed nothing towards supporting the Union cause but the satirical writings of Locke in

the "Nasby Letters" it would have rendered very substantial aid. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, said in a speech at the close of the war, that the crushing of the Rebellion could be credited to three forces, the Army, the Navy, and the Nasby letters. Lincoln was so fond of reading them that he kept a pamphlet edition at his elbow. The cultured Charles Sumner thought so much of them that he asked the privilege of writing an introduction to a compilation of the series in a large volume. In this introduction he quotes Lincoln as saying to him concerning these letters: "For the genius to write these things I would gladly give up my office"

These letters, written with the keenest satire, regarding the position of the Democratic party on the war, were commenced in the Findlay, (Ohio) "Jeffersonian" in 1860. They were published over the signature of "Petroleum V Nasby" as being from a Kentucky Democrat devoted to slavery and evidently of the Southern poor type. The development of this character resulted in a long series of letters which were transferred to the "Toledo Blade" of which Mr Locke had become the proprietor.

The letters in this volume cover the period of the war from March 31, 1861, to October 15, 1865. Many of them have reference to politics in Ohio and especially to the Brough-Vallandigham campaign of 1863.

David Ross Locke was born at Vestal, New York, September 20, 1833. Was editor and publisher in Ohio from 1852 to 1860 of the Plymouth "Advertiser", Mansfield "Herald", Bucyrus "Journal", Findlay "Jeffersonian" and Bellefontaine "Republican" all of which he made successful. In October, 1865, Mr. Locke moved to Toledo, Ohio, and assumed charge of the "Toledo Blade" and the "Nasby" letters thereafter appeared regularly in its columns until the death of their author, February 15, 1888.

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LOCKE (DAVID ROSS)

"Swingin' Round the Cirkle" By Petroleum V Nasby Late pastor of the Church of the New Dispensation. Chaplain to his Excellency the President, and P M. at Confederate X Roads, Kentucky. His Ideas of Men, Politics and Things, as set forth in his letters to the public press, during the year 1866. Illustrated by Thomas Nast. Boston: Lee and Shepard. 1867.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 299, with 7 Full Page Illustrations.

The author who has been appointed postmaster at "Confedrit X Roads (which is in the Stait uv Kentucky)", writes a series

of letters supporting the administration of President Johnson. He accompanies the President in his tour through the North, and narrates in an inimitable style of humor, satire and sarcasm, the results. These letters are dated from November 9, 1865 to November 19, 1866, and were originally published in the Toledo, (Ohio) *Blade*. They were widely read and contributed much to bring Mr. Johnson s administration into disfavor in the North.

The letters had a tremendous influence in forming and maintaining support for the Union cause, and were universally looked for and read in the North.

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LOCKE (DAVID ROSS)

Ekkoes from Kentucky. By Petroleum V Nasby, P M. at Confedrit X Roads (wich is in the state uv Kentucky) and Perfesser uv Biblikle Polity in the Southern Military and Classikle Institoot. Bein a perfect record uv the ups, downs and experiences uv the Dimocrisy, dooring the eventful year 1867, ez seen by a naturalized Kentuckian. Illustrated by Thomas Nast. Boston: Lee and Shepard. 1868.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 324, with 7 Full Page Illustrations.

These letters cover the period from December 3, 1866, to November 10, 1867, and were originally published in the Toledo, (Ohio) *Blade*. They are satires on the leading Democrats of the time, as well as upon the Policies and Movements of the Democratic party. The position of the newly enfranchised negro voter is a fruitful source of Nasby's sarcasm.

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LOCKE (DAVID ROSS)

The Struggles (Social, Financial and Political) of Petroleum V Nasby, sometime pastor of the "Church uv the Slawtered Innocents" (lait St. Vallandigum) Wingert's Corners, Ohio, and of the "Church uv the Noo Dispensashun" Saint's Rest, New Jersey; "Perfessor uv Biblikle Polity in the Southern Military and Classikle Institoot", and late Postmaster (under A. Johnson) at Confederate X Roads, "wich is in the state uv Kentucky" embracing his trials and troubles, ups and downs, rejoicings

and wailings, likewise his views of men and things together with the lectures "Cussid be Canaan", "The Struggles of a Conservative with the Woman Question", and "In Search of the Man of Sin" With an introduction by Hon. Charles Sumner. Illustrated by Thomas Nast. Sold only by subscription. Boston. I. N Richardson and Company. 1872.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 720, with Steel Portrait of the Author and 24 Full Page Illustrations.

This volume contains all the Nasby letters published in the three preceding titles, and additional letters to May 12, 1870. Mr. Sumner in his introduction to this volume writes: "Beyond the interest in these letters as another instance of a peculiar literature — illustrated by Major Jack Downing, Sam Slick, and the genius of Hosea Biglow, — they have an historic character from the part they performed in the war with slavery and in advancing reconstruction. Appearing with a certain regularity and enjoying an extensive circulation, they became a constant and welcome ally Unquestionably they were among the influences and agencies by which disloyalty in all its forms was exposed, and public opinion assured on the right side. It is impossible to measure this volume. Against the devices of slavery and its supporters, each letter was like a speech, or one of those songs which stir the people. Therefore, they belong to the political history of this critical period. Of publications during the war, none had such charm for Abraham Lincoln. He read every letter as it appeared, and kept them all within reach for refreshment. This strong liking illustrates his character, and will always awaken an interest in the letters"

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LOCKE (DAVID ROSS)

The Nasby Letters. Being the Original Nasby Letters, as Written During His Lifetime. By David Ross Locke ("Petroleum V Nasby") Toledo, Ohio: The Toledo Blade. 1893.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 510.

The great majority of the "Nasby Letters" were never printed save in the columns of the Toledo Blade in which they originally appeared. This edition includes all these letters, the last of which is dated December 26, 1887.

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LONG (ALEXANDER)

The Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Country Speech of Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 8, 1864. Washington: n. p. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

In this speech Mr. Long boldly advocated the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and denounced the continuation of the war. For these expressions the Speaker of the House (Mr. Schuyler Colfax) offered a resolution for his expulsion; it failed to pass, but the House substituted a resolution of censure. Mr. Long's speech was not indorsed by the Democratic members of Congress. Mr. Harris of Maryland, however, defended its position, for which he was also censured; see "Harris, Benj. Gwinn." The speech was bitterly denounced by the Republican members; see "Schenck, Robert C."; "Davis, H. Winter." The right to express himself as Mr. Long did in this speech, was defended by his party colleagues, without indorsing his sentiments; see "Wood, Fernando."

This pamphlet also contains Mr. Long's defense in the debate on the resolution of censure.

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LONG (ALEXANDER)

Speech of Alexander Long, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 7th, 1865. Washington: n. p. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

A very aggressive speech against the Lincoln Administration condemning "the present deplorable condition of the country and the madness and fanaticism that rules the hour" Mr. Long herein claims that the war is a failure, and urges peace and separation of the States. The speech is one of the most radical and bitter anti-war and secession expressions of the period.

Alexander Long was elected to the Thirty-Eighth Congress from Cincinnati in 1862. Early in the second session of that Congress he delivered a speech in which he criticised President Lincoln and the war in the most treasonable manner. A resolution to expel him failed of the constitutional majority by eleven. He was however publicly censured by the House. Gen-

eral Schenck in a severe speech denounced him with great personal bitterness. See "Schenck, Robert C." Hon. Fernando Wood of New York, defended Mr. Long in a speech of great force; see "Wood, Fernando" Next to Vallandigham Mr. Long was the most active in opposing war measures. He failed to be re-elected, being succeeded by General Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards President of the United States.

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LUCAS (DANIEL B.)

Memoir of John Yates Beall: His Life; Trial; Correspondence; Diary, and Private Manuscript found among his papers, including his own account of the Raid on Lake Erie. Montreal: Printed by John Lovell, St. Nicholas street. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. VI and 279, with Photograph of Beall.

The author of this memoir was the boyhood friend of John Y Beall; it gives a touching narrative of the misguided young Virginian's bold attempt in the North. Beall's correspondence, diary and life show him to have been a Christian and brave man, with more enthusiasm than discretion. This volume, a Canadian imprint, was written immediately after his execution as a spy. See "Beall, John Y"

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LYBARGER (EDWIN L.)

Leaves from my Diary. Being a transcript of the daily record I kept during Sherman's March to the Sea and to the end of the War, now compiled for the 17th Army Corps. By Edwin L. Lybarger, Warsaw, Ohio. (Coshocton, O.: n. p. 1910.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

The writer commanded Company A, Forty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the period covered by this diary — from Thursday, November 10, 1864 to July 17, 1865. Herein he records the marches, movements and incidents of his organization from Atlanta to the muster out of the regiment.

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LYLE (W W)

Lights and Shadows of Army Life: or Pen Pictures From the Battlefield, the Camp and the Hospital, by Rev. W W Lyle, A. M., Chaplain Eleventh Regiment, O. V I., U. S. A. Cincinnati, Ohio: R. W Carroll & Co. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 403.

A very interesting description of the religious side of military life, and at the same time the writer (whose position placed him well within the line of observation), details the movements and experiences of his regiment in the field.

The appendix contains a list of the commissioned officers and staff of the Eleventh Ohio Infantry; also a list of those killed in action, and who died of disease.

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MANDERSON (CHARLES F.)

The Twin Seven-Shooters. By Charles F. Manderson, Late Colonel 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General Vols., U. S. A. New York and London. F. Tennyson Neely. 1902.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 54, with 3 Full Page Portraits and 8 Full Page Illustrations.

An interesting and romantic personal reminiscence centering around the presentation, the capture and the return of a pair of revolvers that came back to the writer after a quarter of a century of separation, and after they had been carried and used under two flags. The story also permits a description of two great battles in which the writer participated — that of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, and of Mission Ridge — the first named one of the hardest fought battles of the War, and the last the most spectacular.

General Manderson entered the Union Army from Canton, Ohio, enlisting as a private in 1861, and filled all grades including brigadier general. He resigned because of wounds received at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, in 1865. Resumed his profession at Canton, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, Ohio. Removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1869; served as United States senator from that state from 1883 to 1895. He was president *pro tem.* of the United States Senate in the Fifty-First and Fifty-Second Congresses.

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MANSFIELD (EDWARD D.)

The Issues and Duties of the Day By Edward D. Mansfield. Sec. I. The Republic On Trial. Sec. II. Why It is on trial. Sec. III. The Actual Condition of Affairs Sec. IV The Issues of the Day. Sec. V Our Duties to the Country Cincinnati: Published by Caleb Clark, Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

An essay urging support of the Union cause and the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The writer discusses the cause and effect of the doctrine of secession, and the disastrous influence on republicanism abroad if the South should win. This pamphlet was extensively circulated by the National Union Association of Ohio in the presidential canvass of 1864.

Edward D. Mansfield contributed much to the literature of Ohio, and wrote many treatises on mathematics, politics, education and the early history of the State. He was born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 17, 1801, and died at Morrow, Ohio, October 27, 1880. For twenty-five years he was a regular contributor of the Cincinnati "Gazette" He served as Commissioner of Statistics of Ohio, from 1859 to 1868. During the war his pen was used vigorously in defense of the Union.

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MARIETTA COLLEGE in the War of Secession, 1861-1865. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Publisher. 1878.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 96.

Prepared at the instance of a number of the alumni of Marietta College. President I. W Andrews, of the College, reviews the part his institution took in the war of the Rebellion; this is followed by sketches of the lives and services of sons of Marietta who fell in the National struggle, and the work concludes with the military record of the alumni, under graduates, and preparatory students who enlisted in the war. It is an honorable memento to the patriotic teachings and instincts of one of the oldest of Ohio's colleges.

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MASON (F. H.)

The Twelfth Ohio Cavalry: A record of its Organization and Services in the War of the Rebellion, together

with a Complete Roster of the Regiment. By F H. Mason, late Captain Squadron "L" 12th O. V C. Cleveland, Ohio: Nevins Steam Printing House. 1871.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 124 + Roster 43.

The author also wrote the title following this; having served as Adjutant in the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry prior to enlistment in the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry Indeed nearly all of the officers of this regiment were veterans who had seen service in the first years of the war. This history is one of the exceptionally well written regimental war records. The author has the art of historical perspective and he has left a useful and valuable memorial of his regimental service.

This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, from the State at large from August 17, 1863, to November 14, 1863, to serve for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements: Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864; Cynthiana, Ky., June 12, 1864; Saltville, Va., October 2, 1864; Kingsport, Tenn., December 13, 1864; Bristol, Tenn., December 14, 1864; Abingdon, Va., December 15, 1864; Wytheville, Va., December 16, 1864; Marion, Va., December 18, 1864; Saltville, Va., December 20, 1864; Salisbury, N. C., April 12, 1865, Dallas, N. C., April 19, 1865, and Catawba River, N. C., April 19, 1865.

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MASON (F H.)

The Forty-Second Ohio Infantry: A History of the organization and services of that regiment in the War of the Rebellion; with biographical sketches of its field officers and a full roster of the regiment. Compiled and written for the Veterans' Association of the Forty-second Ohio, by Private of Company "A", F H. Mason. Cleveland: Cobb, Andrews and Co., Publishers. 1876.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 307, with 3 Full Page Portraits and a Full Page Map.

Major General, afterwards President Garfield, was the first Colonel of this regiment, which was organized at Camp Chase, in September, October and November, 1861, to serve three years.

This work is one of the best of regimental histories and it tells its story in true literary style, making it not only a fitting memorial for the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but a valuable collection of material for ultimate history. From the first page to the last it holds the reader's attention and interest,

and records the regiment's honorable part in the following engagements: Middle Creek, Ky., January 10, 1862; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 28-29, 1862; Fort Hindman, Ark., January 11, 1863; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Big Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; First Assault on Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863; Siege of Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863, and Opelousas, La., October 21, 1863.

The closing chapters of this work show the losses by battle and disease by the aggregated muster-roll of the regiment. The killed and wounded number in all, nineteen officers and three hundred and forty-five enlisted men.

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MATTHEWS (STANLEY)

Oration delivered at the Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1874. By Colonel Stanley Matthews. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1875.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

A philosophic discussion of the causes and results of the war. He maintains that the future prosperity and existence of our country depends on our being just in our relations with man and law; justice must obtain in "private and public, equal and exact without respect to persons, to white and black, to learned and ignorant, to strong and weak, for justice and judgment are eternal habitations"

Stanley Matthews was born in Cincinnati July 21, 1824. Admitted to the bar in 1842. Served in the army of the Fifty-First O. V I. as Colonel until 1863 when he resigned to be judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was elected United States Senator from Ohio in 1877 and was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1881. He died at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1889.

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MATTHEWS (STANLEY)

Unveiling of Ward's Equestrian Statue of Major-General George H. Thomas. Washington, November 19, 1879. Address by Stanley Matthews. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co., Print. 1879.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28.

An eloquent and scholarly oration on the character and career of the "Rock of Chickamauga" On this occasion the orator also discusses the moving causes of the Rebellion and the necessity for the supremacy of the National Government.

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MATTOX (A. H.)

A History of the Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers with the Name, Army Record, and Rank of the Members, alphabetically arranged. Written by A. H. Mattox. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Publisher. 1880.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 206.

Contains accurate military biographies of Union officers residing in and about Cincinnati, and full reports of the dinners, speeches and meetings of the society Edited with great care and a model in typography. Valuable from a historical standpoint.

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MATTOX (A. H.)

What did We Fight for? A response by A. H. Mattox, late Lieutenant 17th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Battery Light Artillery at the Second Annual Reunion of the Battery at Springfield, Ohio, August 5th, 1886. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. printers. 1885.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 12.

Enumerating a number of reasons why the Federal soldiers responded to the President's call, including love of country, for the defense of the flag, and a desire to see the land entirely free, the speaker eloquently condensed them all into one — a desire to save the South as well as the North.

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MAYO (AMORY DWIGHT)

The Nation's Sacrifice. Abraham Lincoln. Two discourses delivered on Sunday morning, April 16, and Wednesday morning, April 19, 1865, in the Church of the Redeemer, Cincinnati, Ohio. By A. D. Mayo, pastor. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

Of these two discourses the latter is much the longer, and is almost entirely devoted to the personality of Mr. Lincoln. The former, while a sermon, contains many references to the war and to the causes which led up to Mr. Lincoln's assassination.

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MAYO (ARCHIBALD)

The Administration Responsible for the Mobs! A speech for the Liberty of the Press. Delivered by Hon. Archibald Mayo, of Butler County, in the House of Representatives, March 18, 1864. Columbus, Ohio: 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Thoroughly representative of the anti-administration views of that time. The speech is a dignified and historical address on the necessity of maintaining a free press, and attacks the Lincoln administration and the Union party for its attempts to control and suppress the utterances of newspapers as tyrannical. The Ohio Legislature during the war was the scene of many bitter and prolonged debates. The speeches were generally printed in pamphlet form and circulated extensively They are now very scarce.

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MCADAMS (F M.)

Every Day Soldier Life, or a History of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By F M. McAdams, Richwood, Ohio, Sergeant of Co. E. Columbus, Ohio: Chas. M. Cott and Co., Book Printers. 1884.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 400, with 2 Full Page Portraits.

The history is a gossipy narrative, the data of which are taken from the author's record of every-day affairs taken on the spot. It was written and published by authority of the regiment, declared at its eighth annual reunion, held at Columbus, Ohio, August 11, 1881.

The organization of this regiment was commenced at Camp Chase in August, 1862; it was ordered to Camp Zanesville and then to Camp Dennison, where the organization was completed. Its baptism of fire was on the bloody field of Chickamauga. Its record of battles is as follows: Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga.,

May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 19-20, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

The volume also contains the muster-out roll of the regiment, and a list of its dead buried in National Cemeteries. Under a chapter entitled "Our Knapsack" are arranged anecdotes, sketches, incidents and other matter pertaining to camp, field, and bivouac which have been contributed by members of the command.

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McBride (Robert W.)

Lincoln's Body Guard. The Union Light Guard. The Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. 1863-1865. By Robert W. McBride, one time 1st Corporal and also Company Clerk. (Indianapolis, Ind., n. p. 1909.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 30, with 3 Full Page Portraits.

Notwithstanding that the author of this pamphlet says in his preface that it is not intended as a contribution to either literature or history, it is emphatically a valuable contribution to both. It is the first and only complete record we have of that little known, but important organization "Lincoln s Body Guard". Its history briefly stated is as follows: The Union Light Guard, otherwise known as the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was organized by Governor David Tod during the months of November and December, 1863, for a special service, the nature of which was not disclosed to the members of the company until some time after it was mustered into the service. The original intention was to select one man from each county in the State to be designated by county military committees. After muster at Columbus, they left for Washington, D. C. When they arrived there, they learned for the first time that they were to be a body-guard for President Lincoln. The story of their service is graphically told in the few pages of this pamphlet. A full roster and the residence of the men where they enlisted is given, as well as the present (1909) residence of the forty survivors. In 1908 these survivors affected a permanent organization at Columbus, Ohio, with Lieutenant G. C. Ashmun as President, and Robert W. McBride, the writer of these pages, as Secretary.

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McCARTY (JOHN W.)

Lessons from the life and death of a good ruler. A discourse delivered in Christ Church, Cincinnati, O., on the day of National Mourning, June 1st, 1865. By Rev. John W McCarty, A. B., Rector of the parish. Cincinnati: Jos. B. Boyd, printer. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 18.

On May 5, Bishop Charles P McIlvaine, of the Diocese of Ohio, had recommended to the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal church, to unite in the observance of the day of mourning called for by the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of Ohio. His letter, incorporating therein the proclamation of Governor Brough is published in this pamphlet. The sermon, while highly eulogizing Lincoln, was to a considerable extent devoted to the subject of treason.

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McCLELLAN (GEORGE B.)

Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac: to which is added an account of the Campaign in Western Virginia, with plans of Battle-Fields. By George B. McClellan, Major-General United States Army. New York: Sheldon & Company, Publishers, 335 Broadway, cor. Worth Street. 1864.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 480, with 4 Full Page Maps.

General McClellan's report on the campaign in Western Virginia included in this volume is an important contribution to the history of Ohio troops in the war. Herein is given the operations of these troops that early in the war period were sent into Western Virginia to engage in the first movements against the Southern Confederacy. The Ohio regiments named in this report and participating in the campaign in Western Virginia are as follows: Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-Second Infantry; Barnett's Ohio Battery and Burdsall's Ohio Dragoons.

George B. McClellan was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. Graduated at West Point in 1846. Served in the Mexican War at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, City of Mexico, Contreras and Churubusco. After the war he was ordered to West Point as instructor. He resigned from the army in 1857 and

became vice president and engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and afterwards general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. When the Civil War broke out he was commissioned major general of the Ohio troops by Governor Dennison. The states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and the western part of Pennsylvania were invited to form the Army Department of the Ohio, and were placed under his command. In June 1861, his army crossed into Western Virginia, and by the middle of July that part of the State was cleared of Confederate troops. After this campaign he was summoned to Washington to take charge of the Army of the Potomac, and commissioned as major general of the United States Army. When General Scott retired General McClellan was made General-in-chief. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Lincoln. In 1877 he was elected Governor of New Jersey. General McClellan died October 29, 1885 at Orange, New Jersey. His fame as a general rests on his great powers as an organizer and disciplinarian.

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McCLURE (ADDISON S.)

Address of Captain A. S. McClure, on the presentation of the Soldiers' monument to the City of Wooster, Ohio, by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frick, May 5th, 1892. (Wooster; n. p. 1892.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

A patriotic address praising not only the soldiers, but also highly commending the services of the loyal men and women who remained at home and supported those in arms. In the opinion of this speaker the proudest bulwarks of the American Republic, as taught by the lessons of 1861, are the patriotism of its people and the valor of its soldiers.

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McCOOK (HENRY C.) AND HOSEA (LEWIS MONTGOMERY)

Reminiscence Night. "A Sunday Service in the Civil War conducted by James Edward Murdoch, Sr., the Distinguished Tragedian, at Chattanooga, Tenn., November, 1863", by Rev. Henry C. McCook of Devon, Pa. Preceded by Explanatory Letter to James Edward Murdoch, Jr., from General Anson McCook (Colonel 2nd O. V. I.) and read by Companion Louis B. Foley. Also "The Power of Language" by Lewis Montgomery Hosea, late Brevet Ma-

jor U. S. A. Papers read before The Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, June 3, 1908. Cincinnati. n. p. 1908.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

James E. Murdoch was a noted elocutionist and dramatic reader and did much during the war with his talents to inspire the North with patriotic enthusiasm. He first gave to the public T. Buchanan Read's "Sheridan's Ride", and on the platform did much to arouse the loyal sentiment of the North. Dr. McCook, one of the "Fighting McCooks" embodied in a poem an incident of Murdoch at Chattanooga which was read as the above title indicates. "The Power of Language" is a humorous paper on the linguistic talents of the army mule driver and narrates vividly the parts that character played in the movements of troops.

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MACEL'REY (J. H.)

The substance of two discourses, occasioned by the National bereavement, the assassination of the President, the position, the lesson, the duty of the Nation. Delivered in the St. James Episcopal Church, Wooster, Ohio, Easter day, 1865, by the Rector, Rev. J. H. MacEl'rey, D. D. Wooster, O.: Republican steam power press. 1865.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 24.

In the correspondence with his hearers relative to publishing the two discourses Dr. MacEl'rey says one was wholly extempore and the other given from a few notes. He expressed himself as thankful for the opportunities for bearing testimonies of unconditional loyalty, and as against every shade of complicity with crimes. The discourses bear him out in this.

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MCELROY (J. C.)

The Battle of Chickamauga. Historical Map and Guide Book. By Captain J. C. McElroy, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry. Columbus: n. p. 1905.

Cloth, 12 mo. pp. 18, with Portraits.

A brief and interesting history of the battle by the Secretary of the Ohio Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. The map herein was prepared by the author for the official report of the Commission from which it is taken.

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MCFARLAND (R. W.)

The Surrender of Cumberland Gap, September 9, 1863. By R. W. McFarland, late Lieutenant Colonel 86th O. V. I. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Nitschke Bros. 1898.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

The preliminary note of the author explains his purpose. He says: "I have often been requested by members of the 86th Ohio Regiment and by others to write an account of the military operations in 1863, against the stronghold of Cumberland Gap. At length a brief statement has been prepared. The true history of the inside history, so to say,—has not heretofore seen the light. I kept a diary throughout the campaign, the events of each day having been set down before I slept. This diary, my personal recollections, as a participant, and the statements by the two gentlemen named in the text, constitute the basis of this sketch".

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MCKEEHAN (J. B.)

The Crisis of Our Country; the Duty of Republicans. By J. B. McKeehan. Cincinnati: J. B. McKeehan. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Written after the presidential election of 1860. The author was the editor of the "Rail Splitter", a campaign newspaper in the Lincoln-Douglas canvass of 1860. This pamphlet is a plea for fidelity to the Union and bitterly opposes secession, at that time progressing rapidly, seven states having taken action to withdraw from the Union.

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MCKINLEY (WILLIAM)

Rutherford B. Hayes. Address before the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, June 20, 1893. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1893.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15, with Portrait of General Hayes.

This is a biographical study of ex-President Hayes by one who knew him well, and served with him in the military campaigns in West Virginia. This was delivered while William McKinley was Governor of Ohio, and is one of the best of his addresses both in a literary and historical sense.

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McKINLEY (WILLIAM)

Memorial Day at the Tomb of General U. S. Grant, Riverside Park. Oration by William McKinley, Governor of Ohio. Services under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, on Thursday, May 30, 1895, 2:30 p. m. Herman P Smith, Commander. Andrew Jacobs, Past J. V Commander, Chairman Memorial Day Committee. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1895.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31, with Full Page Steel Portraits of Grant and McKinley.

Devoted to a consideration of the patriotism displayed by the Union soldiers, and a review of the military career of General Grant. This pamphlet also contains another address by Governor McKinley delivered at the U. S. Grant Post at the evening reception of the same date.

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McPHERSON (EDWARD)

The Political History of the United States of America during the Great Rebellion, including a classified summary of the legislation of the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the thirty-seventh Congress, the first session of the thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important executive, judicial, and political military facts of that eventful period, together with Organization, Legislation, and General Proceedings of the Rebel Administration, and an Appendix containing the principal political facts of the campaign of 1864, a chapter on the church and the Rebellion, and the proceedings of the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress. By Edward McPherson. Second edition. Washington, D. C.: Philp and Solomons. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo.pp. VIII and 653.

In this very elaborate political and official history of the Rebellion are very important documents relating to Ohio in the war. It gives a list of the Ohio delegates to the Peace Confer-

ence held at Washington, D. C., February 4, 1861; the list of Ohio Congressmen to the Thirty-Sixth, Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth Congresses; the vote in the Ohio legislature ratifying the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution; the correspondence between President Lincoln and the Democratic members of Congress relative to Clement L. Vallandigham's return from exile, and the findings and sentence of the Military Commission in the case of John Y Beall for his operation on Lake Erie against Johnson's Island and Sandusky, Ohio. All these documents have important bearings on the civil war history of Ohio.

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MEMORIAL to the Congress of the United States from the Citizens of Toledo, Ohio, setting forth the advantages of that city as a site for a National Armory and Foundery. December, 1861. Toledo: Pelton & Waggoner, Printers. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8, and 2 Maps.

This is one of several memorials issued by various Ohio cities during the war for the purpose of inducing Congress to establish military institutions at their respective points. They usually contain statistics and arguments proving that the city petitioning is especially adapted for the purposes prayed for. The two following titles are memorials for the same purpose.

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MEMORIAL (A) from the Citizens of Columbus, on the subject of an Armory and Arsenal to be established at Columbus, Ohio. Columbus: Richard Nevins. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

Sets forth at length the advantages of Columbus as a point suitable for an armory and arsenal.

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MEMORIAL of the citizens of Sandusky for the Establishment of the Naval Depot, etc., on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. Sandusky: n. p. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Urges the military necessity of the object of the memorial.

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MEMORIAL of the Ohio Monumental Association. Columbus, Ohio: n. p. 1871.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

The Ohio Monumental Association was organized April 25, 1865, at Columbus, to devise ways and means for the erection of suitable memorials to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and the soldiers of Ohio. This report concerns the "Lincoln and Soldiers' Memorial" in the rotunda of the Capitol representing the surrender of Vicksburg surmounted by a bust of Lincoln. The sculptor was T. D. Jones. The report is signed by Governor R. B. Hayes, W G. Deshler and J. Sullivant.

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MILITARY (THE) HISTORY OF OHIO. Its border annals, its part in the Indian Wars, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, and in the War of the Rebellion, with a prefix giving the compendium of the history of the United States, history of the Declaration of Independence, sketches of its signers, and of the Presidents, with portraits and autographs. Illustrated. Special Local Department, in editions by counties giving a roster of Ohio's rank and file from the county in the War of the Rebellion, regimental histories with histories of its G. A. R. and Ladies' Auxiliary posts, and camps of Sons of Veterans. New York, Toledo, and Chicago: H. H. Hardesty, Publishers. 1887.

Cloth. Folio pp. 323.

Contains, among a mass of other historical matter, a very complete military history of Ohio's part in the Civil War. It also has a complete roster of the name of every soldier that enlisted from Columbiana County, Ohio, together with the full membership of the Grand Army posts of the county. It is a very voluminous work, issued by subscription. The local matter has been added showing the military record of the respective counties wherein it was sold.

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MILLER (CHARLES D.)

Report of the Great Reunion of the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of Ohio, held at Newark, July 22, 1878, under the auspices of the Society of the Soldiers and Sailors of Licking County, Ohio. By Major Charles D. Miller, secretary of the Society. Newark, Ohio: Clark and Underwood, Printers. 1879.

Sheep. 8 vo. pp. 305, with 3 Full Page Portraits.

This contains the proceedings of the greatest military reunion ever held in Ohio. It assembled at Newark, Ohio, July 22, 1878. Speeches were delivered by Generals Sherman, Garfield, Keifer, Ward and Swayne. President Hayes and Governor Bishop, of Ohio were present and addressed the veterans. The volume contains a list of those visiting Newark on this occasion; a brief history of each Ohio organization and the army record of the members of the Society of the Soldiers and Sailors of Licking County.

The appendix also has valuable information as follows: I. Additional names of deceased soldiers buried in the Newark cemeteries; II. Proceedings of Decoration Day at Newark, May 30, 1879; III. Revised list of Licking County's Heroic Dead; and IV Proceedings of Licking County's Soldiers' Reunion, July 22, 1879.

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MILLER (H. C.)

First Ohio Heavy Artillery History "Our Service in East Tennessee," 1864-5. By H. C. Miller, historian. Paper read at Reunion at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 21st, 1899. (Jackson, Ohio: n. p. 1899.)

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 20.

This regiment was mustered into the service as the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth, Ohio. In October following the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, where for the succeeding seven months it was engaged in guard duty and expeditions against guerrillas. In May, 1863, orders were issued by the War Department changing the organization into the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, and on August 12, 1863, it was so reorganized with twelve full companies, aggregating 1839 officers and men. Under General Davis Tillson the

regiment was engaged in the construction of exterior fortifications around Covington and Newport, Kentucky On February 19, 1864, it started under orders, through heavy snow and in extreme cold weather over the mountains to Knoxville, Tennessee, arriving there March 9. In this little pamphlet a faithful and interesting record of the regiment's service is given until its mustering out July 25, 1865, at Knoxville.

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MILLS (LEWIS ESTE)

General Pope's Virginia Campaign of 1862. Read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, February 5, 1870. By Lewis Este Mills. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1870.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

This is a reply to certain criticisms of General Pope. The writer maintains that the official records show that the objects of the Virginia Campaign were to protect Washington and to bring in safely the Army of the Potomac. This he claims was successfully done. General Pope was a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, and the writer refers to this fact in his conclusion: "It has been a pleasure to me to thus prove to the Club by undisputable facts that the record of our fellow-member who gave us our first drill when at its first meeting after the fall of Fort Sumter the Club resolved itself into a military company, a record so widely known by his brilliant capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, has in no respect suffered by this much abused, much misrepresented, but successful and brilliant Virginia Campaign"

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MITCHEL (F. A.)

Ormsby Macknight Mitchel, Astronomer and General. A Biographical narrative. By his son, F. A. Mitchel. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1887.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. VIII and 391, Title on, with Full Page Portrait of General Mitchel.

An interesting biography of one who had he lived would have ranked as one of Ohio's great generals. The military career of General Mitchel is given in ten chapters, pages 205-378 of this volume. Opening this part of his life, the author says: "It is the summer of 1861. The government is in peril, and those whom it has trained to military service are springing forward to its defense. The time has come for Mitchel to render

back to Caesar the things which he received from Caesar. With the training given him thirty years before by the people of the United States, he had gone forth to achieve success. It had secured enviable rank among scientists and engineers; it had given him fortune. What honorable man could sit quietly at home when the source from which these blessings had been derived was suddenly menaced by a great danger?" How well he did his duty and gave his life for his country these pages tell. On the 8th of August, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General with headquarters at Cincinnati and on the 11th of April, 1862, was promoted Major General. He commanded the Department of the South, but in the midst of his plans for the future, he was stricken with yellow fever and died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, October 30, 1862.

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MONFORT (E. R.)

"From Grafton to McDowell Through Tygart's Valley." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion E. R. Monfort, late Captain Seventy-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 7, 1886. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20, with Map.

A very complete, but brief history of the operations of the Union forces, under General W H. Milroy, in West Virginia in the spring of 1862. These operations culminated in the severe battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862. Under General Milroy in this engagement were the following Ohio regiments: Twenty-Fifth, Thirty-Second, Seventy-Fifth and Eighty-Second. The writer has preserved a valuable and accurate description of these important movements, drawing upon his personal observations and the official records. The Tygart Valley was the scene of so many skirmishes and engagements that it became a continuous battlefield during the winter and spring of 1862. This paper is also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume II.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN **of the Operations of the Cincinnati Branch United States Sanitary Commission, for October, 1863. Cincinnati: Published by order of the Commission. 1863.**

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

A report of the food and clothing donations and funds contributed for the use of the sick and wounded Union soldiers in the field. The Cincinnati branch of the Sanitary Commission was the receiving center of all contributions from individuals and aid societies in Southern, Central and Western Ohio.

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MOORE (FRANCIS M.)

"Ghosts or Devils" I'm Done. By Francis M. Moore. The Startling Adventure of Two Officers of the 62nd Ohio Infantry on Polly Island, S. C., during General Gilmore's Siege of Fort Sumter in the War of the Rebellion, and the story which incited their adventure. Deadwood, S. D.: Press of O. C. Cole & Son. 1908.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 72.

This is what purports to be a true narrative of the experiences of Lieutenants Yocum and Hatcher of the Sixty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It is weird and extraordinary and reminds one of Poe's imaginative creations. A treasure of past pirates is its subject, and the adventures of the two lieutenants in endeavoring to recover this is the subject of the story. It is given as a correct statement of what occurred.

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MOORE (HENRY D.)

The Problem of the Rebellion. An Address read before Fred C. Jones Post by Comrade Rev. Henry D. Moore., late Chaplain 13th Maine Vol. Inf. (Col. Neal Dow's Reg.) Cincinnati: Fred C. Jones Post G. A. R. 1898.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

The argument of this address was that the slavery question was an inheritance from the Colonial Congress which framed the Declaration of Independence, and was the problem of our Government from its very beginning. That such men as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John Brown, while they may have given the car of freedom an impetus forward, were not the cause of the Rebellion. That the Constitution guaranteed slavery, and the only ground upon which President Lincoln could proclaim emancipation to the slaves was that of military necessity, and on that ground he acted.

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MOULTON (C. W.)

The Review of General Sherman's Memoirs. Examined chiefly in the light of its own evidence. C. W. Moulton, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., Printers. 1875.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 87.

This is an examination, criticism and reply to General Boynton's bitterly hostile attack on the "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman", see "Boynton, H. V." Mr. Moulton in this work exposes the unfair, partial and prejudiced writings of General Boynton, and demonstrates that General Sherman has neither been unjust nor unfair to his brother officers, Generals Grant, Thomas and Rosecrans. The author was a brother-in-law of General Sherman and was Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of Captain under General McClellan in West Virginia in 1861. He served until 1864 when he resigned with the rank of Colonel in the Quartermaster's department.

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MULHANE (L. W.)

Memorial of Major General William Stark Rosecrans. Born in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, September 6, 1819. Died at Rosecrans, near Los Angeles, California, March 11, 1898. Mt. Vernon, Ohio: 1898.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 75, with Portraits — 1 Full Page Portrait of General Rosecrans.

According to the author this little sketch of the life of Major General Rosecrans is compiled chiefly from current accounts of his life and from an acquaintance first formed in the house of his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio. It contains much information concerning the General not to be found elsewhere; the reminiscences of his private life are charming, as well as the style in which they are written.

General Rosecrans graduated from West Point in 1842 and entered the corps of engineers as brevet second lieutenant. He resigned in 1854 and established himself at Cincinnati, engaging in private business. At the beginning of the Civil War he promptly offered his services to his country. Was made colonel of the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on May 16, 1861, was appointed Brigadier General. His first important action was that of Rich Mountain, Virginia, which he won.

He soon ranked among the leading generals of the Union army, and his military biography is an essential part of the annals of the Civil War.

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MURDOCH (JAMES E.)

Love of Country and Foot Prints of Time. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion James E. Murdoch (3d class), April 2, 1884. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peter G. Thomson. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

A tribute to the Fathers of the Republic and a review of the debated questions which finally culminated in the Civil War. This paper is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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NARRATIVE of Privations and Sufferings of United State Officers and Soldiers, while prisoners of war in the hands of the Rebel authorities, being the report of a commission of inquiry, appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission, with an appendix containing the testimony. Printed for the U. S. Sanitary Commission by King and Baird, Prs., 607 Sansom St., Philadelphia, 1864.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 283, with 4 Full Page Illustrations.

An extraordinary and authoritative statement regarding the treatment of Union prisoners confined in Southern prisons during the War. It contains the depositions of Robert Morrison, of the Twenty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and William W Wilcox, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, setting forth their treatment while in Confederate Prisons. Further interesting testimony (pp. 227-238) taken at Washington, D. C., June 3, 1864, is given concerning the treatment and physical conditions of the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, Ohio.

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NEFF (CORNELIUS)

Neal Neff's New National Poems, composed by a Captain of the Line, belonging to the 54th O. V V I., of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps of Gen. Sherman's Army, who while at the front, in Moments of

Idleness, wrote for his own amusement. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, printers. 1866.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 160.

Many of Mr. Neff's verses were written in commemoration of engagements in which the Fifty-Fourth regiment took a prominent part. The deaths of comrades inspired others.

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NEIL (HENRY M.)

A Battery at Close Quarters. Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, October 6, 1909, by Captain Henry M. Neil, Eleventh Ohio Battery Cincinnati: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The Eleventh Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery was mustered into service October 27, 1861, at St. Louis Arsenal to serve three years, and was mustered out November 3, 1864, on expiration of term of service, at Columbus, Ohio. It honorably participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; Advance on Corinth, Miss., April 30 to May 30, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 2-3, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863, and Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864.

Captain Neil (who afterwards served in the Twenty-Second Ohio Battery) has contributed in his historical sketch a vivid description of the daring work of the Eleventh Ohio in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. The battery entered the fight at Iuka with ninety-seven men and five officers, of these eighteen were killed and thirty-nine wounded, many mortally. Of the cannoneers alone, forty-six out of fifty-four were killed or wounded. Fox's "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," states that the losses of the Eleventh at Iuka were twenty-two per cent. greater than that sustained by any other light battery in any one engagement during the war. At Corinth this battery displayed a like heroism, which is vividly recorded by the writer. Supplementary to Captain Neil's paper there is also published in this pamphlet, by order of The Ohio Commandery, a corroborating sketch of the Eleventh Ohio Battery's work at Iuka and Corinth by John B. Sanborn, Commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, Army of the Tennessee.

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NEIL (HENRY M.)

A Battery at Close Quarters. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, October 6, 1909, by Henry M. Neil, Captain Twenty-Second Ohio Battery Columbus, Ohio: The Champlin Press. 1909.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 30.

Another edition of the preceding title but much superior in style and letter-press.

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NEWBERRY (J. S.)

Sanitary Commission No. 96. The U. S. Sanitary Commission in the Valley of the Mississippi, during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866. Final report of Dr. J. S. Newberry, Secretary Western Department. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict and Co. 1871.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 543.

Important historically because herein is given a complete account of the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission at Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus. These reports record the work of those different branches both at home and in the field. In the historical summary, the patriotic work of Ohio is fully set forth, and her part in furnishing supplies and special relief is given in detail. The complete history of Ohio's part in the Civil War cannot be fully and creditably written without a record of the work of her Sanitary Commissions.

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NICHOLS (CLIFTON M.)

Life of Abraham Lincoln. Being a Biography of His Life from his birth to his assassination; also a Record of his Ancestors and a Collection of Anecdotes attributed to Lincoln. By Clifton M. Nichols. Illustrated. Springfield, Ohio: The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co. 1896.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 320, with Full Page Portrait of Lincoln.

A biography written in popular style and containing a contemporary history of the Civil War.

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NICHOLS (CLIFTON M.)

A Summer Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. "One Hundred Days" (Four months and two days) of Soldier Life with the 152d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry By Clifton M. Nichols. Springfield, Ohio: New Era Co., Printer. 1899.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 172, with 3 Full Page Portraits.

This volume is made up of a series of letters written from the field by the author, at the time the editor of the Springfield (O.) Daily News. It is an accurate record of what these citizen soldiers did during their service of one hundred days. It is in fact a history of the One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment, which was composed of the Twenty-Eighth and two companies of the Thirty-Fifth Regiments of the Ohio National Guard from Clarke County. The book is dedicated "To My Old Captain and Life-Long Friend, Asa Smith Bushnell, Governor of Ohio from 1896 to 1900"

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NOBLE (WARREN P)

Speech of Hon. Warren P Noble, of Ohio, on the Causes of the Rebellion. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 6, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Noble in this speech charges that the cause of the war was illegitimate and heated agitation of the slavery question, between the abolitionists of the North and the "fire-eaters" of the South. He favors the Union and the suppression of the Rebellion and reviews the political history of the country in relation to slavery. He was a prominent and distinguished Democrat and served in the Ohio Legislature and in the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth Congresses, declining a re-election.

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OBJECTS of the Rebellion and Effects of Its Success upon Free Laborers and Civilization. By a member of the Cincinnati Bar. Loyal Publications of National Union Association of Ohio. No. 7 Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1863. Cincinnati: Wrightson & Co., Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

A vigorous pamphlet on slavery and the slave-trade, widely circulated at the time of its publication. The writer argues that the whole purpose of the war was to reopen the slave trade in order to people the South with an increased slave population.

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OFFICIAL Program of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 15 and 16, 1881. Also a guide for visitors and strangers to the prominent points of interest in the city of Cincinnati and its suburbs. Cincinnati, Ohio: John J. Pearce, Publisher. 1881.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 76.

The program announces addresses by Ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, Ex-Governors Dennison and Hayes, Generals Keifer, Gibson, Steadman, Wood, Morgan, Gresham, Corse, Buckland, Goff, Negley, Lee and Dawes. A full list of the committees representing the various Armies of the Union Forces is also given, as well as much information of a local character.

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OFFICIAL ROSTER of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866. Compiled under direction of the Roster Commission. Published by authority of the General Assembly

Cloth. 8 vo. 12 vols. 1886-1895.

This publication was undertaken by the State of Ohio by authority of the General Assembly, granted in a resolution adopted March 15th, 1884. It contains the name and military record of every soldier enlisted from Ohio in the War with Mexico and the War of the Rebellion, which was obtained from the rolls of the War Department at Washington, D. C.

The work is now out of print and full sets are rare, except in public libraries. It was prepared under the direction of a Roster Commission, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Adjutant General. The following during their terms of office served on the Commission: Governors Joseph B. Foraker, James E. Campbell, and William McKinley; Secretaries of State, General James S. Robinson, Daniel J. Ryan and Samuel M. Taylor; Adjutant Generals Henry A. Axline, Thomas D. Dill, and James C. Howe.

The contents of the different volumes with place of publication and paging is as follows:

Vol. I. Akron: 1893. pp. V and 773.
1st-22nd Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 6th, 8th and 11th Regiments Reserve Infantry; Jones' Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Wallace Guards, Dennison Guards, and Trumbull Guards; Departmental Corps Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 1st-10th Independent Companies of Sharp Shooters; 5th and 27th Regiments U. S. Colored Troops; Unassigned Recruits U S. Colored Troops; 4th and 11th Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; Cotter and Williams' Independent Batteries Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; 2nd Independent Battalion Cavalry; Bard's Independent Company Cavalry; H. W Burdsall's and John S. George's Independent Companies Cavalry Roll of Honor.

Vol. II. Cincinnati: 1886. pp. VII and 793.
1st-20th Regiments — Infantry.

Vol. III. Cincinnati: 1886. pp. IV and 782.
21st-36th Regiments — Infantry.

Vol. IV Akron: 1887 pp. IV and 820.
37th-53rd Regiments — Infantry.

Vol. V Akron: 1887. pp. IV and 808.
54th-69th Regiments — Infantry

Vol. VI. Akron: 1888. pp. IV and 786.
70th-86th Regiments — Infantry.

Vol. VII. Cincinnati: 1888. pp. V and 786.
87th-108th Regiments — Infantry.

Vol. VIII. Cincinnati: 1888. pp. V and 798.
110th-140th Regiments — Infantry (109th transferred to 113th).

Vol. IX. Cincinnati: 1889. pp. V and 790.
141st-184th Regiments — Infantry.

Vol. X. Cincinnati: 1889. pp. V and 711.
185th-198th Regiments—Infantry; 1st and 2nd Regiments Heavy Artillery; 1st Regiment Light Artillery and Independent Batteries Light Artillery.

Vol. XI. Akron: 1891. pp. V and 811.
1st-13th Regiments Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; 4th and 5th Independent Battalions of Cavalry; 3rd and 4th Independent Companies of Cavalry; McLaughlin's Squadron of Cavalry; Merrill's Horse or 2nd Missouri Cavalry; Union Light Guard; and Harlin's Light Cavalry, or Company M, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Vol. XII. Norwalk: 1895. pp. V and 721.
United States Navy (Ohio enlistments); 5th Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; 6th Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; 2nd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Reserve Militia; 1st Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th Regiments U. S. Veteran Volunteer Infantry; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Brigade Bands; 1st and 2nd Regiments Kentucky Infantry; 1st and 2nd Regiments West Virginia Cavalry; Company H 5th Regiment West Virginia Cavalry; 4th Regiment West Virginia Infantry; 5th, 7th, and 9th Regiments West Virginia Infantry (Ohio Veteran Credits); 1st-5th Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Mexican); Independent Companies Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Mexican); 15th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies B, C, D, H, and I (Mexican); Captain Sanderson's Company Mounted Riflemen (Mexican); Roll of Honor; Addenda to the Roll of Honor, Volumes I to XI, inclusive; Errata and Addenda, Volumes I to XI, inclusive.

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OHIO BOYS IN DIXIE. The Adventures of Twenty-Two Scouts sent by Gen. O. M. Mitchel to destroy a railroad; with a narrative of their barbarous treatment by the rebels, and Judge Holt's report. New York: Miller and Matthews. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 47.

This is the first published account of the most daring and thrilling incident of the war. It also contains the official report of the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War, giving the detailed testimony of certain members of the expedition.

The whole event reads like a romance. In April, 1862, under the authority and by the direction of General Ormsby M. Mitchel, a plan was organized having for its purpose the destruction of railroad communication between Atlanta and Chattanooga on the Georgia State Railroad. This was to be accomplished by burning the railroad bridges and otherwise destroying the method of transportation. The dangerous enterprise was suggested by J. J. Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky and one of the secret service men of the Union army. Without knowledge of their service a picked set of men was detailed for that purpose under the command of Andrews. For this reason it is known as the "Andrews Raid" The men selected for this perilous errand were all Ohio soldiers, except Wm. Campbell of Kentucky Their names and regiments are as follows: William Knight, Co. E; Wilson W Brown, Co. F; Mark Wood, Co. C; J. A. Wilson, Co. C; John R. Porter, Co. C; Robert Buffum, Co. H; William Bensinger, Co. G; John Scott, Co. K, and Sergeant E. H. Mason, Co. K, all of the Twenty-First Ohio; Daniel A. Dorsey, Co. H; Martin J. Hawkins, Co. A; John Wollam, Co. C; Jacob Parrott, Co. K; Corporal William Reddick, Co. B; Samuel Robinson, Co. G, and Samuel Slavens, Co. G, all of the Thirty-Third Ohio; Captain William Pittenger, Co. G; George D. Wilson, Co. B; Marion Ross, Co. A, Sergeant Major of the Regiment, and Perry D. Shadrack, Co. K, all of the Second Ohio. These twenty-two men left their camp at Shelbyville, Tennessee, April 7, 1862, crossed the mountains in different squads, arrived at Chattanooga, and by raid penetrated the heart of the Southern Confederacy. They assembled at Big Shanty on the Georgia State Railroad, where there were encamped about 10,000 Confederate troops. At this point was communicated to them the duty they were expected to do, viz: destroy the track and bridges on the line of this road and thus prevent reinforcements and commissary stores from reaching Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. To do this it would

be necessary to destroy the track and bridges from Big Shanty to and beyond Chattanooga and as far as Bridgeport, Tennessee.

The story of this raid as given in the plain language of the actors taken as testimony before Judge Advocate General forms the most daring adventure of the war The expedition failed in its purpose, but the seizing of the train at Big Shanty, the pursuit by the Confederates, the capture of the raiders, the execution of Andrews and six of his associates all testify to the superb courage and patriotism of these brave men.

The true estimate of the great danger of this enterprise to the Southern Confederacy was given in the *Southern Confederacy*, a prominent Atlanta Journal dated the 15th of April, 1862: "The mind and heart shrinks back appalled at the bare contemplation of the awful consequences which would have followed the success of this one act. We doubt if the victory of Manassas or Corinth was worth as much to us as the frustration of this grand *coup d' etat.* It is not by any means certain that the annihilation of Beauregard's whole army at Corinth would be so fatal a blow to us as would have been the burning of the bridges at that time by these men."

Those of the expedition executed were: George D. Wilson, Co. B; Marion A. Ross, Co. A, the Sergeant Major of the Regiment; Perry G. Shadrack, Co. K, all of the Second Ohio; Samuel Robinson, Co. G and Samuel Slavens, Co. D, both of the Thirty-Third Ohio; John Scott, Co. K, Twenty-First Ohio; William Campbell, a citizen of Kentucky, and J. J. Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky and leader of the raiders.

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OHIO COMMANDERY.

Songs of the Ohio Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1885.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 106 and Index 1 Page.

Compiled for the use of Companions of the Ohio Commandery, and contains a collection of patriotic and fraternal songs, with music, appropriate for banquets and meetings.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

Album. Portraits of Companions of the Commandery of the State of Ohio. Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Cincinnati: 1893.

Half Morocco. 13½ x 10 Inches. pp. 3 + 96 Plates of Photogravures, + Index 3 Pages.

An "Historical Sketch" of the Order and the Ohio Commandery written by Robert Hunter, late Captain U. S. A., Recorder, precedes the collection of seven hundred and forty-four portraits. The work is a sumptuous memorial, and in it may be found Presidents of the United States, Governors of Ohio, Generals of the Army and others distinguished in all the walks of life.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Songs. Compiled for the Ohio Commandery. Cincinnati. n. p. 1907

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 39 + Index.

A collection of songs, without music, for use at Commandery meetings.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Proceedings of the First Annual Dinner of the Loyal Legion of the United States, given at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 6, 1884. Written and arranged by the Recorder. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 70.

This was the first of a series of annual banquets that for twenty-five years have been the means of contributing much to the Civil War literature of Ohio. The addresses have been of a high order and of great value from a historical standpoint, representing in nearly every instance the individual observations and experiences of eye-witnesses to and participators in, the great events discussed. On this occasion Ex-President (Major General) Rutherford B. Hayes was the Commander, and addresses were delivered as follows: "The Nation and Its Ruler", Ex-Governor (Brigadier General) E. F Noyes; "Our Guests", Captain J. B. Foraker; "Woman's Mission in the War", Colonel Edward Anderson; "Our Defenders", Colonel Gilbert D. Munson; "The Loyal Legion", Major General M. D. Leggett.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Proceedings of the Second Annual Dinner of the

Ohio Commandery given at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 4, 1885. Cincinnati: Woodruff, Cox & Co. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 99.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes presided as Commander. The leading addresses were as follows: General W. H. Gibson on "The Heroes of '76"; General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., on "The Citizen Soldier"; Bishop (General) Samuel Fallows on "Loyalty"; and James E. Murdoch on "Humanity in War" Among the guests was Major William McKinley, Jr.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Proceedings of the Third Annual Dinner of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, given at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1886. Written and arranged by A. H. Mattox, Recorder. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 168, with 7 Full Page Engravings, Invitation, Insignia Banner and Menu Card.

Contains an interesting and valuable symposium of military eloquence by noted leaders of the war. These addresses were made by Generals Rutherford B. Hayes, William T. Sherman, J. Warren Keifer, Lew Wallace, Dan Macaulay, Lucius Fairchild, William E. Strossey, Horatio C. King, Charles H. Grosvenor and Robert P Kennedy.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

Papers and Personal Reminiscences. Read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by members of the Commandery. February, 1885, to October, 1887. Cincinnati: Henry C. Sherick, 1887

Cloth. 8 vo. Not paged consecutively.

This is a collection of pamphlets. A limited number of copies were bound for the use of the Commandery These papers were all subsequently republished in the "Sketches of

War History." The contents of this volume are as follows: Proceedings of the Second Annual Dinner; Cumberland Gap, by B. F Stevenson; Afield with the Eleventh Army Corps at Chancellorsville, by Owen Rice; An Hour with Victory, by James S. Ostrander; Personal Recollections of Chickamauga, by James R. Carnahan; From Grafton to McDowell through Tygart's Valley, by E. R. Monfort; The Heroic Period of the Union, by George A. Thayer; Gettysburg as we Men on the Right Saw it, by George A. Thayer; Kentucky Neutrality in 1861, by Benjamin F Stevenson; The Medical Department in the War, by J. R. Weist, M. D.; Recollections of the Red River Expedition, by E. Cort. Williams; The Retreat from Pulaski to Nashville, by Levi T Scofield; The Capture and Trial of a Confederate Spy, Sent to Ohio by Jefferson Davis, by Lewis H. Bond; Our Kirby Smith, by John W Fuller; The Loyalists of Tennessee in the Late War, by William Rule; Care of Prisoners of War, North and South, by A. B. Isham.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States—Sixth Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery. In honor of the Sixth Quadrennial Congress of the Order. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1889; Gibson House. Cincinnati: n. p. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 46, with Full Page Illustration on Front Cover

The leading addresses were made by Ex-President Hayes and General J D. Cox. The former delivered an eulogy on his comrade, Stanley Matthews, dwelling at considerable length on his character and record as a soldier, statesman and jurist. Gen. J. D. Cox spoke on "Our Future Army and Navy", outlining plans for the development of a military establishment in peace that could be rapidly utilized and mobilized in the emergency of war. Visiting commanders to Sixth Congress of the Loyal Legion then in session also delivered addresses as follows: "The Old Vermont Brigade" by Brigadier General L. A. Grant, of the Minnesota Commandery; "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States", by Major W H. Lambert, of the Pennsylvania Commandery; "Massachusetts in Ohio", by Major General E. W Hincks, of the Massachusetts Commandery; "Soldier and Citizen", by Lieutenant James L. High, Illinois Commandery; "The Battlefield", by Brigadier General Chas. F Manderson, District of Columbia Commandery. Addresses were also made by Major General A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., and Capt. William Cassius Goodloe, of the Ohio Commandery.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Eighth annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery, Gibson House, Cincinnati, May 6, 1891. Cincinnati: n. p. 1891.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28, with Lithographed Front Cover.

The subjects discussed on this occasion were: "The Loyalists of the South", by Captain Robert N. Hood; "Some Results of the Civil War", by General Willard Warner; "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion", by General C. H. Grosvenor, and "The American Volunteer Soldier", by Colonel William R. Warnock. Colonel Coates Kinney read an ode to "Old Glory"

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Ninth Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, May 4, 1892. Cincinnati: n. p. 1892.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 33, with Lithographed Front Cover.

Major General J. D. Cox spoke upon "The Reunion", Major General Rutherford B. Hayes on "The Loyal Legion", Bishop Boyd Vincent on "Membership by Inheritance", Major General Nelson A. Miles on "The Army", Major (Governor) William McKinley, Jr., on "The Volunteers" and Captain R. H. Cochran on "Comradeship"

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Tenth Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, May 3, 1893. Cincinnati: n. p. 1893.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 41, with Lithographed Front Cover

At this meeting Brigadier General (Ex-President) Benjamin Harrison was elected Commander General Lew Wallace contributed his personal history and his observations on "The Defense of Cincinnati" of which he was in command at the time of the siege. General J. D. Cox spoke on the "Army" "The Loyal Soldiers and Union Men of the South" was the subject of an address by Lieutenant A. J. Ricks. Captain Channing F

Richards responded to "The Volunteer Soldier in Civil Life" and Judge Samuel F. Hunt to "The American Flag" The addresses contain much information of historical importance relating to the civil war, and General Wallace's history of the siege of Cincinnati is especially important as relating to Ohio's situation during the rebellion.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Eleventh Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery. Burnet House, Cincinnati, May 2, 1894. Cincinnati: n. p. 1894.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 48, with Portraits and Lithographed Front Cover

Contains valuable historical contributions by distinguished military leaders, viz: "President Lincoln at Antietam", by Major General Jacob D. Cox; "The Maryland Campaign", by General Lucius Fairchild; "Beyond the Chattahoochee", by General (Ex-President) Benjamin Harrison; "The Campaign of the Carolinas", by General Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., and "Massachusetts Troops in the Georgia Campaign", by Captain George A. Thayer.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Twelfth Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery. Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, May 1, 1895. Cincinnati: n. p. 1895.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 39, with Lithographed Front Cover and Lithographed Insignia on Back.

Major John A. Bingham, one of the great civilians of the war, whose military title came to him as Judge Advocate in the prosecution of President Lincoln's assassins, contributed on this occasion "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" Judge M. L. Buchwalter spoke of "The Development of Citizen and Soldier by the War", Colonel H. C. Warmoth's address was on "The Union Soldier — His Home in the South after the War", and Captain J. B. Foraker discussed "The Monroe Doctrine" The proceedings also contain an opening address by the Commander General J. D. Cox.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Thirteenth Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, May 6, 1896. Cincinnati: n. p. 1896.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 33, with Lithographed Front Cover

Colonel Moses M. Granger in a very interesting and important address details his observations and experiences "In the Wilderness, May 6, 1864" The other addresses were "Patriotism", by Major U. L. Marvin; "The Carpetbagger in the South" by Captain Xenophon Wheeler and "The Consummation of the Soldier's Work: The Union Restored", by General C. H. Grosvenor.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Fourteenth Annual Dinner, Ohio Commandery. Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, May 5th, 1897. Cincinnati: n. p. 1897

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45, with Lithographed Front Cover showing Portraits of Presidents Hayes, Harrison and McKinley.

Contains a report of remarks by retiring commander Brigadier General Andrew Hickenlooper and incoming commander Brigadier General Benjamin Rush Cowen. Also addresses by Lieutenant Colonel W R. Warnock on "Washington in Peace"; by Captain E. R. Monfort on "The Loyal Legion"; by Companion N. D. Cochran on "Second Class Members" and by Companion Harry L. Vail on "What are we here for?"

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Ohio Commandery. Fifteenth Annual Dinner at Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O., May 4th, 1898. Cincinnati: n. p. 1898.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 50, with Lithographed Front Cover showing Portrait of President McKinley.

The principal addresses were "The Opening Gun at Sumter" by Brigadier General Gates P Thruston; "The Artillery" by General Andrew Hickenlooper; "The Cavalry" by Major L. M. Hosea and "The Infantry" by General J Warren Keifer.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A Stenographic report of After-Dinner Speakers at the Sixteenth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio, Cincinnati, May 3, 1899. Cincinnati: n. p. 1899.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 54, with Lithographed Front Cover

It is noteworthy that the tone of the addresses at this meeting is one of patriotic triumph over the Spanish-American War rather than the reminiscent observations of the Civil War. Major L. M. Jewett in an interesting address gives the experiences of the Union Army about Chattanooga in 1863 in securing rations.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A Stenographic Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Seventeenth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 2, 1900. Cincinnati: n. p. 1900.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 50, with Lithographed Front Cover.

On this occasion the proceedings contributed to military history by addresses from General William M. Wherry, U. S. A., retired, on the "Regular", in which he reviewed the regular army in its history from its organization to the present. In his remarks, he details all the trials, requirements and merits of the regular soldier of the United States. General J. Warren Keifer speaks upon "Some of the Resultant Effects of the Civil War" General B. R. Cowen pays a "Tribute to General Grant", in which he reviews the military career of the great commander, and recites personal recollections of his associations of seven years' service in his administration as a civil officer. Coates Kinney delivers an address on "Dangers Behind the Firing Line", full of personal army experiences. These and other addresses serve not only to make the proceedings interesting, but historically valuable.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A Stenographic Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Eighteenth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 1, 1901. Cincinnati. n. p. 1901.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45, Title on Front Cover Embossed.

"The President of the United States" by General B. R. Cowen, "American Patriotism" by General Ben. P Runkle and "The Land We Love" by Lieutenant George H. Patrick of Alabama, are the principal addresses of this year. They are patriotic rather than historical or reminiscent. A list of Companions that died during the past year is also given.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A Stenographic Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Nineteenth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7, 1902. Douglas A. Brown, Official Stenographer. Cincinnati: n. p. 1902.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 60, Title on Front Cover Embossed, with Badge of the Order.

Contains "Recollections" by Colonel Andrew Cowan; "The Soldier's World" by General H. V Boynton; "The Victory" by Colonel Jacob L. Greene; "A Representative Democracy" by Major U. L. Marvin; "American Principles and Present Conditions" by General Thomas M. Anderson and "The Ties Which Bind Us" by Major W R. Thrall. Also a list of Companions deceased the past year.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A Stenographic Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twentieth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio, May 6, 1903, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati: n. p. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 50, Title on Front Cover Embossed, with Badge of the Order

The chief address was by Major General J. Warren Keifer on "Some of the More Remote Material and Moral Results of the Civil War"; "The Second Generation" by Frederick A. Henry, and "The United States Army" by Brigadier General Jared A. Smith, U. S. A. (retired) are interesting responses to those subjects.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-First Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio, Cincinnati, May 4, 1904. Douglas A. Brown, official reporter. Cincinnati: n. p. 1904.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 40.

First Lieutenant C. D. Mitchell's address on "Echoes from War Songs" is a review of the ballad literature of the Civil War. He traces the growth and expression of the popular songs of that period in an interesting and instructive style. A valuable reminiscential paper on "Lincoln and Douglas" by Hon. Clark E. Carr who knew both characters, forms the important historical contribution of this meeting. General H. V Boynton spoke on the great war leaders furnished by Ohio and refers in detail to the numerous soldiers that attained distinction who have been members of this Commandery.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-Second Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 3, 1905. Douglas A. Brown, official reporter. Cincinnati: n. p. 1905.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 38.

The principal address, "The Influence of Home on Patriotism", was delivered by Harry Lennox Vail. Responses in relation to the Civil War were made by Colonel W R. Warwick and General J. Warren Keifer.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-

Third Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio, Cincinnati, May 2, 1906. Douglas A. Brown, official reporter. Cincinnati: n. p. 1906.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 33. Title on Front Cover Embossed, with Badge of the Order

Captain Edward S. Wilson, United States Marshal at Porto Rico from 1901 to 1905, delivered a thoughtful and instructive address on "Our Duty to Porto Rico". This report also contains "The Civil War and After" by Judge John C. Hutchins and "The Medical Staff" by Lieutenant A. B. Isham, both contributing historical information to the record of the war.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 1, 1907 Douglas A. Brown, official reporter. Cincinnati: n. p. 1907.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 34, Title on Front Cover Embossed, with Badge of the Order.

Governor Andrew L. Harris gives his personal observations and experiences at the battle of Gettysburg, General John C. Black analyzes the evolution of General Grant as the greatest leader of the Civil War and General Charles H. Grosvenor narrates some history made by the Army of the Cumberland.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-Fifth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 6, 1908. Douglas A. Brown, official reporter Cincinnati: n. p. 1908.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45, Title on Front Cover Embossed, with Badge of the Order.

Contains addresses as follows: "Our Present Obligations", Rev. W. D. Cole; "Noblesse Oblige", Colonel James Kilbourne; "The Mission of the Loyal Legion", General Charles H. Grosvenor; "The Happenings of the Unexpected", Lieutenant William

Rule; "Hearsay Impressions of the War", Companion Frederick W Hinkle. All bear upon the Civil War.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 5, 1909. Douglas A. Brown, official reporter. Cincinnati: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo pp. 47, Title on Front Cover Embossed, with Badge of the Order.

Former Senator Joseph B. Foraker delivered the leading address on this occasion on "The Results and Responsibilities of our Victory" in which he reviews the conditions in the country resulting from the War. Colonel (Bishop) David H. Moore spoke on "The True Standard of a Nation's Greatness", and Captain J. Kent Hamilton on "Our Country Restored"

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OHIO COMMANDERY

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Report of After-Dinner Speeches at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Dinner of the Commandery of Ohio. Cincinnati, May 4, 1910. Douglas A. Brown, Official Stenographer. Cincinnati: n. p. 1910.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 44. Title on Front Cover Embossed with Badge of the Order.

The program consisted of addresses as follows: "American Democracy," by Major Ulysses L. Marvin; "Looking Backward," by Lieutenant A. J. Gahagan; "The Closing Days," by Lieutenant William Rule, and "Woman's Work in the Civil War," by Companion Charles C. Benedict.

This pamphlet also contains the address of President Taft at a reception tendered him by the Ohio Commandery May 3, 1910.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Register of the Commandery of Ohio, from May 3, 1882, to July 15, 1890. Cincinnati, Ohio: n. p. 1890.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 45.

The first register issued contains list and addresses of members of Commandery, together with a roll of the past officers from the organization to date of publication.

The charter of the Ohio Commandery bears the date of May 3, 1882. The headquarters as therein designated are at Cincinnati. The Commandery was instituted under this charter on the seventh day of February, 1883, with twenty-nine charter members. Following is a list of the Commanders: 1883-1886, Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, U. S. V; 1887, General William T Sherman, U. S. A.; 1888-1891, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Dawes, U. S. V; 1892, Major-General Jacob D. Cox, U. S. V; 1893, Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Harrison, U. S. V; 1894-1895, Major General Jacob D. Cox, U. S. V; 1896, Brevet Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper, U. S. V; 1897, Brevet Brigadier-General B. R. Cowen, U S. V; 1898-1899, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Warnock, U. S. V; 1900, Brevet Colonel Cornelius Cadle, U. S. V; 1901, Brevet Major Lewis M. Hosea, U. S. A. (resigned); 1902, First Lieutenant A. B. Isham, U. S. V; 1903, Major-General J. Warren Keifer, U. S. V; 1904, Captain A. C. Thompson, U. S. V; 1905, Brevet Major-General Willard Warner, U. S. V; 1906, Captain Leopold Markbreit, U. S. V; 1907, Captain Elias R. Monfort, U S. V; 1908, Brevet Colonel James Kilbourne, U. S. V; 1909, Major James L. Foley, U. S. V; 1910, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Grosvenor, U. S. V

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Register of the Commandery of Ohio from February 7, 1883 to April 25, 1899. Cincinnati: n. p. 1899.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 83.

Contains the name, military rank, date of election, number of insignia and Post Office address of each member of the Commandery at date of publication.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Register of the Commandery of Ohio, from February 7, 1883, to July 15, 1904. Cincinnati: The Ebbert & Richardson Co., Printers. 1904.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 94.

This register contains in addition to the list of Companions, the names of the Past Officers of the Commandery, the officers of the Commandery in Chief and a complete roll of the Commanderies of the different states, with their date of institution and officers elected May, 1904.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Register of the Commandery of Ohio, from July, 1904, to September 15, 1909. Cincinnati: The Ebbert & Richardson Co., Printers. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 106.

This is a complete record of membership of the Ohio Commandery giving the name of each Companion, the date of his election to the Commandery, and the address of those living. It includes the names of all those who have been associated with the Commandery since its organization.

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OHIO COMMANDERY

Circulars of the Ohio Commandery. Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. From 1883 to 1910, inclusive. Cincinnati: n. p.

Cloth. 8 vo. Pages not numbered. Varies annually.

These circulars were originally issued as leaflets, unpaged, and generally refer to the internal and private business of the Order. They were printed for private circulation among Companions only.

Their value consists in the information contained in the applications for membership, and in this particular they contain the military biography of each individual proposed, as a mem-

ber of the Ohio Commandery. They also contain memorials issued on the death of Companions, which elaborate the military record of the deceased.

Bound volumes, by years, are extremely scarce, as but a limited number of copies have been preserved in this form.

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OHIO (THE) Soldier, John T. Raper, Editor, Chillicothe, Ohio. Volumes 1-16. From August 20, 1887 to October 1, 1902.

This publication was devoted to the interests of ex-soldiers and contains much information pertaining to the Ohio soldiers and the State during the Civil War.

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OHIO AT ANTIETAM. Report of the Ohio Antietam Battlefield Commission by D. Cunningham, late Major of the 30th Ohio Infantry, and W W Miller, late Captain 8th Ohio Infantry, President and Secretary of the Commission. Springfield, Ohio: Springfield Publishing Co., State Printers. 1904.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 8 and 151, with 18 Full Page Illustrations.

An official publication of the State but now out of print. Is profusely illustrated with views of the monuments erected by Ohio, locating on the battlefield of Antietam, the position of the various regiments from that State during the engagement. Also contains a brief history of the Ohio military organizations that participated in the battle of Antietam, prepared by members of each who were also in the battle as follows: Fifth Ohio Infantry, by John B. Hoffman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Seventh Ohio Infantry, by Sergeant Lawrence Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Eighth Ohio Infantry, by E. T. Naylor, Tiffin, Ohio; Eleventh Ohio Infantry, by Thomas L. Steward, Dayton, Ohio; Twelfth Ohio Infantry, by Captain R. B. Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; Twenty-Third Ohio Infantry, by D. H. Kimberly, Cleveland, Ohio; Twenty-Eighth Ohio Infantry, by S. Rosenthal, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, by Major J. T Moore, Barnesville, Ohio; Thirty-Sixth Ohio Infantry, by Sergeant John T Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sixty-Sixth Ohio Infantry, by General Eugene Powell, Columbus, Ohio; First Ohio Independent Battery, by J. D. Greason, Shawnee, Oklahoma. This report is one of the most valuable contributions to the Civil War history of Ohio.

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OHIO AT CHICKAMAUGA: Record of the Ohio Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. By Joseph C. McElroy, late Captain 18th Ohio Infantry, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary of the Commission. Cincinnati: Earhart and Richardson. 1896.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 190, with Large Map in Envelope on Front Cover 55
Full Page Illustrations and Frontispiece Containing Portraits of Generals Rosecrans, Thomas, Bragg and Longstreet.

One of the official publications of the State, now out of print and very scarce. It contains an elaborate map of the battlefield of Chickamauga, a brief history of the battle, and sketches of the Ohio batteries and regiments engaged in it, with their movements and participation during the two terrible days it was fought. With each sketch is a fine half-tone photo engraving of one of the fifty-five monuments erected by the state to commemorate the location of the regiments and batteries in the engagement.

Then follows the report of the work of the Ohio Commission in the erection and dedication of these monuments. The volume is a worthy testimonial of the State of Ohio to the memory of her brave sons who fell in one of the bloodiest battles of modern times.

The commission who had the work in hand of marking the battlefield and making this report was appointed by Governor James E. Campbell May 5, 1891. It consisted of the following, all of whom participated in the battles of Chickamauga: Gen. John Beatty, Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. Aquila Wiley, Capt. J. C. McElroy, J. S. Gill, Andrew Jackson, and Frederick Wendell. In December, 1892, Col. James Watson was appointed to succeed Gen. Van Derveer, deceased.

General Boynton characterizes Chickamauga as the "most noted battlefield of modern times, when measured by the stubborn and undaunted fighting done upon it — a standard whose fairness there will be none to dispute" Of the losses at Chickamauga he says: "Wellington lost 12 per cent at Waterloo; Napoleon, 14½ per cent at Austerlitz and 14 per cent at Marengo. The average losses of both armies at Magenta and Solferino in 1859 was less than 9 per cent. At Koniggratz in 1866, it was 6 per cent. At Worth, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the average was 12 per cent. The marvel of

German fighting in the Franco-Prussian War was by the Third Westphalian Infantry at Mars-la-Tour. It took 3,000 men into action and lost 40.4 per cent. Next to this record was that of the Garde-Schutzen Battalion, 1,000 strong at Metz, which lost 46.1 per cent. There were several brigades on each side at Chickamauga whose losses exceeded these figures for Mars-la-Tour and Metz. The average losses on each side for the troops that fought through the two days were fully 33 per cent, and for some even 75 per cent" See *The National Military Park,* by H. V Boynton, p. 257.

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OHIO MEMORIALS AT GETTYSBURG: Report of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Nitschke Bros. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 142, with Maps and 22 Full Page Illustrations.

An official publication of the State of Ohio, now out of print and extremely scarce. It is the report of the Commission consisting of the Adjutant-General, Secretary of State and Auditor of State, designated by the General Assembly to erect monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield, indicating the position of Ohio troops that participated in that battle. It contains half-tones of the twenty monuments erected for that purpose, and also full description of the position of the various organizations on the field. It is the history of the Ohio Regiments at Gettysburg. The proceedings upon the formal dedication of the monuments are given in full, as well as the speeches delivered upon that occasion. It is a valuable and reliable record. Alfred E. Lee, Secretary to the Commission, contributes to the volume a well-written description of the battles of the three days, accompanied by maps.

The battle of Gettysburg fought July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, was the supreme crisis of the war, and ranks with the great battles of history The State of Ohio had of her troops engaged therein, thirteen regiments of infantry, four batteries of light artillery and one regiment and two companies of cavalry The following are the organizations: First Ohio Calvary, Companies A. and C.; Sixth Ohio Cavalry; First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, Batteries H, I, K, and L; and the following infantry regiments: Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-Fifth, Twenty-Ninth, Fifty-Fifth, Sixty-First, Sixty-Sixth, Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fifth, Eighty-Second and the One Hundred and Seventh. The aggregate strength of the Ohio organizations in the battle of Gettysburg was 4,327. Total killed 171 wounded 754, missing 346; total loss 1,271.

This volume contains the statistics and history of each organization that participated in the battle.

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OHIO AT SHILOH. Report of the Commission. By T. J. Lindsey, Washington, C. H., Ohio, Secretary to the Commission. Cincinnati: C. J. Krehbiel & Co. 1903.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 226, with Large Map in Envelope on Front Cover, and 41 Full Page Illustrations.

An official publication by the State now out of print and scarce. The members of the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission were appointed by Governor A. S. Bushnell under an act passed by the General Assembly, April 25, 1898, and a supplementary act passed February 28, 1900. The purpose of the commission was to locate the position of the Ohio troops on the battlefield of Shiloh, and to erect monuments commemorating the same. This volume contains the proceedings and report of the Commission; the Commissioners were: John Mitchell, Chairman; T. J. Lindsey, Secretary; J. S. Laughlin, Treasurer; N. R. Park and Milton Turner.

The volume is profusely illustrated containing views of the battlefield, maps and photo-engravings of the thirty-four monuments erected by the State, at a cost of $45,140.00. The following Ohio organizations participated in the battle: Infantry Regiments: First, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-Second, Twenty-Fourth, Forty-First, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Eighth, Forty-Ninth, Fifty-Third, Fifty-Fourth, Fifty-Sixth, Fifty-Seventh, Fifty-Eighth, Fifty-Ninth, Sixty-Fourth, Sixty-Fifth, Sixty-Eighth, Seventieth, Seventy-First, Seventy-Second, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, Seventy-Eighth, Eighty-First; the Fifth Cavalry, the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Independent Batteries and Batteries A and G, First Light Artillery.

This work is a valuable and complete history of the battle of Shiloh and voluminous in the detail pertaining to the Ohio troops engaged in it.

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OHIO AT VICKSBURG. Report of the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission. By W P Gault, late Sergeant Co. F, 78th O. V I. Secretary to the Commission. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the State. 1906.

Cloth, 8 vo. pp. 384, with 2 Full Page Maps and 46 Full Page Illustrations.

This commission was appointed by Governor George K. Nash, under and by authority of an act passed April 16, 1900, by the General Assembly of Ohio. Its object was to locate the positions occupied by the several Ohio commands on and near the investment lines during the siege of Vicksburg, and to mark such locations with creditable monuments.

The Commission as appointed by Governor Nash consisted of General Andrew Hickenlooper, of the Fifth Ohio Artillery; Captain E. Z. Hays, of the Thirty-Second Ohio Infantry; Major Charles Hipp, of the Thirty-Seventh Ohio Infantry; Sergeant W P Gault, of the Seventy-Eighth Ohio Infantry; Colonel A. H. Brown, of the Ninety-Sixth Ohio Infantry, and Sergeant Josiah B. Allen, of the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry Through the death of General Hickenlooper and the illness of Colonel Brown, vacancies occurred which were filled by the appointment of Colonel James Kilbourne, of the Ninety-Fifth Ohio Infantry, and Colonel William H. Raynor, of the Fifty-Sixth Ohio Infantry.

This report contains the history of every Ohio organization that was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign and illustrations of the monuments erected in the locations occupied by them. It has also the proceedings of the dedication, the ceremonies and addresses delivered on that occasion.

The following Ohio organizations are shown by the report to have been engaged in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg from March 29 to July 4, 1863: Infantry Regiments: Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-Second, Thirtieth, Thirty-Second, Thirty-Seventh, Forty-Second, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Seventh, Forty-Eighth, Fifty-Third, Fifty-Fourth, Fifty-Sixth, Fifty-Seventh, Fifty-Eighth, Sixty-Eighth, Seventieth, Seventy-Second, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Eighth, Eightieth, Eighty-Third, Ninety-Fifth, Ninety-Sixth, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth; Artillery: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-Sixth Batteries Ohio Light Artillery. Also the Fourth Company of Ohio Cavalry, General McPherson's escort.

This report, like those of Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Shiloh, forms a valuable and reliable history of the part Ohio troops played in that battle. They are all well written and constitute accurate and important additions to the Civil War literature of the State.

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OHIO (THE) Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties from 1855 to 1881 inclusive. (Columbus, O.: n. p. 1881.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 62.

The platforms of the political parties in Ohio, before, during and immediately after the War, are a necessary part of the literature of that period, and are essential in studying the political condition of the times. These platforms show that the people of Ohio were divided between the Union party and the Democratic party. The former was composed of Republicans and Democrats favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the War, and to sustaining the administration of Mr. Lincoln; all prior issues were ignored. This party distinction obtained until 1867, when the name the "Republican Union" was assumed; this appears in the platforms until 1869 when the name "Republican," which was last used in 1860, was resumed.

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ORGANIZATION of the Army of the Ohio, October 8, 1862. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1882.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 6.

This official statement compiled from the records of the Adjutant General's office gives the status by corps, divisions and brigades of the Army of the Ohio under the command of Major General Don Carlos Buell on the date given.

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OSBORN (HARTWELL)

Trials and Triumphs. The Record of the Fifty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By Captain Hartwell Osborn and others. With eighty portraits, four views, and ten maps. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. 1904.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 364.

The companies of this regiment were recruited from the counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot. These pages demonstrate how well the regiment deserved and how gallantly it maintained its reputation. All the chapters not credited to others are by the author who was a captain of the regiment. The chapters by Lieutenant Colonel C. P Wickham, Captain W S. Wickham and Rev W A. Keesey have special value and the one by Charlotte Wooster Boalt entitled "The Women in the War", having special reference to relief work in Huron County is of exceptional interest. The history is one of the best regimental contributions. Its narration of four years' service almost entirely on the front and on the firing line is in

true historical style, and the campaigns of Virginia, Gettysburg and the March to the Sea are described fully because the Fifty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry played an honorable part in all.

This regiment was organized at Norwalk, Ohio, from September to December, 1861, to serve three years. Its honorable service is testified to by the following list of battles in which it participated: McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862; Cross Keyes, Va., June 8, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Orchard Knob, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Buzzard's Roost Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 12, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Turner's Ferry, Ga., August 27, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

During its term of service this regiment enrolled about one thousand three hundred and fifty men, and of these, about seven hundred and fifty were either killed or wounded in battle. Ten of its officers were wounded once or more, and eight officers either died of wounds or were killed in battle.

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OSTRANDER (JAMES S.)

"An Hour with Victory." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, December 2, 1885, by Companion James S. Ostrander, late First Lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Cincinnati, Ohio: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 9.

A thrilling narration of the charge on Mission Ridge, describing the assault, without orders, by which the Union forces won one of the greatest victories of the war. The writer gives his personal observation of the battle, and contributes an interesting chapter to this great engagement. It is also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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OUR ACRE AND ITS HARVEST. Historical Sketch of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. Cleveland branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict and Co., Printers. Herald Office. 1869.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XIII and 511, with 8 Full Page Illustrations, and a Map.

Five days after President Lincoln's first call for troops, Chapin Hall, Cleveland, was filled with ladies who gathered together to inaugurate plans to serve their country in its impending peril. What they did and how it was accomplished is told in this volume. Every historical detail is here given; the method of operation, the names of the numerous women who participated in the work and a complete record of all supplies collected and distributed. The Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland was recognized by the United States Sanitary Commission as a valuable adjunct and it was soon extended over Northern Ohio. These women through an association exclusively operated by women, issued to the Union soldiers in the field, supplies valued as follows: Bedding and clothing, $645,234.50; hospital furniture and surgeon's supplies, $55,017.45; diet and delicacies, $256,053.50; miscellaneous, $26,175.80; total, $982.481.25. In addition they afforded special relief to soldiers at home in the way of aid to the sick, $35,536.33.

This work is divided into two parts. Part I — General History, by Mary Clark Brayton. Part II — Special Relief, by Ellen F Terry A complete knowledge of what Ohio did in the war cannot be realized until one has read this history of the work of the Cleveland Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

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OWENS (IRA S.)

Greene County in the War. Being a history of the Seventy-Fourth Regiment with Sketches of the Twelfth, Ninety-Fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, Forty-Fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth regiments and the Tenth Ohio battery, embracing anecdotes, incidents and narratives of the camp, march and battlefield, and the author's experience while in the army By Ira S. Owens. Xenia, Ohio: Torchlight Job Rooms. 1872.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 196.

This little volume is more personal than historical, and the history of the Seventy-Fourth Regiment is largely the diary of the author. It is interesting for that reason alone; it cannot be regarded of great value historically. In addition to his own regiment, the author includes sketches of all the regiments in which Greene County men served, so that the work includes the Civil War history of that county. The Seventy-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Xenia, Greene County, in October, 1861. Its Colonel was Granville Moody, a well-known Methodist minister and popular orator. The regiment has a fine record and the following list of battles was honorably participated in by it: Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1863; Dug Gap, Ga., September 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and Bentonville, N C., March 19-21, 1865.

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OWENS (IRA S.)

Greene County Soldiers in the Late War. Being a history of the Seventy-Fourth O. V I., with sketches of the Twelfth, Ninety-Fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, Forty-Fourth, Tenth Ohio Battery, One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth, Fifty-Fourth, Seventeenth, Thirty-Fourth, One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth, together with a list of Greene County's Soldiers. By Ira S. Owens, Company C, Seventy-Fourth O. V I. Dayton, Ohio: Christian Publishing House Print. 1884.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 294.

The preface states: "In 1872 the author of this book wrote and published a small book the title of which was 'Greene County in the War' But the supply being exhausted a second edition has been published similar to the first one, but enlarged and revised. In addition to the first book, sketches of other regiments have been added, together with anecdotes and incidents of the late war; also a list of Greene County's soldiers, copied from

muster-rolls in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus. In this, as well as the former work, the author does not attempt a general history of the rebellion, but simply a history of his own regiment — the Seventy-Fourth Ohio — and parts of other organizations in which Greene County was represented. It is not however confined to Greene County alone, but to other counties in the State as well."

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PATTON (J. T.)

Personal Recollections of Four Years in Dixie. A Paper read before the Commandery of the State of Michigan Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion J. T. Patton, late Captain Co. A, 93d. Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry, at Detroit, Michigan, December 1, 1892. Detroit, Mich.: Winn & Hammond, printers. 1892.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

A comparatively short, but nevertheless interesting story of the War, and of the experiences of the Ninety-Third Regiment. The writer enlisted in the command August 20, 1861, and shared in its vicissitudes until it was finally mustered out at Camp Dennison June 8, 1865. Upon the request of fellow-members, the paper was published in pamphlet form as well as in the records of the Commandery.

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PAVER (JOHN M.)

What I saw from 1861 to 1864. Personal Recollections of John M. Paver, 1st Lieutenant Company C, and R. Q. M. 5th Ohio Vol. Infantry. Indianapolis: Scott-Miller Co. 1906.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 100, with 3 Full Page Portraits.

While this is an individual's record and recollections of the war, it is also a history of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and

gives an interesting account of the regiment's service. The first campaigning was in western Virginia. The regiment was the first in the "On to Richmond" advance by way of the Rapidan, under Gen. John Pope, which met with repulse. It was also at Chancellorsville, where it suffered heavily, and at Gettysburg and in other notable engagements. It was also a part of the forces sent to New York to quell the draft riots; it was also, following this, transferred to the Department of the Tennessee, where it aided in opening the "cracker line" that made possible the capture of Lookout Mountain and the defeat of Hood's army at every point. During much of this time, the author served as quartermaster. During its term of service, this regiment took part in twenty-eight different engagements, the principal of which were: Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Dumfries, Va., December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864, and Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 21, 1861, to serve three years and was retained in service until July 26, 1865, when it was mustered out by the War Department.

Included in this work are addresses which the author delivered on the occasion of the reunion of his regiment at Cincinnati in September, 1898; at the National Military Home at Dayton and also various addresses to the Union Veteran Legion at its encampments.

The book was not published for general circulation as only a limited number of copies were printed.

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PENDLETON (GEORGE H.)

But, Sir, Armies, Money, Blood, Cannot Maintain this Union—Justice, Reason, Peace, May. Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, on the State of the Union. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 18, 1861. Washington: Printed by Lemuel Towers. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Pendleton herein argues against the right of the government to use force in preventing the dissolution of the Union.

It is the initiatory declaration of his peace principles which he adhered to and advocated throughout the war. He was one of the most distinguished and able of the Democratic statesmen of his time, and was a consistent and persistent anti-Administration leader throughout all the period of the Civil War.

George H. Pendleton was born at Cincinnati, July 25, 1825. In 1854-5 he served in the Ohio Senate and was a member of Congress in 1856-65. In 1864 he was a candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. In 1878 he was elected United States Senator from Ohio, and in 1882 he introduced the Civil Service reform bill known by his name, and passed in 1883. He was appointed Minister to Germany by President Cleveland in 1885. Died at Brussels, Belgium, November 24, 1889.

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PENDLETON (GEORGE H.)

Power of the President to Suspend the Privilege of Habeas Corpus. Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1861. Washington: n. p. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was ordered by President Lincoln early in the Rebellion. April 27th, 1861, he authorized Lieutenant General Winfield Scott to suspend the writ for the public safety. This military power was exercised throughout the war. Mr. Pendleton as one of the leading Democratic opponents of the war and President Lincoln's administration was an uncompromising enemy of the exercise of this extraordinary power. In this speech he reviews the history of the great writ and discusses dispassionately the grave question involved. A complete answer to his position is found in Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Albany Convention. See "Lincoln, Abraham"

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was ordered by Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy at various times during the Rebellion throughout the Southern States, and under his order, many Union men of the South were arrested and imprisoned without trial.

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PENDLETON (GEORGE H.)

The Power to Make Treasury Notes a Legal Tender. Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, in the House

of Representatives, January 29, 1862. Washington: n. p. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

The government in the prosecution of the war in order to raise money authorized the issue of United States notes, popularly called "greenbacks" Mr. Pendleton opposed this legislation on the ground that it was unconstitutional and in this speech he strongly states his position and argument.

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PENDLETON (GEORGE H.)

The Copperhead candidate for Vice-President. His hostility to the American Republic illustrated by his record as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the State of Ohio. Washington, D. C.: Published by the Union Congressional Committee, 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A severe arraignment of Mr. Pendleton s attitude to the Union cause charging him on his record in Congress as being in favor of secession, opposed to the raising of armies to put down the Rebellion and in many ways endeavoring to embarrass and hinder the constituted authorities in their efforts to vindicate the Union and Constitution from the attacks of public enemies. It contains numerous extracts from Mr. Pendleton's speeches in Congress, and says, "That every statement made in this pamphlet can be fully verified by a reference to them"

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PENDLETON (GEORGE H.)

Congressional Record of George H. Pendleton. (Philadelphia: Union League Publication. 1884.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Consists of a record of Mr. Pendleton's actions on bills introduced for the conduct of the War. Also extracts from a number of his speeches.

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PENDLETON (GEORGE H.)

Hear George H. Pendleton. Letter to Hon. John B. Haskins — Letter to Hon. C. L. Ward — Speech at New

York Hotel, October 24th, 1864 — Lincoln the Rebel Candidate. From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 5; From the Richmond Examiner, October 17 n. p. (1864.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A political broadside containing two letters written by Mr. Pendleton. In one dated Cincinnati, October 17, he says no one would deprecate more heartily than he the establishment of another government over any portion of the Union, and that he was opposed to any policy which would defeat the re-establishment of the Government on its old foundations and territorial integrity In the other, under date of October 18, he defended his votes in Congress on war measures. In the speech he declared that his party was pledged to unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution. The reprints of newspaper editorials were to the effect that Mr. Pendleton's election would be worse for the cause of the South than Mr. Lincoln's, their reproduction evidently being for their adverse influence on Northern sentiment.

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PENNELL (ORRIN HENRY)

Religious Views of Abraham Lincoln. Compiled and published by Orrin Henry Pennell. Alliance, Ohio: The R. M. Scranton Printing Co. 1899.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 58, with 2 Full Page Portraits of Lincoln.

A remarkable contribution to the study of Lincoln's life, written by an Ohio author. He discusses a side of the great Emancipator's nature not fully understood and little touched upon by his biographers. The facts gathered in these pages show Lincoln to have been of a deep religious temperament with an implicit faith in a personal God, and a strong belief and confidence in the efficacy of prayer.

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PEPPER (GEORGE W.)

Personal Recollections of Sherman's Campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas. By Captain George W Pepper. Zanesville, Ohio: Published by Hugh Dunne. 1866.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 522.

Herein the author writes his personal recollections from the time that General Sherman took command of the Army of

the Tennessee to the end of the Rebellion. He does not claim to give a complete narration of all the movements of Sherman's army, but he has arranged and written an impartial history of the most prominent engagements and campaigns in the states of Georgia and the Carolinas. It is one of the very earliest of the contributions of Ohio writers to the literature of the Civil War, and is attractively written, the author possessing marvelous power of narration and description.

In the beginning of the War, the author was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Coshocton, Ohio. He enlisted and was made captain of Company H Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry In 1863, by request of his regiment, he was appointed its chaplain. He has embodied in his work much of his observations in that capacity; the volume when published, received the written approval of Governor Tod, Generals Sherman, Cox and Miles as well as Senator Charles Sumner.

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PEPPER (GEORGE W)

The National Cause: Its Sanctity and Grandeur. Oration by Rev George W Pepper, Chaplain 40th U. S. I. Delivered at Raleigh, North Carolina, on July 4th, 1867 Raleigh: Branson, Farran & Company. 1867.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 29.

An eloquent review of the successes and trials of the Union cause. Devoted largely to the memory of the heroic dead.

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PERRY (AARON F)

Speech of Aaron F Perry, Esq., delivered before the National Union Association at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, September 20, 1864. Cincinnati: Caleb Clark. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

Defends Mr. Lincoln's administration with great ability and in detail. This is a campaign speech but far above the average. The historical resume of the accomplishments of the first term of Mr. Lincoln is presented with clearness. There is a severe criticism of the Democratic party, its candidates and August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

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PERSONAL Reminiscences and Experiences. By Members of the One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Campaign Life in the Union Army from 1862 to 1865. Oberlin, Ohio: News Printing Company. 1900.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 444.

Composed of individual signed contributions by members of the regiment reciting the most important and striking events of their army life. It is interesting, and valuable as a repository of first-hand observations and narratives. A complete roster (pp. 389-444) adds importance to the volume.

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PIATT (DONN)

Memories of the men who saved the Union, by Donn Piatt. New York and Chicago: Belford, Clarke and Company. 1887

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. XXVI and 302, with 5 Full Page Portraits.

A brilliant work, full of satire and sarcasm. Belittles Grant and glorifies Thomas. Contains a splendid sketch of Edwin M. Stanton; the author gives him full credit and great praise, as he does Salmon P Chase. It is full of venom and personal feeling. The writer was one of the most talented contributors to the literature of the war period, but most of his work is impaired by a spirit of unfairness.

Donn Piatt was born in Cincinnati, June 29, 1819. In 1851 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio; he was secretary of legation at Paris under President Pierce. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Union army as a private, attained the rank of colonel and was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Robert C. Schenck. He entered journalism in Washington, D. C., founded and edited the Washington "Capital", by which he raised a constant turmoil in his criticism and bitter attacks on public men. Later he returned to Ohio where he engaged in literature and farming. He died at Cleveland, November 12, 1891.

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PIATT (DONN)

General George H. Thomas. A critical biography by Donn Piatt with concluding chapters by Henry V Boynton. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co. 1893.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. VIII and 658, with Full Page Portrait of General Thomas.

A vivid biography, picturing General Thomas as one of the greatest generals of the war, which he undoubtedly was, but it is marred by scurrilous abuse of General Grant and reflections on every other great general of the Union cause. The closing chapters are by General H. V Boynton who took up this part on Donn Piatt's death. General Boynton has written in the same spirit as the chief author, and devotes much of his work to drastic and largely unwarranted criticism of General Sherman. Notwithstanding these bad features, this volume contains much that is good, true and valuable concerning the war, and it is entitled to rank among the important writings contributed by Ohio men to Rebellion literature.

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PIKE (JAMES)

The Scout and Ranger: Being the Personal Adventures of Corporal Pike of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. As a Texan Ranger, in the Indian War, delineating Western adventures; afterward a scout and spy in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, under Generals Mitchel, Rosecrans, Stanley, Sheridan, Lytle, Thomas, Crook and Sherman. Fully illustrating the Secret Service. Twenty-five full page engravings. Cincinnati and New York: J. R. Hawley & Co. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 296.

This is the narrative of an intrepid Ohio soldier and illustrates a phase of army life and experience that is as sensational and dangerous as it is useful and necessary. The reliability of the author's statements and service is certified to by the officers under whose orders he acted. He enlisted at Portsmouth and afterwards resided at Hillsboro where this volume was written.

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PINNEY (N. A.)

History of the 104th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from 1862 to 1865. By N. A. Pinney, Windham, Ohio. Akron, Ohio: Printed by Werner and Lohmann. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 148, with Portraits — 2 Full Page.

This regiment was recruited almost wholly from the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Summit and Portage. It was mustered into the service at Camp Massillon, August 30, 1862, and the 1st of September it left for Cincinnati to defend that city against the threatened raid of the rebel general, Kirby Smith, who was then besieging the city. At Covington, Kentucky, the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry met the Confederate forces and in the engagement lost one man killed and five wounded. The enemy's loss was double that. This was the first and only blood shed in the defense of Cincinnati.

In this volume the author follows the fortunes of the regiment from the first engagement at Covington, Kentucky, September 10, 1862, to that at Town Creek, North Carolina, February 20, 1865. Added to the history of its regimental campaigns and services are the personal observations of the writer.

The appendix contains the list of annual reunions, and roster of officers and men, by companies, giving the military biography of each.

This regiment was engaged in the following battles: Covington, Ky., September 10, 1862; Danville, Ky., March 24, 1863; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17, to December 4, 1863; Dallas, Ga., May 25, to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28, to September 2, 1864; Utoy Creek, Ga., August 5-6, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 24-29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864; Fort Anderson, N. C., February 18, 1865; and Town Creek, N. C., February 20, 1865.

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PITTENGER (WILLIAM)

Daring and Suffering: A History of the Great Railroad adventure. By Lieut. William Pittenger, one of the adventurers. With an introduction by Rev. Alexander

Clark. Philadelphia: J. W Daughaday, Publisher. 1863.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 288, with Full Page Portrait and 3 Full Page Illustrations.

The author was a member of Co. G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the famous Andrews' Raiders; see "Ohio Boys in Dixie" In this volume written shortly after his return home from the raid, is given his account of that daring adventure. It is well written and narrates the thrilling experiences of himself and associates with dramatic earnestness.

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PITTENGER (WILLIAM)

Capturing a Locomotive A History of Secret Service in the late War. By Rev. William Pittenger. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1884.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 354, with 5 Full Page Portraits, 7 Full Page Illustrations and Full Page Map.

While the subject of this volume is the adventures narrated in the preceding title, the present one is a broader and more historic narration. The author in his preface says, "a large amount of valuable material is now employed for the first time; and the story is approached in an entirely different manner. No paragraph of the old book is copied into the new" The books of this author on this subject have had an extremely wide circulation, as the Andrews Raid was undoubtedly the most thrilling single episode of the Civil War.

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PITTENGER (WILLIAM)

Daring and Suffering: A History of the Andrews' Railroad Raid into Georgia in 1862, embracing a full and accurate account of the secret journey to the heart of the Confederacy, the capture of a railway train in a Confederate camp, the terrible chase that followed, and the subsequent fortunes of the leader and his party. By William Pittenger, a member of the expedition. New York: The War Publishing Company. 1887

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 416, with Illustrations.

This is the third and enlarged edition. It goes into greater details than the former ones, and contains the adventures and experiences of several of the survivors.

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PITTENGER (WILLIAM)

The Great Locomotive Chase. A History of the Andrews Railroad Raid in Georgia in 1862. By William Pittenger, a member of the expedition. Fourth Edition. New York: Western W Wilson. 1893.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 490, with 84 Illustrations.

In this, the fourth and last edition, Mr. Pittenger has given the last word of the Andrews Raid, after having full recourse to the Rebellion Records at Washington, and going over the territory he and his associates traversed during the War. It becomes, in this edition, more of a historical work than a narrative of adventure, though he has preserved all the thrilling narrative of the former editions. It also includes more extended statements from the survivors concerning their individual trials and experiences after the lamentable failure of the expedition. A full account of the capture, imprisonment and the execution of eight of the raiders is given with great historical detail and earnestness. All the official documents, both Union and Confederate, relating to the venture are given in detail. This work is one of the most important to the literature of the Rebellion and it records the greatest and most daring sacrifice that Ohio soldiers made to the cruel demands of the Civil War.

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PITMAN (BENN)

The Trials for Treason at Indianapolis. Disclosing the plans for establishing a North Western Confederacy. Edited by Benn Pitman, Recorder to the Military Commission. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach and Baldwin. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 340, with 5 Portraits in Frontispiece.

A remarkable and startling compilation of evidence showing how the Northern sympathizers in Ohio and Indiana with the Southern Rebellion sought to give it aid and insure its success by designs both daring and malignant. These plans were checked and a great calamity averted by the military power.

The chief actors were seized by the military, tried and condemned by a military tribunal. This volume contains the full stenographic report of the charges, specifications and trial of William A. Bowles, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Heffren, L. P Milligan and Stephen Horsey for aiding the enemies of the United States.

The evidence showed the existence of a secret political organization known as the Order of the American Knights or Order of the Sons of Liberty for the purpose of overthrowing the Government and duly constituted authorities of the United States. One of its specific objects was to release by force the prisoners at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island in the State of Ohio, as well as at Camp Douglas, Illinois, and Camp Morton, Indiana.

The testimony further showed that this organization was widespread in Ohio and that its head was Clement L. Vallandigham. See "Vallandigham, Clement L."

In addition to the official proceedings the exhibits in the case are published among which is the "Ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle", also the Official Report of the Judge Advocate General on the "Order of American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty"

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PLAN of Organization of National Soldiers' Historical Association. 1865. President, T. Buchanan Read, Secretary, John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. Cincinnati: Caleb Clark, printer. 1865.

Pamphlet. 32 mo. pp. 14.

The purpose of this association was to publish "in a substantial form, a minute and reliable history of the country during the great Rebellion, as far as practicable, from official sources, and to include a brief sketch of every Union soldier who has fallen during the war, also sketches of our living heroes." The organizations "in every neighborhood" were designed to be of a social and literary character, and attractive to all classes. Abraham Lincoln was named as Honorary President, the Governors of the Loyal States were to be Honorary Vice Presidents, and the State Adjutant Generals Honorary Secretaries.

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PLANTS (T. A.)

Speech of Hon. T. A. Plants, of Ohio, on Reconstruction; delivered in the House of Representatives, Febru-

ary 4, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

An able and temperate discussion of reconstruction legislation. Mr. Plants was a member of the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses and was afterward, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio.

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POLAND (CHARLES A.)

Army Register of Ohio Volunteers in the Service of the United States; comprising the general Staff of State; Staff of the Various Departments; List of Brigadiers; Roll of Field, Staff and Commissioned Officers, and a Complete List of Casualties, Compiled from Official Records in the Adjutant General's Office. By Charles A. Poland. Columbus, Ohio: Published by The Ohio State Journal Printing Co. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 74.

This publication, while not an official document, is evidently prepared with great care from the records of the State. It was indorsed by the General Assembly and the Adjutant General, and distributed among the State Militia. "A Brief Historic Review of the Rebellion and the Leading Events of the War", forms the introduction.

Another edition (pp. 85) containing additions "for July, 1862," was published the same year.

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PROCEEDINGS of the State U. C. of Ohio. Cincinnati: n. p. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

The "U. C." (Union Clubs) secret organization originated in the month of May, 1861, at Louisville, for the purpose of saving Kentucky from secession. From the success which followed its introductory purpose, it was deemed advisable to extend the organization into other States, especially to combat the Knights of the Golden Circle and kindred societies. This account is a report of the acts of the representatives of the various clubs in the State of Ohio — sixty-four having been established, all but

six located south of Columbus — at their State meeting, January 15, 1862. John F Wiltsee, of Cincinnati, was president, Dr. John King, of Cincinnati, secretary. Judge R. P Spaulding, of Cleveland, was one of the vice presidents.

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PROCEEDINGS of a Camp Fire, held by George H. Thomas Post No. 13, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1880. Ordered printed by resolution of the Post. Cincinnati: Comrade Thos. Mason, Printer. 1880.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 16.

The principal address is that of Judge J. B. Foraker on "Our Country and Our Flag"; General Landrum spoke on "Our Invited Guests" and General M. F Force on "Our Dead Comrades"

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PROCEEDINGS at the Unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument on the site of Fort Stephenson, Fremont, Ohio. Oration by Gen. J. D. Cox. Poem by Capt. Andrew C. Kemper. Historical Address by Capt. J. M. Lemmon. With an account of the Heroic Defense of the Fort by Maj. Geo. Croghan, August 2, 1813; Also Biographical Sketches and Miscellaneous Notes. Fremont, O.: The Democratic Messenger. 1885.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 123, with Portrait of Croghan and Illustrations of Monument.

The story of the monument and its dedication published in this book was compiled from reports that were obtained and printed by the several local papers and from the accounts of visiting correspondents of newspapers in Cleveland and Toledo. The exercises at the formal dedication drew a large number of former officers and private soldiers and members of the pioneer and historical associations. Generals Ralph P Buckland and Rutherford B. Hayes made short addresses, which, with the oration of General J. D. Cox, are printed from stenographic notes. The copy for Captain J. M. Lemmon's historical address and Captain A. C. Kemper's poem, "Fort Stephenson," was furnished by the authors. Short talks were also made by other visitors, and these, together with biographical sketches of local soldiers (in-

cluding General James B. McPherson) and the correspondence of the Sandusky County Historical Association — through whose efforts the monument was built — are included. The historical sketches of the old Fort and its defender, including a map or plan, occupy pages 106-123 of the volume.

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PROCEEDINGS of the First Grand Army Day of Ohio, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 27, 1887. Compiled by Comrade Frank Bruner, under the direction of General Committee of Arrangements. Cincinnati: n. p. 1887.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 59.

A full account of the first celebration by the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio. Contains speeches, report of Committees, financial statements, and a full record of all done on this occasion.

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PROCEEDINGS in Congress on the Occasion of the Reception and Acceptance of the Statue of General Ulysses S. Grant, presented by the Grand Army of the Republic, May 19, 1900. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1901.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 135, with Full Page Photogravures of General Grant, and of the Statue.

The Statue herein presented stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol. This volume contains the addresses of Senators and Representatives eulogistic of General Grant.

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PUGH (GEORGE E.)

Vindication of the Northern Democracy Speech of Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 19, 1859. Washington, D. C.: Printed by Lemuel Towers. 1859.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

In this speech is foreshadowed the parting of the Northern and Southern Democracy on the questions growing out of slavery Senator Pugh was the most brilliant of all the Northern

Democratic Senators, and this speech is one of great force and ability He severely denounces the idea of Disunion, as threatened by the speeches of the Southern Senators. Senator Pugh's speech is an authoritative statement of the position assumed by the Democratic party of the North to that of the South.

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PUGH (GEORGE E.)

Territorial Policy Speech of Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, in Reply to Messrs. Iverson and Green, in the Senate of the United States. Wednesday, January 11, 1860. Washington: Printed by Lemuel Towers. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

Senator Pugh herein censures the South for its aggressive attitude on the slavery question and for its unreasonable opposition to the Northern Democrats for supporting "squatter sovereignty" It replies to the radical speeches of Senator Iverson, of Georgia, and Senator Green, of Missouri, and defends the position of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. It illustrates and defines the position of the leading Northern Democrats on the slavery question just before the war, and especially has reference to the Democratic party in Ohio.

George E. Pugh was born in Cincinnati November 28, 1822. He served in the Mexican war, commanding one of the companies of the Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In 1848 he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and re-elected in 1849. He served as United States Senator for a full term from March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1861. In the Senate during his single term he showed great power and ability in the discussions on the Kansas-Nebraska and Slavery questions. In 1863 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Clement L. Vallandigham. He had been Mr. Vallandigham's counsel in the habeas corpus proceedings growing out of his (Vallandigham's) arrest, and delivered in the case a profound argument before United States Judge H. H. Leavitt. In his profession he was at the head of the bar of Ohio. He was an able lawyer, a great advocate and an accomplished orator. He died at Cincinnati, July 19, 1876.

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PUGH (GEORGE E.)

Speech of George E. Pugh, of Ohio, in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, Friday, April

27, 1860. Washington, D. C.: Printed by Lemuel Towers. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, in a speech representative of the radicalism of the Southern Democracy, vigorously supported the platform presented by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Pugh in this speech opposed the report of the committee. He desired his party not to commit itself to the extension and perpetuation of slavery. "I desire the people of the United States," said he, "North and South, to engage in some other discussion—to quarrel, if need be, on something else than this eternal business of slavery and slaves."

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PUGH (GEORGE E.)

Speech of Hon. George E. Pugh of Ohio, on the State of the Union. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 20, 1860. Washington: Printed by L. Towers. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

A plea for conciliation of the South, and an attack on the position of the Republican party His plan is expressed as follows: "Let us revive the Missouri Compromise in all its principle and affect; let us put it into the Constitution of the United States; let us declare that it shall be unalterable, except by consent of all the States." He asks that the people of the slaveholding states be given additional guarantees as to their institution of slavery. The speech is a strong, logical and eloquent argument against the growing public sentiment in the North against slavery and secession.

[581]

PUGH (GEORGE E.)

Columbus Convention. Papers from the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge. Speech of Mr. Pugh to 50,000 Voters who nominated Vallandigham and resolved to elect him Governor of Ohio. New York: Office of the Society. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Delivered on the East Terrace of the State House before an immense convention assembled to nominate Clement L. Val-

landigham as the Democratic candidate for Governor, although in exile in Canada. This speech of Mr. Pugh's was brilliant, defiant and treasonable; it aroused immense enthusiasm for Vallandigham and for the peace party of the North. It represented the high water mark of opposition to the National Government in Ohio, and obtained a wide circulation in the campaign which followed.

[582]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Annual Report of the Quartermaster General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1861. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1861. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Pages 577-610.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." The Quartermaster General by state law was the custodian of arms, equipments and munitions of war. Under the peace establishment the care of public arms was his chief and almost exclusive duty, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War it became an important branch of the public service. This report gives the fullest information regarding the arming and clothing of the Ohio Volunteers. For clothing alone the State expended from April 15 to December 15, 1861, $117,349.35. During the same period of eight months the total liabilities and expenditures of the State for clothing, arms, ammunition, transportation, camps and hospitals, horses, arsenal, etc., was $2,094,286.62.

This report was made by George B. Wright, Quartermaster General.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Annual Report of the Quartermaster General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1862. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 68.

The report for this year indicates that it was one of great activity, labor and responsibility for this department. The subjects treated relate to prisons, soldiers' claim agencies, donations and charity funds, repair and preservation of arms, and the manufacture of ammunition. The Appendix (pp. 15-68) contains official tables relative to ordnance and ordnance stores, the report of the Superintendent of the Arsenal and the correspondence with the War Department at Washington.

Report made by George B. Wright, Quartermaster General.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Annual Report of the Quartermaster General of Ohio for the year 1863 made to the Governor of the State of Ohio. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 106.

The reports of Soldiers' Claim Agencies (pp. 31-72) occupy a great part of this volume. The Appendix contains the correspondence of the Quartermaster with the War Department, reports and letters relative to re-arming the Ohio regiments in the Army of the Cumberland, and in the Department of the Tennessee. The statistical tables show the ordnance stores issued to Ohio Volunteer Militia to November 15, 1863, ordnance stores on hand, and the work done at the arsenal and armory for the State of Ohio.

Report made by George B. Wright, Quartermaster General.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Annual Report of the Quartermaster General of Ohio, for the year 1864. Made to the Governor of the State of Ohio. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 59.

Relates principally to ordnance, sanitary supplies for the soldiers in hospitals and elsewhere, and the work of Aid Societies and Soldiers' Agencies. This report shows that there was expended from January 11, to November 15, 1864, $461,808.56 for ordnance, transportation, subsistence and ammunition.

Report made by Merrill Barlow, Quartermaster General.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Annual Report of the Quartermaster General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1865. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 116.

Contains statistics showing the financial transactions of the office, the ordnance stores received and issued, the sanitary operations of the department, and the reports of the Military Agents for the year.

The Sanitary Report also contains a resume of the work done during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864. Special mention is made of operations of the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, the Ladies' Aid Society of Northern Ohio, and the Columbus Ladies' Aid Society. Tables show in detail by counties the various donations of sanitary stores contributed by the aid societies of the State.

Report made by Merrill Barlow, Quartermaster General.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Annual Report of the Quartermaster General to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1866. Columbus: L. D. Myers & Bro., State Printers. 1867

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 41.

This report bears evidence that the military labors of the State growing out of the Civil War are drawing to a close. All the military agencies except the one at Washington, D. C., are reported as abolished; this Agency files a report of its operations. The details of the report relate to the settlement of suspended military accounts and the financial transactions of the office. Claims amounting to $331,220.03 against the United States for expenses incurred in raising troops are reported as settled.

Report made by D. W H. Day, Quartermaster General.

The relations of the Quartermaster General with the operations of the Civil War cease with this report.

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RANKIN (R. C.)

History of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Written by Capt. R. C. Rankin. Ripley, Ohio: J C Newcomb, Printer. 1881.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 29.

A brief and scant record, being a simple statement of events, written, as the author says, "almost from memory, owing to the fact that all the regiment's notes and papers have been captured as will be seen before concluding this narrative"

The Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was recruited from the counties in the southwestern part of the State, and was mustered into the service from September 12 to November 8, 1862, to serve three years. During its service it numbered fourteen hundred men; when mustered out, July 4, 1865, it had left eight hundred and forty men, showing a loss of five hundred and sixty by the casualties of war.

The battles and engagements in which the regiment participated are as follows: Carter's Station, Tenn., December 30, 1862, and September 22, 1863; Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 24, 1863; Dutton Hill, Ky., March 30, 1863; Monticello, Ky., May 1, 1863; Rocky Gap, Ky., June 9, 1863; Buffington Island, Ohio, July 19, 1863; Cumberland Gap, Tenn., September 9, 1863; Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 24, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Rogersville, Tenn., November 6, 1863; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863; Bean's Station, Tenn., December 14, 1863, Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 16, 1863; New Market, Tenn., December 23, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., January 16-17, 1864; Fair Garden, Tenn., January 27, 1864; Cynthiana, Ky., June 11, 1864; Siege of Atlanta,

Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864; Pulaski, Tenn., December 25, 1864; Plantersville, Ala., April 1, 1865, and Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

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RECORD of the Ninth Independent Battery, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Artillery. Organized at Camp Cleveland, October 11, 1861. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., printers, Herald Office. 1864.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 14. Illustrated.

Harrison B. York, Captain, and C. O. Rockwell, clerk, of the Veteran Volunteer Association of this battery, certify that this little book contains a correct record of the battery from the date of its organization until the date of publication, May 12, 1864. When mustered in, in connection with the Forty-First O. V. I., it had three regimental officers and 80 enlisted men. In May, 1864, at Bridgeport, Alabama, where it was then on duty, there were five commissioned officers and 151 enlisted men. A full list of their names (the veterans being designated) is included.

The record of this battery shows honorable participation in the following engagements and campaigns: Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862; Cumberland Gap, Ky., March 29, and June 19, 1862; Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Franklin, Tenn., April 8, 1863; Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; Atlanta, Ga., (Siege of) July 28 to September 2, 1864; and Sherman's March to the Sea.

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RECORD of the Ninety-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion. Cincinnati: The Ohio Valley Press. n. d.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 166.

This history was prepared by a committee of the regiment, and is a faithful record of the marches, campaigns and engagements in which it participated from October, 1862, to Johnston's surrender in April, 1865. It is written in narrative form, and there is an absence of all personal adventures and sketches. A complete record of each individual of the organization is also given, which is of great value.

This regiment was recruited from the counties of Greene,

Clarke, Miami and Darke. Companies A and G were from Clarke; E and H from Greene; B, C and D from Miami; and F, I and K from Darke. It was mustered in at Camp Piqua in Miami county, on the 23rd and 24th days of August, 1862, and immediately went to the field, and from that time until the close of the war the regiment participated in every battle fought by the department to which it was assigned; the principal engagements being the following: Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, June 23 to 30, 1863; Dug Gap, Ga., September 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 and 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13 to 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27 to 29, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6 to 10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 26, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 10 to 21, 1864; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, and Johnston's Surrender, April 26, 1865.

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REED (HENRY)

Southern Slavery and its Relations to Northern Industry: A Lecture delivered at the Catholic Institute in Cincinnati, January 24, 1862. By Henry Reed. Cincinnati: Enquirer Steam Presses. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 36.

A temperate and philosophic justification of slavery as a humane and necessary institution to the prosperity of the North and South. The author, without bitterness, but with great earnestness, argues that the North has too much interest in the prosperity of the South to consent to the abolition of Slavery. His arguments throughout are purely commercial, and he takes no note of the moral side of the slave question. This lecture is illustrative of a pronounced sentiment favorable to slavery in the North before and during the War. This was especially true in Cincinnati and the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

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REED (HENRY)

The Secession of the Whole South an Existing Fact. A Peaceable Separation the True Course. Its Effect on

Peace and Trade between the two Sections. Cincinnati: (The Daily Press Office.) 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

Originally appearing from January 28 to February 5, 1861, in the Cincinnati Daily Press, a series of five remarkable articles are here reproduced in pamphlet form "at the request of some of our most substantial business men." The writer believed in the traffic in African slaves, arguing from a commercial standpoint. He held that the South could not be forced to remain in the Union and advocated letting the seceding States form an independent government peaceably Such a course, he believed would inure to the prosperity of both republics. He declared that "the opening of the South to the importation of laborers from teeming Africa will give the same impetus to Southern prosperity that the North derives from the emigration of free laborers from Europe."

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REED (SAM ROCKWELL)

The Vicksburg Campaign, and the Battles about Chattanooga under the Command of General U. S. Grant, in 1862-63; an Historical Review by Sam. Rockwell Reed. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1882.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 201.

This is a severe criticism of General Grant's campaigns and plans as carried out at Vicksburg and Chattanooga. It is cynical and very hostile. Written in a newspaper office twenty years after those battles, the writer aspires to tell how they should have been fought and how many mistakes were made by the great general who snatched victory from his enemies. General Sherman is also bitterly criticised in these pages. The author divides honors with Donn Piatt, General Boynton, and Col. T Worthington in the use of scathing and sneering English when writing of Grant and Sherman. The work shows a close study of the military records but it is a "vain thing" Grant captured Vicksburg and Sherman won battles even though not by the plans of the writer. Mr. Reed was a brilliant editorial writer on the Cincinnati Gazette, and his criticisms attracted a wide, but temporary notice, at the time of publication.

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REGIMENTAL Orders of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery from its First Organization, September 23, 1863.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 137.

Contains all orders to and including October 9, 1864. Evidently printed for the use of the regiment and contains no date or place of publication.

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REID (WHITELAW)

Ohio in the War. Her Statesmen, Generals and Soldiers. By Whitelaw Reid. In two Volumes. Editor of the New York Tribune. Volume I, the History of Ohio during the War and the Lives of her Generals. Volume II, the History of Her Regiments and Other Military Organizations. Cincinnati, Ohio: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin. 1868.

Cloth. 8 vo. 2 vols. Vol. I, pp. 1050, with 13 Full Page Maps, 5 Full Page Wood Cuts, 13 Full Page Plates of Medallion Portraits and Frontispiece of General Grant. Vol. II, pp. 949, with 12 Full Page Illustrations.

Aside from the official publications of the state this is the most comprehensive literary work on Ohio's part in the war for the Union. It is the first and last great contribution to the State's history of that period. The author labored two years on his work, drawing upon all sources of information — official and personal. The first volume relates to conditions of the State at the outbreak of the war, the various administrations of the war Governors, the political occurrences, the Morgan Raid, the military legislation, in fact, to every phase of life in connection with the activities of that time in Ohio. It also includes the biographies of Ohio generals and men prominent in the public service during the war The second volume contains the history and roster of every military organization, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. A fine index completes the work. It will always be a rich store-house from which historians will gather materials for future literary works on the war and Ohio's part therein.

A republication of "Ohio in the War" from the original plates was issued in 1893 by the Eclectic Publishing Company of Columbus, Ohio. The plates of this were destroyed by fire some years ago and it is now out of print.

The author, Whitelaw Reid, was born at Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837 He graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1856. During the war, 1861-2, he was correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, and afterwards served on the staff of General Rosecrans in West Virginia. Became connected with the New York Tribune in 1868, serving as editor-in-chief, managing editor and finally became proprietor in 1872. Entered

public life as United States Minister to France in 1889; was Republican nominee for Vice President in 1892 appointed special ambassador to Queen's Jubilee in 1897 In 1898 he was a member of the Peace Commission to Paris for Spanish-American War and in 1902 went to England as Special Ambassador to the Coronation of King Edward. He has been Ambassador to England since 1905. His career has been distinguished in both the public service and the world of letters. He has written many essays on various subjects and many published addresses.

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REID (WHITELAW)

After the War. A Southern Tour, May 1, 1865 to May 1, 1866. By Whitelaw Reid. Cincinnati (and New York:) Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin. London: Sampson, Low, Son & Co. 1866.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 580. with Steel Portrait of S. P Chase and 6 Full Page Illustrations.

Mr. Reid spent almost a year immediately following the Rebellion touring the Southern States. What he observed is detailed in this book. He sought to show the condition in which the war left the South; the feelings of the whites; the situation and capabilities of the liberated slaves, and the openings for capital and industry. Part of the volume describes the Southern journey of Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Reid being of his party In an appendix is published Mr. Chase's speech to the negroes of Charleston, S. C., relative to their rights and duties as citizens. Also a letter addressed by him to a committee of colored men at New Orleans.

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REPORT of Col. Geo. W McCook and James M. Brown, Agents for furnishing the First and Second Ohio Regiments with subsistence, clothing and equipments, to the Governor. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp 8.

This report concerns complaints and charges made in Ohio newspapers regarding the character of clothing and arms furnished the regiments named.

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REPORT of the Operations of the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission to March 1, 1862. Cincinnati: n. p. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

It is only through these reports that any idea can be obtained of the great amount of service that was performed by civilians in aiding the soldiers in field. In this report is given a detailed statement of the articles and money forwarded to the front from December 13, 1861 to February 28, 1862, by the Cincinnati branch of the National Sanitary Commission.

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REPORT of Select Committee on Military Arrests. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 108.

This report is one of the most interesting and important state publications of the war. It was made by a special committee of the House of Representatives and covers the facts in the military arrests in Ohio in 1862. The Committee consisted of the following members: William H. West, P Odlin, Thaddeus A. Reamy, and John Bartram. The report considers in detail the cause and method of the arrests, and in all the cases they report that they were necessary to the safety of the government, and that the offending parties were giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the field. The committee answering the cry of "wholesale arrests" say: "But eleven citizens of the two and a half millions have been restrained of their liberty, and that for a short time" The greater part of the volume is composed of the testimony taken by the Committee. The testimony shows that since the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature the following persons were arrested by military authority, viz: Edson B. Olds, of Fairfield County; Peter N. Reitzel and Archibald McGregor of Stark County; Judge L. W Hall and Daniel Tuttle of Crawford County; John W Kees of Pickaway County; Daniel M. Allen of Columbiana County; Samuel Flowers and Bethuel Roberts of Champaign County; Warren Stanton of Ashtabula County, and Alexander Wallace of Brown County.

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REPORT of the Committee on Federal Relations. (*In* Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, for the second session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 6, 1863; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LIX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Appendix, Pages 120-123.)

Cover title, "House Journal." Error in title page, as session commenced on Tuesday, January 6. Certain citizens of Darke County petitioned the General Assembly "to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for a proposition for an armistice with those in rebellion in the Southern States, preparatory to a general armistice, for political offenses." The committee reviews the condition of national affairs in its report at length, and takes the position that at this time there is no demand by the Confederacy for an armistice, and that nothing looking to a dissolution of the Union can be entertained. They conclude, "That we will have no dissolution of the Union; that we will have no armistice; that we can fight as long as rebels and traitors can, and we will never despair of the Republic."

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REPORT of the Committee on Federal Relations. (*In* Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, for the second session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 6, 1863; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LIX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Appendix, Pages 124-127.)

Cover title, "House Journal." This is a report on sundry petitions referred to the committee praying for the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of black or mulatto persons into Ohio. The committee reported that the Legislature has no constitutional power to pass such an act. The question is discussed at length, and legal authorities quoted to sustain the position of the committee.

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REPORT of Select Committee on Camp Chase. (*In* Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio for the second session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, commencing Monday, January 6, 1863; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LIX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Appendix, Pages 145-168.)

Cover title, "House Journal." This committee was appointed to investigate certain charges against the officers in command of the prison at Camp Chase during the summer and fall of 1862. A great deal of testimony was taken by the committee, which is all set out in this report. It also includes numerous extracts from letters written by prisoners to their friends and relatives in the South testifying to their humane treatment by the authorities. From their examination the committee found that the charges of bribery and corruption, and of cruel and inhuman treatment by the officers in command of the Military Prisons at Camp Chase were "utterly groundless and false." They also found that the officers treated the prisoners in their custody "with all the kindness and humanity consistent with the prison discipline and police which was essential to their safe custody, and the rules and regulations prescribed by the General Government for the government of the prison."

For further information on this subject see "Knauss, William H.," written from the Union standpoint, and "King, John H.," "Duff, W H.," and "Barbiere, Joe," from the Confederate standpoint.

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REPORT of the Committee on Military Affairs. (*In* Journal of the Senate of the State of Ohio for the second session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly commencing on Tuesday, January 6, 1863; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LXIX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Appendix, Pages 68-78.)

Cover title, "Senate Journal." Error in number of Volume; should be LIX. A report made after an investigation as to the manner in which hospital stores were transmitted to Ohio soldiers in the field, also as to whether the same were delivered to them as directed by the various military aid committees of the State.

After the fullest inquiry, the committee reports its unqualified approval of the methods of the United States Sanitary Commission, and that there are no grounds for criticism regarding the treatment of Ohio troops.

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REPORT of Committee on Penitentiary. (*In* Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio for the regular session of the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 4, 1864; being the Seventh Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Appendix 9-38.)

Cover title, "House Journal." On the 8th of January, 1864, the House of Representatives instructed the above named committee to investigate the escape of the Confederate General, John H. Morgan, and a number of his fellow prisoners from the Ohio Penitentiary, and to fix the responsibility therefor if possible. After taking testimony and a full search and investigation the committee reported that in view of all their knowledge they were of the opinion that State authorities were in no way responsible for the escapes. This finding is in agreement with the reports of the commission appointed by Governor Brough to investigate the same subject. See "Brough, John."

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REPORT of the Treasurer of the Franklin Co. Military Committee, ending May 31, 1863. Columbus, O.: Glenn, Thrall & Heide, Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 33.

This report shows work done by the civilians of Franklin County for the soldiers and their families during the war. The receipts of the Collection Committees, for the year preceding this report, from subscribers (names are all published therein) amounted to $32,453.75. This was paid out for bounties, relief and necessary expenses. The amount paid for bounties is given by wards and townships.

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REPORT of the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1863.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

This is the official report concerning the Andrews Raid. See "Ohio Boys in Dixie." It contains the depositions of Corporal William Pittenger, Co. G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Private Jacob Parrott, Co. K, Thirty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Private Robert Buffum, Co. H, Twenty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Corporal William Reddick, Co. B, Thirty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Private William Bensinger, Co. G, Twenty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Their testimony as to their experiences in prison and as to their escape is set forth in detail over their signatures and under oath.

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REPORT of the Judge Advocate General on "The Order of American Knights," alias "The Sons of Liberty," A Western Conspiracy in aid of the Southern Rebellion. Washington, D. C.: Daily Chronicle Print. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Under the instruction of the Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, made an investigation in regard to the Secret Associations and Conspiracies against the Government. On October 8, 1864, this report was filed; it is based on testimony furnished from different sources. It forms one of the most important documents of the war, and has a decided connection with military and political affairs in Ohio during the years 1863 and 1864. In this report the Judge Advocate General exposes the origin, extent, organization, history, purposes, ritual, members and operation of the various secret political bodies existing in the North, but sympathizing with the Southern Confederacy. They were located in nearly every Northern state, but were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky. It is declared that the scene of operations in Ohio was in Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton, and that C. L. Vallandigham was the founder of the order. The force of the order in Ohio is stated at from 80,000 to 108,000.

The report declares that the purposes of the "Order of American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," were: To aid desertions from the Union Armies; to circulate disloyal publications; to give intelligence to the enemy; to aid recruiting for the Confederates within the Union lines; to furnish the enemy with arms and supplies; to co-operate in Confederate raids and invasions; to destroy Government property; to persecute and impoverish Union men; to assassinate those of special influence or in high authority; and to set up a Northwestern Confederacy.

"While the capacity of this order for fatal mischief," said Judge Holt, "has, by means of the arrest of its leaders, the

seizure of its arms, and the other vigorous means which have been pursued, been seriously impaired, it is still busy with its secret plottings against the Government, and with its perfidious designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently issued new signs and passwords, and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the Administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended revolt in the event of the re-election of President Lincoln."

This report contains much that is important and valuable, and a knowledge of it is necessary to a proper conception of the political condition of Ohio and the North at this period.

[608]

REPORT of the Commissioners of Morgan Raid Claims to the Governor of the State of Ohio, December 15th, 1864. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1865.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 453.

This report made to Governor John Brough, is one of the most important official publications relating to the war. It is also one of the scarcest, copies of it being difficult of access outside of a few public libraries. The commission was appointed to examine claims for damages and destruction of property growing out of the raid of the Confederate General, John Morgan, through Ohio in the summer of 1863. This commission was composed of Alfred McVeigh of Fairfield County, George W Barker of Washington County, and Henry S. Babbit of Franklin County. Speaking of its work, the report says: "The Commission plodded on steadily to the completion of its weary work, from the confines of the State when the arch raider first visited our people with his fellow thieves, following the main track of the marauders until the middle of September, the final session being held at Salineville, Columbiana County, near the scene of Morgan's surrender." The report shows that 4,375 claims of all kinds, for damage were filed before the commission, and the total amount allowed was $576,255 for damages growing out of the raid. Of this amount $428,168 was damages done by Morgan and his men and $148,087 was damages by Union forces in the campaign for Morgan's capture.

[609]

REPORT of James C. Wetmore, Ohio State Military Agent, to the Governor of Ohio. Washington, D. C.: Philp & Solomons, Printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 9.

An annual report for the year ending December 1, 1865, showing work performed in the interest of the Ohio soldier in the field. The Agency performed all sorts of service from collecting pay for individual soldiers amounting to $965,826.20 to forwarding 428 packages to Ohio soldiers in rebel prisons. It visited the sick, aided the destitute, distributed supplies, furnished information to inquirers, and secured pensions to the invalid soldier.

[610]

REPORT of Board of Military Claims. Columbus, Ohio: December 15, 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

This report is found in Part I, Executive Documents for 1866, and was made to Governor Cox. The Commission was appointed to examine into various military claims against the State, usually for pay and subsistence. The report contains the names of the claimants, the purpose and the amount allowed or rejected. Five hundred and forty-one claims were allowed aggregating $68,225.19; the amount rejected amounted to $22,509.08. The report is indicative of the continuous outlay by the State after the war was over.

[611]

REPORT of the Proceedings and Speeches of the Seventh Annual Reunion and Supper of the Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers, held at the Burnet House, January 12, 1882. Cincinnati, Ohio: Peter G. Thomson, Printer. 1883.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 49.

This was an occasion of unusual historical interest from the fact that General B. M. Prentiss of Missouri was present and for the first time since the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, gave his experiences as a Brigade Commander in that battle, and explained how he and many of his command were captured.

Among the addresses are: "Our Restored Union" by General J. D. Cox, "Vicksburg and its Siege" by General W J. Landrum, "Personal Reminiscences of the War" by General W H. Gibson, and the opening remarks of the President, General M. F Force. The addresses are of interest as throwing light on certain disputed points in the history of the war.

[612]

REPORT on First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery. 56th Congress, 1st Session. House of Representatives. Report No. 1008. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. 1900.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

An interesting congressional report concerning this regiment. From this it appears that the First Ohio Volunteer Artillery was the first artillery regiment to engage in the service of the United States in the Civil War. They were hastened to the front on the 21st of April, 1861, and rendered valuable service in the campaign of West Virginia. By an omission, due to the haste with which they were sent to the front, they were never formally mustered into the service by any military officer of the United States. On or about the 30th of May, 1861, while the command was being embarked at Marietta, Ohio, a United States officer reported to muster them into the service, but the commanding officer, General Barnett, stated to him that as his orders were imperative to move with the least possible delay, he could not wait the formality of a muster They served until the 27th day of July, 1861. It was proposed by legislation to recognize their military service and this report recommends the passage of a bill for that purpose. The report contains the affidavit of General James Barnett, a memorandum of Col. Henry B. Carrington, who was Adjutant-General of Ohio at the time, and the muster rolls of the regiment.

[613]

REPORTS (ANNUAL) of The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Sandusky, Ohio. Volume annually, from 1886 to 1909. Published by the State.

This institution, for the use of Union Soldiers and Sailors of Ohio, was created under an act of the General Assembly passed April 30, 1886, and entitled, "An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a home for disabled and indigent ex-soldiers of Ohio" The first three reports, 1886-1888,

were special reports; the first regular report of the institution was made in 1889. These reports contain valuable information concerning the surviving soldiers in Ohio furnishing many health, sociological and statistical facts.

[614]

REPORTS (ANNUAL) of The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia, Ohio. Volume annually from 1870 to 1909. Published by the State.

On April 14, 1870, was passed "An act to establish The Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home" These reports are a full and interesting history of the operations and maintainance of this institution. To obtain an idea of what Ohio has done for the children of her Union soldiers and sailors, one can find abundant evidence here. The information is essential in studying the social effects of the Civil War in Ohio. The training and education secured in the Home has brought abundant results. Many men now successful in private and public life in Ohio graduated from this institution.

[615]

RESOLUTIONS of the Legislature of the State of Ohio on the State of the Republic. Thirty-Sixth Congress, Second Session House of Representatives. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 2.

A copy of resolutions forwarded to Congress and the President, declaring the attitude of Ohio on the crisis of the times. They declare against secession, pledge the loyalty of the people of the State to the Constitution and the Union, and urge tranquillity and unity.

[616]

RESOLUTIONS of Thanks to Major General Rosecrans, with General Rosecrans' Reply; and the Address of the Ohio Soldiers to the People of Ohio; together with the correspondence connected therewith. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

These resolutions of the General Assembly of Ohio were passed after the battle of Murfreesboro, and forwarded to Gen-

eral Rosecrans, by Governor Tod. The address of the soldiers of the Western Army to the people of Ohio is dated from "The Battlefield of Stone River", and calls on all Ohioans at home to unite in the cause of the Union.

[617]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery Fifth Annual Reunion. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1889.)

Broadside.

This regimental reunion was held at Ironton, Ohio, September 5, 1889, Major T. S. Matthews presiding. These printed proceedings are evidently a reprint of the newspaper report. They contain a complete list, by companies, of the members present.

[618]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Sixth Reunion. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1890.)

Broadside.

Held at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 18, 1890. Contains routine proceedings with list of members present, by companies.

[619]

REUNION

Seventh Annual Reunion of the First Heavy Artillery. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1891.)

Broadside.

This reunion was held at Waverly, Ohio, August 26, 1891. An interesting event was the return of the sword of Colonel Joshua W. Sill, of the Thirty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry who was killed at Stone River, by Colonel D. M. White, C. S. A, of Wainsboro, Texas. Proceedings contain the list of members of regiment present, with their postoffice address.

[620]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery Eighth Reunion. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1893.)

Broadside.

Held at Jackson, Ohio, August 30, 1893. Major T S. Matthews elected President for life. Contains only routine proceedings.

[621]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Ninth Reunion. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1894.)

Broadside.

Held at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 19, 1894. Addresses delivered by Judge H. L. Sibley, Hon. W. S. Matthews and General Charles H. Grosvenor. H. C. Miller read a historical paper. Contains list of comrades present.

[622]

REUNION

Tenth Reunion First Ohio Heavy Artillery. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1895.)

Broadside.

Held at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 24, 1895. Contains list of comrades deceased since last meeting. Historical papers were read by Comrades M. Hughes of Cincinnati, A. M. Woolson of Toledo, and H. C. Miller of Jackson.

[623]

REUNION

Eleventh Reunion of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1896.)

Broadside.

Reunion at Waverly, September 24, 1896. Contains resolutions passed on death of the President, Major T. S. Matthews, who died at Jackson, Ohio, October 29, 1895. Addresses delivered by General W S. Jones and Colonel Thomas Higgins, of Waverly.

[624]

REUNION

Minutes and Registry. Twelfth Reunion. First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Jackson, O., September 16, 1897. Jackson, O.: Standard-Journal Print. 1897

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8, with Portrait.

Contains, with routine proceedings, report of dead since the last meeting; also a register of those present at this reunion.

[625]

REUNION

Thirteenth Annual Reunion of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery Jackson, O.: n. p. 1898.

Broadside.

At Cincinnati, September 8, 1898. Has report of Memorial service, at which names of deceased were read, and responses to their memory made by living comrades. Contains full list with post office address of members present.

[626]

REUNION

Reunion of First Ohio Heavy Artillery (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1899.)

Broadside.

Held at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 21, 1899. Has report of Memorial service with responses. H. C. Miller, historian, read paper on "Our Service in East Tennessee." W S. Matthews elected President.

[627]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Fifteenth Reunion. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1900.)

Broadside.

Meeting at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 18, 1900. Contains usual list of members present, Memorial service, and regular proceedings.

[628]

REUNION

Minutes and Registry. Sixteenth Reunion of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Chillicothe, Ohio, October 15, 1902. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1902.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 9.

In addition to routine proceedings, contains list of dead since last meeting, and comrades in attendance with postoffice address.

[629]

REUNION

Minutes and Registry Seventeenth Reunion of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, Jackson, Ohio, September 17, 1903. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1903.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 12.

Records accustomed proceedings, with remarks of H. C. Miller on the death of Colonel Chauncey G. Hawley at Girard, Kansas, May 25, 1903.

[630]

REUNION

Minutes and Registry. Eighteenth Reunion of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Columbus, Ohio, September 1, 1904. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1904.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

Contains Memorial service with list of dead since last report and responses. "The Boys Who Never Came Back," was the subject for a list of men who died in service, with place and date of death.

[631]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Minutes and Registry. 19th Reunion, Columbus, September 6, 1905. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1905.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

Reprint of minutes in full, containing memorial list, and list of those present by companies. W S. Matthews elected President.

[632]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Minutes and Registry. 20th Reunion, Columbus, O., September 5 and 6, 1906. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1906.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

Addresses were made by Governor A. L. Harris, Hon. Fred Rector, General H. A. Axline, Judge D. F. Pugh and Hon. E. L. Taylor, Jr. List of deaths since last reunion was read. Old officers continued.

[633]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery. 21st Reunion. Minutes and Registry. Gallipolis, Ohio, September 24, 1908. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1908.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

Contains list of the time and place of the regiment's reunions, commencing with the first at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 17, 1885, and ending with the present one — twenty-one in all. There were no meetings held in 1892, 1901 and 1907. There are no published proceedings prior to 1889. The organization has had but two presidents in its existence — Major T S. Matthews, who upon his death was succeeded by Captain W S. Matthews.

In addition to the regular minutes the memorial list and roster of members present are also published.

[634]

REUNION

First Ohio Heavy Artillery, 22nd Reunion. Minutes and Registry. Jackson, Ohio, September 23, 1909. (Jackson, O.: n. p. 1909.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

Recites the proceedings and contains the list of the 101 comrades present by companies, and gives their postoffice address.

[635]

REUNION

Report of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Reunion of Battery A (First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery) at Camp West Twin Lake, Earlville, Portage Co., Ohio, Cleveland and Pittsburg Ry., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 11, 12, 13, 1891. n. p. 1891.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 14.

Battery A, under Captain C. S. Cotter, was mustered into service September 6, 1861, at Camp Chase. It left immediately for Louisville, Kentucky, receiving its equipments en route at Cincinnati, and was the first battery to report there. In the main it was a Portage County organization. It had a very active and honorable career, especially distinguishing itself under Major W F Goodspeed, at the battle of Chickamauga. Its original term of service expired in January, 1864, but many of its officers and men re-enlisted as veterans at Cincinnati in February, 1864, participating as a battery in all of the Atlanta campaign. During the War this battery marched over 4,500 miles, and was transported 1,500 miles additional by the Government. It was in thirty-six skirmishes and nine great engagements. Altogether its membership included 48 officers and 236 men. Because of their ability, six of its officers were transferred to other commands; three others resigned, two died, three were discharged for disability, ten were mustered out before, and twenty-four with, the battery Of the enlisted men 45 were killed, or died of wounds or disease, 34 were discharged for disability, 5 were transferred, 5 were missing, 34 were discharged at the expiration of enlistment, and 113 mustered out with the battery July 31, 1865. At that time more than 100 of the survivors were residents of Portage County, while the post office addresses of more than 60 others were in bordering counties. The association of Battery A was organized in 1866, as a social rather than a historical society, and has continued ever since.

[636]

REUNION

Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Reunion of Battery A, held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 10, 11, 12, 1892, at Camp West Twin Lake, near Earlville, Portage County, O. Press of the Republican, Ravenna, O. (1892.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 17.

The camp at which this reunion was held annually for so many years was a pleasure resort of some note in Northeast Ohio. It was convenient for many members of the Association who annually spent there more than the three days of the "reunion." Of the Association 30 veterans and 13 sons of veterans were at the Twenty-Sixth reunion, while the names and post-office addresses of the absent members — 143 veterans and 12 sons of veterans, are given. A feature of these reports is the endeavor of the Association's officers to keep track of all former members of the battery.

[637]

REUNION

Report of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 8, 9, 10, 1894, at Camp West Twin Lake, near Earlville, Portage County, O. Press of the Republican, Ravenna, O. (1894.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 19.

This publication details the Association's business proceedings. Special note was made that no deaths were chronicled in the previous report.

[638]

REUNION

Report of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Reunion of Battery "A," held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 14, 15, 16, 1895, at Camp West Twin Lake, near Earlville, Portage County, O. Press of the Republican, Ravenna, O. (1895.)

Contains the usual personal items and lists of names of members present and absent. The membership was enlarged to include the sons and sons-in-law of the members of the Association. Also some correspondence with reference to the Battery's monument on Chickamauga battlefield.

[639]

REUNION

Report of the Thirtieth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 12, 13 and 14, 1896, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Press of the Ravenna Republican. (1896.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 16.

Includes many items of a social nature, short reports of business sessions and resolutions of respect for recently deceased members of the battery. Also lists, with postoffice addresses of those present at the reunion and all other members of the Association.

[640]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-First Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 11, 12 and 13, 1897, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: Harry Nelson & Sons, Printers. (1897)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 20.

Detailed in a manner corresponding to neighborhood items in a county newspaper, the secretary's report of this reunion contains references to the doings of those present during its sessions, and to the communications of a number of others. Also the usual lists of those present and of absentees.

[641]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Second Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 10, 11 and 12, 1898, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: Harry Nelson & Sons. (1898.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 20.

Composed of proceedings in the camp, including short routine business sessions, and resolutions respecting deceased members, with complete roster of those present, and absentees. The names of sons of veterans elected to membership in the Association are included.

[642]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 8, 9 and 10, 1900, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: Nelson & Sons, Printers. (1900.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 25.

Contains complete lists of names of all living members of the Association, including sons of veterans, with the post office

address of each. Also social and personal items and correspondence.

[643]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 14th, 15th and 16th, 1901, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: Harry Nelson & Sons, Printers. November, 1901.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 25.

Incidents connected with the camp life of the families in attendance at the reunion, and other personal items, make up the bulk of this report. The remainder is devoted to resolutions of respect, a financial statement and lists and addresses of members of the Association.

[644]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 13th, 14th and 15th, 1902, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: Harry Nelson & Sons, Printers. (1902.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 21.

Devoted principally to social notes and incidents of camp life during the reunion. In addition contains a complete roster of the membership.

[645]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 12th, 13th and 14th, 1903, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: Harry Nelson & Sons, Printers. (1903.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 19.

Composed of social and personal items, resolutions of respect for recently deceased members, financial report, list of

names and post office addresses of members present, and also list and location, so far as known, of all other members.

[646]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at the Regular Place of Meeting, West Twin Lake, August 10th, 11th and 12th, 1904, near Earlville, Portage County, Ohio. (n. p. 1904.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 19.

Like its predecessors, this report is mainly devoted to personal items regarding the members and their families present at the annual reunion, with complete roster of members.

[647]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at Brady Lake, August 9th, 10th and 11th, 1905. (n. p. 1905.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 24.

With a change of officers in charge, the reunion camp of the association was removed this year to another local pleasure resort. The style of the annual report remained unchanged.

[648]

REUNION

Report of the Fortieth Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association held at Brady Lake, August 9th, 10th and 11th, 1906. (n. p. 1906.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 22.

More attention was given to correspondence with absent members in this report; otherwise it varied but little from its predecessors.

[649]

REUNION

Report of the Forty-First Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association held at Brady Lake, August 14th, 15th and 16th, 1907. (n. p. 1907)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 22.

Contains social items, resolutions of respect, a financial report, names and post office addresses of the members present and absent, and correspondence with absent members.

[650]

REUNION

Report of the Forty-Second Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at Brady Lake, August 12th, 13th and 14th, 1908. Cleveland, Ohio: Nelson Brothers, Printers. (1908.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 23.

The attendance at the reunion of 1908 was larger than for several years — 35 veterans and 15 associates. Other veterans sent letters which were printed in the report.

[651]

REUNION

Report of the Forty-Third Annual Reunion of Battery "A" Association, held at Brady Lake, August 11th, 12th and 13th, 1909. Cleveland, Ohio: Nelson Bros., Printers. 1909.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 28.

In addition to the account of the proceedings at the annual encampment, the report of this reunion contains correspondence from members in distant states. Also references to the battery's action at the battle of Peach Tree Creek.

[652]

REUNION

First and Second Reunions of the First O. V. Cavalry held at Columbus, Ohio, August 12th, 1880, and Septem-

ber 2d, 1881. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State Journal Printing House. 1881.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

The records of regimental reunions have not generally been preserved in printed form, and, even then, they are too often scattered and lost sight of. They form an interesting and valuable portion of civil war history, largely local but of sufficient general importance to be worthy of preservation. The addresses of the survivors, yearly becoming fewer, are pathetic evidence that the men of 1861 are rapidly passing away.

The proceedings of the First reunion set forth in this pamphlet were held just twenty years after the organization of the regiment. It also contains a synopsis of the history of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry by Wm. L. Curry, of Company K.

[653]

REUNION

Fifth and Sixth Reunions of the First O. V Cavalry, held at Marysville, Ohio, September 17, 1884, and Washington, C. H., Ohio, September 23, 1885. Marysville, Ohio: Tribune Printing House. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 27.

Aside from the usual records, this pamphlet contains a letter from Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, dated September 25, 1868, containing complimentary reference to the regiment, which was under his immediate command during the greater part of the war. Included also, is a paper on "The Cavalry Service" by W L. Curry, who afterwards wrote the regimental history. See "Curry, W L"

[654]

REUNION

Tenth and Eleventh Reunions of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Covington, Ohio, October 8, 1889; Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1890. Columbus, Ohio: Landon Printing Co. 1891.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

This tenth reunion was held on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Perryville, Ky., where the regiment was actively engaged. T. C. Harbaugh, of Casstown, O., read an original poem, "The Trooper's Wreath", and the Historian, W

L. Curry, read an article descriptive of recent visits to the battlefields of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. In the proceedings of the eleventh reunion is a well written paper by John W Chapin, Sergeant Co. K, First O. V C., entitled "At Chickamauga"

[655]

REUNION

Twelfth and Thirteenth Reunions of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Newark, Ohio, September 15th, 1891. Galloway, Ohio, Sept. 13th, 1892. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Landon Printing and Publishing Co.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 33.

Contains provision for publishing a regimental history and an interesting historical paper by W L. Curry on "A Visit to Chickamauga Twenty Years after the Battle of September 20, 1863"

[656]

REUNION.

Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Reunion First O. V V C., Columbus, Ohio, September 21, 1909. Names and Addresses of Survivors. Columbus: n. p. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28. Illustrated.

In addition to the proceedings, herein are published a list of deaths since the last reunion (1908), reminiscences and the official list of battles participated in by the regiment.

[657]

REUNION

Proceedings of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Reunion of the Veteran Association of Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry and Twenty-Fifth Battery of Artillery, held at Memorial Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, October 19, 1904. Garrettsville, O., The Journal Printing Co., 1904.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28.

Most of this publication necessarily is devoted to an account of the routine of the association, and the publication of communications from the absent members. Its contents, how-

ever, include two papers contributed by members of the Second Cavalry. Captain S. A. Rand wrote of "Sanders' Raid in East Tennessee," and Captain W E. Pedrick of "Contraband of War, a Sketch of Service in Kentucky in 1863."

[658]

REUNION

Report of the Twenty-ninth annual reunion of the Sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry Association, held at Warren, Ohio, October 2, 1904. Garrettsville, O.: Journal Printing Co. (1904.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

In addition to the title the cover of this publication is embellished with a picture of Brevet Brigadier General Wm. Stedman. Preceding the report of the business session is a list, with the postoffice address, of the names of the comrades of the association, the honorary members, and the ladies who were in attendance at the session. Among the resolutions adopted was one asking "Congressional aid for all needy soldiers, Union and Confederate."

[659]

REUNION

Eleventh Ohio Infantry Association. Proceedings 19th Reunion. Proceedings 20th Reunion. Held at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1891. Piqua, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1892. Reported by Thos. L. Steward, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio. Dayton, Ohio: Reformed Publishing Co. 1892.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 54.

A very interesting part of these proceedings is the publication of a large number of letters from members of the regiment scattered far and wide. They all carry with them some recollection or story of their military service. There is also published herein a roster of the surviving members, with their addresses.

[660]

REUNION

Roster Eleventh Ohio Infantry Association. Proceedings of the 25th Reunion '97 Proceedings 26th Reunion '98. Held at Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, Sep-

tember 1, '97, and Cincinnati, Ohio, September 1, '98. Thos. L. Steward, Secretary, Dayton, O. Dayton, O.: The Reformed Publishing Co. (1898)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 35. Full Page Illustrations.

This association endeavored to keep as correct an account as attainable of the whereabouts of the surviving members of the regiment. A roll of comrades, deceased since the 1896 proceedings were printed, was included. A full report of the reunions at each of the places named is also published in full.

[661]

REUNION

Proceedings Thirty-Third Annual Reunion, Piqua, Ohio, September 27, 1905. Thirty-Fourth Annual Reunion. Tippecanoe City, Ohio. September 20, 1906, and Roster Eleventh Ohio Infantry Association. Thos. L. Steward, Secretary. Dayton, Ohio: Blum Printing Co., 1906.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 44, with 3 Full Page Illustrations and Full Page Map.

Composed of proceedings, correspondence of absent members of the regiment, and roster of field and staff with present address.

[662]

REUNION

Proceedings of the 35th Annual Reunion, Dayton, O., September 25, 1907; 36th Annual Reunion, Piqua, O., September 17, 1908, and Roster 11th Ohio Infantry Association. Thomas L. Steward, Dayton, O. Dayton, O.: Blum Printing Co. 1908.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 40, with Full Page Illustrations and Map.

This publication contains records of proceedings of two meetings with roster of members present. The fact most apparent is the diminution of letters from absent members because fewer survive.

[663]

REUNION

Minutes of the 22nd Annual Reunion 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. September 5, 1907, Columbus, Ohio. Columbus: n. p. 1907.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 9.

These minutes are written in a familiar and breezy style and are full of personal references to members of the regiment. A list of those present with their postoffice addresses is inserted.

[664]

REUNION

Minutes of the 23rd Annual Reunion, Oct. 2, 1908, and the 24th Annual Reunion, Sept. 1, 1909. 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Columbus, Ohio. (Columbus, O.: n. p. 1909.)

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 15.

Proceedings are given in detail, with list of deaths, and names of members present with addresses.

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REUNION.

Constitution of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry Regimental Association, together with the proceedings of the Annual Reunion, held at Columbus, Ohio, July 25, 1883. Cleveland, Ohio: DeVeny, printer. 1883.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

Contains in addition to routine matter, a list of comrades deceased since last reunion and addresses of officers.

[666]

REUNION

Fourteenth Annual Reunion of the 15th O. V V I. Regimental Association. Held at Van Wert, Ohio, September 18th and 19th, 1890. Canton, Ohio: R. A. Cassidy, Printer. 1890.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 15.

Contains a brief historical sketch of the regiment by Captain A. J. Gleason, of Co. H, the regimental historian.

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REUNION

Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the 15th O. V V I. Regimental Association. Held at Detroit, Mich., August 5, 1891. Cleveland, Ohio: Hiles and Coggshall, printers. 1891.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 15.

This pamphlet contains the bare record of the minutes of the meeting.

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REUNION.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Annual Reunion of the Fifteenth O. V V I., held at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, Thursday, September 22, 1898. Columbus, Ohio: Press of Myers Bros. 1898.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 9.

Herein may be found list of comrades who died during the past year, also resolutions approving and supporting President McKinley's policy and conduct of the Spanish-American War.

[669]

REUNION

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Reunion of the 15th O. V V I. held in Cambridge, Ohio, September 17, 1908. Columbus: n. p. 1908.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 12.

Captain Andrew J. Gleason tells in verse the story of the regiment's service at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Nashville and in Texas after the war closed. This pamphlet also contains the official proceedings of the reunion.

[670]

REUNION

Fifteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteers. Report of Thirty-Fifth Annual Reunion held at New Concord, Ohio, September 16, 1909. (Columbus: n. p. 1909.)

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 7.

This account registers those present at the reunion, the deaths, by companies, since the last meeting, and the names of the officers of the association.

[671]

REUNION

Proceedings of the 24th Annual Reunion 1st O. V V C. Columbus, Ohio, September 1st, 1903. Columbus: n. p. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 21.

In addition to routine matters, it contains also a list of comrades who died since the last reunion and a brief history of the regiment.

[672]

REUNION

Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry Twenty-Fifth Battery Ohio Artillery Stenographic Report of Proceedings of the Thirty-Eighth Reunion held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 30, 1903. Cleveland, Ohio: The O. S. Hubbell Printing Co. 1903.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 47.

Main features are addresses by General A. B. Nettleton on "How the Day was Saved at the Battle of Cedar Creek", by Captain E. F. Webster on "The 25th Ohio Battery at Newtonia" and a poem by Colonel Albert Barnitz of the Second Ohio Cavalry, entitled "With Custer at Appomattox" It contains a roll of membership, with addresses.

[673]

REUNION

Report of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Reunion. Sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry Association. Held at

Warren, Ohio, October 3, 1909. Ravenna, Ohio: G. R. Braden, Printer.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 50.

A valuable record of this regiment. The principal address was by Prof. E. B. Wakefield, of Huron College, on "The Spirit of the Old War Time" Captain A. W Featon, Captain Co. D, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, contributed his recollections — "From Petersburg to Appomattox in 1863" This report also contains the names of the wounded and captured of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, the roll of honor and a summary of losses in the regiment. The whole proceedings form a valuable historical collection.

[674]

REUNION

Minutes of the 30th Annual Reunion held at Columbus, Ohio, September 5, 1906. Regimental Association 32nd Regiment, O. V V I. Minutes of the 31st Annual Reunion held at Columbus, Ohio, September 4, 1907

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 23, Photograph and Portrait.

The principal subject of discussion at this meeting was the location of markers of the Thirty-Second O. V I., showing the position of the regiment at Vicksburg May 19, 1863. E. Z. Hays disputes the attitude of the Ohio Vicksburg Commission in a letter of considerable length.

[675]

REUNION

Proceedings of the 62nd Ohio Infantry Association, at Dresden, Ohio, September 17th and 18th, 1891, and the Roster of Surviving members, as far as known, with their present post office addresses. Marietta, O.: Register print. (1891)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32, with 10 Portraits.

In addition to the contents detailed on the title page, this book contains the portraits with brief sketches of ten officers and members of the Association; also a paper by Dr. Edward Cass on "Bloody Fort Wagner"—a description of a charge in which the members of the Sixty-Second Regiment were gallant participants.

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REUNION

Twenty-Ninth (The) Annual Reunion of the 113th Regiment O. V I., held at Worthington, Ohio, September 2, 1902. Columbus, O.; n. p. 1902.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 27.

Consists principally of addresses by members of the regiment reviewing the military service of their organization.

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REUNION

Of Col. Dan McCook's Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth A. C. "Army of the Cumberland" Assault of Col. Dan McCook's Brigade on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. August 27th, and 29th, 1900. Room 206, Court House. Chicago, Ill.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 144, with Folding Map and Illustrations.

This brigade consists of the Eighty-Fifth, Eighty-Sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-Second Infantry Indiana Volunteers, Fifty-Second Infantry Ohio Volunteers and Battery "I" Second Regiment Light Artillery, Illinois Volunteers. These proceedings form an excellent history of the organization especially in reference to the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. It contains numerous sketches and portraits of officers of the brigade. The Fifty-Second O. V I. occupied much space in the proceedings.

[678]

REUNION

Minutes and Register of the Sherman Brigade Reunion held at Camp Marvin, Shelby, Ohio, Aug. 19th to 22nd 1884. I. N. Thompson, Secretary, Perrysville, Ohio. Mansfield: Geo. U. Harn & Bro. 1884.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 52.

In his speech on this occasion Senator John Sherman tells the story of his personal relations and efforts in enlisting this organization. See "Hinman, W F" The proceedings contain much that is of historical value relating to Ohio in the war. A full register of the addresses of survivors of the brigade is also given.

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REUNION

Minutes and Register of Sherman Brigade Reunion, held at Camp Harker, Odell's Lake, September 1st to 4th, 1885. I. N. Thompson, Secretary, Perrysville, Ohio; A. P Baldwin, President, Akron, Ohio. Loudonville, Ohio: Advocate Steam Print. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

Contains in addition to the official proceedings notable addresses by General W T Sherman and Senator John Sherman.

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REUNION

Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of West Virginia at its first three Meetings, held at Moundsville, West Virginia, September 22nd and 23rd, 1870. Wheeling, West Virginia, Oct. 19th and 20th, 1871. Marietta, Ohio, September 18th, 1879. With Constitution and By-laws of the Society. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, Publisher. 1880.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 56.

The Society of the Army of West Virginia is representative almost entirely of the Ohio regiments and West Virginia regiments recruited from Ohio, that served in West Virginia during the war. Among the commanders whose honored names are on the Society's roll are Generals Crook, Rosecrans, McClellan, Sheridan, Hayes, Cox, Kelley, Duval, Powell, Milroy and Manderson. In addition to these are included under the constitution of the Society the Governors of West Virginia previous to the close of the war and every officer and enlisted man who served with honor in the Army of West Virginia.

This pamphlet is full of historical recollections contributed by the addresses delivered at the first three meetings of the Society.

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REUNION

Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, held at Cumberland, Md., September 2, 3 and 4, 1884. With a sketch of

the City of Cumberland. Cumberland, Md.: The Daily News Printing Office. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 56.

In these proceedings are addresses by General George Crook, General R. B. Hayes and General W H. Powell. The annual poem was read by E. E. Ewing of the Ninety-First O. V I. The appendix contains letters from President Cleveland, General Sherman, James G. Blaine, General Sheridan, General Rosecrans and many others connected with the Army of West Virginia.

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REUNION

Report of the Proceedings of the Ninth Reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, held at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 16, 17 and 18, 1885, with an introduction embracing the Constitution and By-laws of the Society as originally adopted and as afterwards amended; as well as other valuable information. Portsmouth, Ohio: The Portsmouth Printing Company. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 121, with 35 Portraits — 3 Full Page.

Contains portraits of commanders of the Army of West Virginia and citizens of Portsmouth prominent in the preparations for the Reunion, also addresses by Generals Hayes, Powell, Kelley, W S. Jones, Kennedy, Hurst and Goff. Full of interesting military history and reminiscences.

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REUNION

Proceedings of the Tenth Reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, and the Semi-annual Encampment of the Department Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Portsmouth, Ohio, Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1886. Portsmouth, Ohio: The Portsmouth Printing Company 1887.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 163, with 26 Portraits — 4 Full Page..

Composed entirely of military literature consisting of addresses and papers delivered on this occasion. Ex-President Hayes, General Crook, Governor Foraker, General Sheridan and General Rosecrans spoke at different times. The proceedings

constitute, in its material, valuable and interesting history pertaining to the part enacted by Ohio regiments in the West Virginia campaigns. This Reunion was presided over by General George Crook, President of the Society of the Army of West Virginia.

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REUNION

Proceedings of the Twelfth Reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, held in the City of Columbus, Ohio, September 12th and 13th, 1888. Columbus, O.: Press of Hann & Adair. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 78, with 7 Full Page Portraits.

General W. H. Powell in his address gives a history of the Second Regiment, West Virginia, which was largely made up of men who had served in the Eighteenth O. V. I. in the three months' service. Also contains addresses by Generals Hayes, Gibson and others, and resolutions upon the death of General Sheridan.

[685]

REUNION

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, held in the City of Columbus, Ohio, September 4th and 5th, 1889. Columbus, O.: Press of Ohio State Journal. 1890.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 44, with Full Page Portrait of General Crook.

Composed altogether of addresses delivered before the Society, by the Mayor of Columbus, Generals Powell, Gibson and others.

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REUNION

Report of proceedings of Ohio Brigade Reunion, including addresses, correspondence, etc., held at Columbus, Ohio, October 3 and 4, 1878. Mt. Vernon, O.: Chase & Cassil, publishers. 1879.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 66.

The Ohio Brigade consisted of the Twenty-Seventh, Thirty-Ninth, Forty-Third and Sixty-Third O. V. I. At this reunion

the old commander of the Brigade, General John W Fuller, in an address of some length outlined its services, particularly at the battle of Corinth, Miss., in which it played so important a part. Addresses were also delivered by Generals Wager Swayne and John Eaton. At the banquet following, a permanent organization was effected. To the regular toasts General M. Churchill responded on behalf of the Twenty-Seventh, with a short history of the brilliant record of that regiment. Captain W H. H. Mintun spoke extempore in behalf of the Thirty-Ninth. Chaplain R. L. Chittenden detailed the principal services of the Forty-Third, while Captain R. K. Shaw, of the Sixty-Third, spoke and recited a poem on "The Union Soldier's Oath."

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RICE (OWEN)

Afield with the Eleventh Army Corps at Chancellorsville. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, October 7, 1885. By Companion Owen Rice, Late Captain Co. A, Acting Major 153d Penn. Vol. Infantry Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 38.

Among the numerous controverted historical incidents of the Civil War is the conduct of the Eleventh Army Corps at the battle of Chancellorsville. The writer says: "The popular belief in regard to this, based on extrinsic considerations, dissembling reports, and the unreasoning selfishness of contemporary hyper-criticism is, that this organization, almost wholly German in nationality composed largely of 'petits chevaliers,' whose ardor fluctuated with the tickings of some foreign stock-exchange, had now become demoralized and contumacious, because of the removal of Sigel from command, with its covert indignities; that it was posted as skillfully and advantageously as any other division of the Army, and yet, with arrant poltroonery, gave way en masse, and thus, without justifiable cause, imperiled the safety of the Army and of the Nation's cause at a most critical juncture of the War."

Captain Rice gives in this paper a vivid description of the scene and enters a vigorous defense of the Eleventh Army Corps. He charges the disastrous position of that organization to the weakness and mistakes of Major General Howard. This paper was also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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RICKS (AUGUSTUS J.)

Carrying the news of Lee's Surrender to the Army of the Ohio. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, November 2, 1887, by Augustus J. Ricks, Massillon, Ohio. Late 1st Lieutenant 104th O. V I. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick and Co. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

An interesting personal experience of the dying days of the war and afterwards published in "Sketches of War History", Volume II. The writer was United States Judge for the Northern District of Ohio from 1890 to his death in 1906.

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RIDDLE (ALBERT G.)

Speech of Hon. Albert G. Riddle, of Ohio, on the Military Academy Bill. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 27, 1862. Washington: L. Towers & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Makes no reference to the bill mentioned in the title but refers principally to slavery as a cause of the rebellion and advocates the enlistment of slaves in the army.

The author, Albert Gallatin Riddle, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, May 28, 1816. His father removed to Ohio in 1817. Was in the Ohio Legislature 1848-49. He was a radical anti-slavery leader in his locality. In 1856 elected prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county; defended the Oberlin-Wellington slave rescue in 1859. He was elected to Congress in 1861, serving one term. Settled in Washington to practice law, and in 1864 aided in behalf of the Government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt for the murder of President Lincoln. Has done considerable literary work and brings to his service a good style and years of observation of men and events.

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RIDDLE (A. G.)

Speech of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Ohio, on the Bill to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Delivered

in the House of Representatives, April 11th, 1862. Washington: n. p. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 5.

Advocates the abolition of slavery on moral grounds and argues for the constitutional right of Congress to act.

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RIDDLE (A. G.)

The Rebellion Cannot Abate the State Governments. Speech of Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, May 20, 1862. Washington: n. p. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

The bill "to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels" being under consideration, Mr. Riddle in this speech earnestly advocates its passage. He discusses at length slavery and the power of the government to punish treason.

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RIDDLE (A. G.)

Speech of Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 28th, 1863. On the Bill to Idemnify the President. The President—His Personale—Must be Sustained—The Late Elections and What They Decided—The Democratic Party, its Position, Etc. Washington: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Really a general review of the condition of politics in the country The bill is not referred to. The speech is a very strong presentation of the administration's side, and is an answer to Mr. Cox's "Meaning of the Elections of 1862" See "Cox, S. S"

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RIDDLE (A. G.)

The Life of Benjamin F Wade. By A. G. Riddle, Cleveland, Ohio: William W Williams, 1886.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 310, with Full Page Portrait.

This is an interesting biography, written by a personal and political friend, of one of the greatest and most powerful of

Ohio's United States Senators. During the war Senator Wade was Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, undoubtedly one of the most potent factors in military affairs at Washington.

This work is valuable for its contribution to the history of the perilous part Senator Wade took in the ante-war period, and for a full study of his attitude during the war, in the impeachment of President Johnson and in the re-construction period.

[694]

RIDDLE (ALBERT GALLATIN)

Recollections of War Times. Reminiscences of Men and Events in Washington, 1860-1865. By Albert Gallatin Riddle; formerly member of the House of Representatives from the 19th District, Ohio. New York and London: G. P. Putnam Sons. 1895.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XII and 380.

A work of great interest. It gives a vivid picture of the inside of national legislation during the rebellion. Covers also politics in Ohio before and during the war. Notwithstanding it is largely a personal memoir, it is one of the best histories of the period of which it treats. It has special reference to Ohio in the Civil War.

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ROBERTSON (ROBERT STODDART)

From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by Companion Robert Stoddart Robertson, late First Lieutenant Ninety-Third New York Volunteer Infantry, Brevet Captain U. S. Volunteers, Brevet Colonel N. Y. Volunteers, December 3, 1884. Cincinnati: Henry C. Sherick. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 35.

The writer was a staff officer to General Nelson A. Miles in the campaign of the Wilderness and the bloody days which followed. After the battle of Mine Run, which was fought in the last of November, the winter of 1863-4 was spent by the Army of the Potomac north of the Rapidan River. In this

paper is given a very interesting description of how the officers of that great army passed their time. Lectures, balls, games, and harmless revelry were the order of the day and night until marching commenced through the Wilderness to Spottsylvania. The battle of the Wilderness is described with dramatic detail, and the writer as an aid was in position to see much of the severest fighting and the movements of the troops. Spottsylvania followed the Wilderness and the Union loss was 26,000 men. From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, seven days in time, 84,598 men on both sides had fallen. The writer of this monograph has preserved a most vivid recollection of the terrible and bloody campaign which was the occasion of Grant's historic dispatch ending, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." This paper is published in "Sketches of War History." Volume I.

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ROBINSON (GEORGE F.)

After Thirty Years. A Complete Roster by Townships of Greene County, Ohio, Soldiers in the late Civil War. Compiled by George F Robinson. Xenia, Ohio: W B. Chew. 1895.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 109.

In the spring of 1864, the law of Ohio required the Assessors of the different townships in the State to enroll all enlisted and commissioned men in the War for the Union. That work is the basis of the information found in this volume. To confirm and improve this the compiler has devoted much time to personal investigation in order to make the roster accurate.

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ROGERS (ANDREW J.)

Speech of Hon. Andrew J. Rogers of N. J., delivered in the House of Representatives April 12, 1864, on the Resolution to Expel Hon. Alexander Long of Ohio, for Words Spoken in Debate, "Give me Liberty or Give me Death." — Patrick Henry. Washington, D. C.: n. p. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The House having under consideration the resolution to expel Mr. Long, this speech was made in opposition to it. Mr. Rogers opposed it on the ground that it interfered with free

speech and he disclaims any sympathy with Mr Long's sentiment as to secession and the war The speech is an able and conservative statement of his position. See "Long, Alexander," and "Schenck, Robert C."

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ROSECRANS (W S.)

Letters from General Rosecrans. To the Democracy of Indiana. Action of Ohio Regiments at Murfreesboro regarding the Copperheads. Philadelphia. Printed for the Union League. 1863.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 8.

This pamphlet was circulated very extensively in the North during the political campaigns of 1863. It was aimed at the rapidly rising "peace-at-any-price" sentiment, and expressed the views of the Democratic soldiers in the field against the actions of their party at home, especially in Ohio and Indiana. General Rosecrans in two letters, one to the General Assembly of Ohio, and the other to the Mayor and Common Council of Cincinnati denounced in very hostile language the tendency manifested in some quarters in the North. The Democratic commanding officers of Indiana also addressed to the Democracy of Indiana a letter regarding the sentiments of their party in that state which is also published herein. The Ohio regiments at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, also took similar action.

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ROSECRANS (W S.)

Report of the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. By Major Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1863.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 577, with Maps of the Battlefield and Country Adjacent to Murfreesboro.

This report contains the official history of a battle in which many Ohio regiments were engaged. The reports of the commanding officers are given in detail and the movements, position and casualties form a valuable and interesting record of the part taken by Ohio regiments.

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ROSECRANS (WILLIAM S.)

Report on the Chickamauga Campaign. Philadelphia: n. p. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

This is evidently a reprint from the official records. It includes the story of the operations of the Army of the Cumberland, the occupations of middle Tennessee and passage over the Cumberland Mountains, and the battle of Chickamauga. In this reprint General Rosecrans states that he is "especially indebted to Brigadier General James A. Garfield, chief of staff, for the ready manner in which he seized the points of action and expressed in orders the ideas of the General commanding."

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ROSECRANS (W S.)

General Rosecrans' Open Letter to Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune. (New York: n. p. 1866.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 5.

General Rosecrans in this letter addressed to Mr. Greeley complained that great injustice had been done him by the press of the Eastern States, especially by the New York Tribune. With the communication, which is both temperate and logical, he said he was sending, "as requested," a copy of the sixth edition of the "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland" containing his official report of the campaign and battle of Chickamauga "which gave us East Tennessee and the gateway to the heart of the Southern Confederacy." He then proceeds to an analysis of what was done in what Secretary Stanton had "presumed to call 'the disastrous battle of Chickamauga,'" and makes comparisons with other battles. He also refers Mr. Greeley to his testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.

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ROSECRANS (W S.)

Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Burial of General Rosecrans. Arlington National Cemetery, May 17, 1902. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1903.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 159, with 11 Full Page Portraits.

This volume contains a full account of the preparations for, and the ceremonies attending the burial of the Society's Commander, General Rosecrans. It also contains the addresses on that occasion made by President Roosevelt, General C. H. Grosvenor, Senator J. B. Foraker, Speaker D. B. Henderson, Representatives Gardiner and Hepburn, all of whom except the President, served under General Rosecrans. An interesting contribution to war history is the article "The Relief of Rosecrans", evidently written by General H. V Boynton. It is an answer to the criticisms of General J. D. Cox in his "Reminiscences of the Civil War", concerning General Rosecrans' relief from command of the Army of the Cumberland after the battle of Chickamauga.

[703]

ROSTER of all Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the late War, with their Service, and last-known post office address. Compiled from Official Records by N. A. Strait, Washington, D. C., for use of United States Pension Office. (Washington, D. C., n. p. 1882.)

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 320.

Pages 187-222 of this volume contain the names of all the surgeons and assistant surgeons of Ohio military organizations during the war, including the cavalry, heavy and light artillery and infantry. Their address at the date of publication (1882) and their term and date of service is also given.

[704]

ROSTER of Officers, Members of Committee, and By-Laws of George H. Thomas Post No. 13, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1891. Cincinnati, Ohio: Boake & Miller. 1891.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 36.

In addition to the information set out in the title, this pamphlet contains a roll of the dead by years since the organization of the Post in 1883. A roster of all the G. A. R. Posts of Cincinnati and vicinity is also added.

[705]

ROSTER of Union Soldiers and Sailors who enlisted or were appointed from Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1866. Compiled by Mrs. Levi T. Scofield. Published by the Board of Monumental Commissions of Cuyahoga Co., O. Cleveland, Ohio: Leader Printing Company. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 40.

This roster was prepared for the purpose of being placed in the Cuyahoga County's Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, erected in the city of Cleveland; and these names with their respective regiment and company, battery or vessel are a part of the monument.

[706]

ROSTER and proceedings of the 17th and 18th Reunions of the Eleventh Ohio Infantry Association, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19th, 1889; Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1890. Reported by T. L. Steward, sec'y. Dayton: Reformed Publishing Co., printers. (1890.)

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 38 and cover.

Following accounts of the business and incidents connected with the two reunions, this book contains the following: Roster of the surviving members by companies; the death register; the Constitution of the Association (as adopted in 1869 and amended in 1875 and 1888), and list of reunions held, beginning with the first at Troy, Ohio, in 1869. The Constitution provided that the Reunion Association should continue as long as two members of the regiment survived.

[707]

ROSTER of Surviving Members of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, 1861--1865. With a Brief Historical Sketch of the Regiment. January, 1891. Cincinnati: Chas. H. Thomson, Printer, 66 W. Fourth street. 1891.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 67.

This is really the history of the regiment and should be so entitled, the roster only filling fifteen pages. The historical

sketch is by Lucien Wulsin, of Co. A, Cincinnati, Ohio, from data furnished by officers of the regiment. In addition are the following chapters: "Chasing John Morgan in 1861-2 and the Capture of Huntsville, Ala.," by Captain W E. Crane; "The Fourth Ohio Cavalry in Kilpatrick's Raid Around Atlanta", by Lucien Wulsin, late private Co. A; "A March from Cincinnati to Nashville", by Colonel John Kennett; "A Sketch of the Selma Campaign", by Major-General Eli Long.

This history records that the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was organized at Camps Dennison and Gurley, in November, 1861, and was composed of companies from different parts of Southern Ohio. Its service shows participation in the following battles: Bowling Green, Ky., February 15, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1862; Huntsville, Ala., April 11, 1862; Bridgeport, Ala., April 29, 1862; Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1862; Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 1-2, 1863; Lebanon, Tenn., February 8, 1863; Bradyville, Tenn., March 1, 1863; Snow Hill, Tenn., April 2-3, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-23, 1863; Middleton, Tenn., May 21, 1863; Cleveland, Tenn., November 27, 1863; Decatur, Ala., May 26-27, 1864; Moulton, Ala., May 28-29, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 19-20, 1864; Wilson's Raid, Ala., and Ga., March 22 to April 24, 1865; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; Montgomery, Ala., April 12-13, 1865 and Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865.

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ROSTER of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Revised to December 31, 1895. Prepared by Lieut. T. M. Sechler, Moline, Ill. Bellefontaine, O.; The Index Printing and Publishing Company 1895.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 56.

Contains in addition to the addresses of living members of this organization, the names of those of each Company that died in the service.

[709]

ROSTER of members of the G. A. R. Posts, Ex-Prisoners of War Association, U. V L. Encampments, Woman's Relief Corps, and Ladies of the G. A. R. located in Columbus, and Franklin County, Ohio. Franklin County, Ohio: Issued October 10, 1898.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 56, with Illustrations.

Issued as a convenient hand-book and contains much information of local and general historical value. The roster not only gives the names and addresses of the numerous soldier members of the organizations, but also their regiment and company.

[710]

ROSTER of the Regimental Association 78th O. V V I.

Pamphlet. 16 vo. pp. 44.

This little pamphlet is more valuable than its title indicates. The Secretary of the Regimental Association, W P. Gault, has published in these pages, with the roster, the diary kept by him from the muster in of his regiment, January 1, 1862, to the day of its muster out, July 16, 1865. It shows the movements, position and action for every day during its three years' service. It bears the marks of extreme accuracy and detail and is an interesting record of military life and valuable for future reference.

[711]

ROSTER of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-Third Corps. Addresses of the Living and Roll of the Dead. July 31, 1904. Prepared by the Secretary of the Association, T. M. Sechler, First Lieutenant, Company K. Moline, Ill.: Desauliners, Printer. 1904.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 64, with Portraits.

This roster, corrected to July 31, 1904, is one of the most complete compilations of its kind. The lists are by companies and they furnish much valuable information. Numerous portraits of the officers of the regiment give additional interest to the work.

[712]

ROSTER History, Constitution and By-Laws of the 97th O. V I. Regimental Association. Columbus, O.: Hann and Adair. 1909.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 58.

This contains a very complete but brief history of the regiment, and also in addition to the official roster, a list of the liv-

ing members with their postoffice addresses, as well as a list of the dead.

[713]

ROSTER of the Regimental Association 32nd Regiment, O. V V I. n. p., n. d.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 19, with Portrait.

Also includes a "Roll of Honor" giving names and date of death since the War, of members of the regiment, and short memoir of its chaplain.

[714]

ROSTER of Surviving Members of the Forty-first Regiment, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Giving name, Company, Rank and P O. Address, 1903. Cleveland, Ohio: W R. Smellie, Printer and Binder, Caxton Bldg. 1903.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 18.

Title gives full contents.

[715]

ROSTER of the Survivors of Col. Dan. McCook's 52nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1907. Third Brigade Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Scio, Harrison Co., Ohio: 1907.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12, with Portrait.

Contains Secretary's report of the 31st annual reunion of the regiment at Steubenville, Ohio, August 28, and 29, 1907, in which is included the death roll since the last reunion.

[716]

ROSTER of the Surviving Members of the Fifteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the War of 1861-1865. Columbus: Hann & Adair, 1909.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 24.

A complete list of the names and addresses of living members of the regiment giving also their rank in the military ser-

vice. It was prepared by Captain Alexis Cope of Company F., Columbus, Ohio. Contains also "The Adjutant's Call" by Andrew J. Gleason, Adjutant of the regiment, a reminiscence in verse.

[717]

ROSTER of the 79th O. V. I. Association, to which is appended the Report of the Secretary, the Address of the President, and Letters from Absent Comrades, read at the Annual Runion, Aug. 8th, 1887, at Blanchester, O. Cincinnati: Crescent Printing Co., 58 Plum St. 1888.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 34.

This roster is published by companies, and so far as attainable, the postoffice address of each member surviving at that time is given. The address of the President and the letters from absent comrades were of special interest to the former members of this command. Melville Hays of Company K, Wilmington, was President, and Dr. James M. Ayers, of Cincinnati, Secretary.

[718]

ROY (ANDREW)

Recollections of a Prisoner of War. By Andrew Roy Columbus, Ohio: J. L. Trauger Printing Co. 1905.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 170, with Portrait.

The author of this volume is the father of mining legislation in Ohio, and was the first State Inspector of Mines, having been appointed by Governor Allen for four years and re-appointed for the succeeding term by Governor Foster. He is the author of several books on coal mining, and has frequently contributed to the leading mining journals of the country. He was captured at Gaines Hill and sent to Libby Prison. In this little work he details his experiences. Its intelligent comment and narration make it attractive and readable. The author was a private in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

[719]

RUGGLES (C. L.)

The Great American Scout and Spy, "General Bunker" Illustrated. A truthful and thrilling narrative of

adventures and narrow escapes in the enemy's country under orders from Generals Grant, Logan, McPherson and other leading Commanders. Third Edition, Revised. New York: Published by Olmsted & Melwood. 1868.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 400, with Full Page Portrait and 9 Full Page Illustrations.

This is the same work as "Four Years a Scout and Spy" and with slight omissions was printed from the same plates. See "Downs, E. C."

[720]

RULE (WILLIAM)

"The Loyalists of Tennessee in the Late War." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, April 6, 1887 By Companion William Rule (of Knoxville, Tenn.) late Adjutant Sixth Tennessee Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1887

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

A brief but interesting history of the trials and experiences of the Union people of Eastern Tennessee. At the time just preceding the Rebellion, the Governor of this state was an avowed secessionist. He sent a message to the legislature, urging that body to provide for holding a convention for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession, which was done. The legislature provided that while electing delegates the voters might at the same time say whether or not the convention should be held. As a result, the proposition to hold a convention was voted down by an overwhelming majority. In the counties of eastern Tennessee, in an aggregate vote of forty-three thousand, the majority was more than twenty-three thousand. This was in February, 1861. But this did not satisfy the leaders of the secession movement. Afterward the legislature, in extra session, ordered an election to again vote on the proposition, and on the 8th of June, over-awed by the military force of the Southern Confederacy, the State was declared out of the Union. The people of East Tennessee, still true to the Union gave a majority of twenty thousand against secession. From that time until the close of the war the loyalists of Tennessee were conducting the Civil War within their own territory and in this paper the author has given the thrilling events of that period with great force and earnestness. Also published in "Sketches of War History" Volume II.

[721]

RUNKLE (BEN P.)

Speech of Colonel Ben P Runkle, of Ohio, before the Union League of Washington City, October 7, 1864. Washington: Union Congressional Committee. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

A vigorous speech of the presidential campaign of 1864, reviewing and denouncing the records of General McClellan and George H. Pendleton the candidates of the Democratic party, for President and Vice President.

[722]

SALISBURY (S.)

Sermon preached at West Alexandria, Ohio, April 30th, 1865, by Rev. S. Salisbury, on the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the U. S. (Printed by request of the hearers.) Eaton, O.: Eaton Register print. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

"What manner of man is this?" Matthew 8:27 was the text chosen for this discourse. Briefly sketching Mr. Lincoln's career, believing him to have been the selected one of God, Mr. Salisbury discussed his attributes (1) as a wise man, (2) as a noble man, (3) as a patriot, and (4) as a martyr.

[723]

SAWYER (FRANKLIN)

A Military History of the 8th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Its Battles, Marches, and Army Movements. By Franklin Sawyer. Lieut. Col. of the Regiment and Brevet Brigadier General. Edited by Geo. A. Groot, Chairman Publishing Com. Cleveland, Ohio: Fairbanks and Co., Printers, 16 and 18 Frankfort street. 1881.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 260, with Full Page Portrait of Author.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in June, 1861, to serve three years. It was first enlisted for three months at Camp Taylor at Cleveland, April 16, 1861. The orig-

inal members (except veterans) were mustered out July 13, 1864, by reason of expiration of service.

At the annual reunion of the regiment held at Norwalk on the 17th day of September, 1868, the members of the regiment requested the author to prepare this history. It was not published until thirteen years after. The writer of this regimental history entered the Eighth Ohio Infantry as Captain, in 1861, and was promoted to Major July 8, 1861; to Lieutenant-Colonel, November 25, 1861, and brevetted Brigadier General March 13, 1865.

The history is a complete and well written record of the services and campaigns of his regiment, and contains a full roster of the three months' and the three years' men of the organization.

This regiment as shown by these pages, was in seventy-six battles and skirmishes. It marched about two thousand two hundred and sixty miles, and was transported by rail and steamship two thousand three hundred and eighty miles, making an aggregate of four thousand six hundred and forty miles traveled during its term of service. The records of the War Department show that it was engaged in the following battles: Romney, W. Va., September 23, 1861; Second Battle of Romney, W. Va., October 26, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 26-28, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864; North Anna River, May 23-27, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864; and Petersburg, Va., June 15-19, 1864.

On the return to Columbus for mustering out, Governor Brough pronounced in writing, that "the record of the Eighth Regiment is among the most brilliant of those made during the war"

[724]

SAWYER (FRANKLIN)

The Eighth Ohio at Gettysburg. Address by General Franklin Sawyer. Reunion at Columbus, Ohio, 1888. Roster of Survivors. Published by the Regimental Association. Washington, D. C.: E. J. Gray, Printer. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15, with Portrait and Illustration.

This address was delivered on the Gettysburg battlefield on the occasion of the unveiling and dedication of the monuments erected by the State of Ohio to various Ohio troops engaged in the battle.

The address is an eloquent review of the critical conflict and the part played therein by General Sawyer's regiment. In addition, this pamphlet contains a description of the monument of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, a list of the killed and wounded of the regiment during the second and third days of the battle, the proceedings of the twenty-fourth regimental reunion and a list of the living members of the regiment at that time, September 12, 1888.

[725]

SAYLER (MILTON)

The Right of Personal Liberty. Speech of Hon. Milton Sayler of Hamilton County, delivered in the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio. Columbus: Richard Nevins, Printer. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

An elaborate legal argument against the frequent military arrests made about this time by the administration for treason and aiding treason. The speaker gives the history and development of the writ of habeas corpus and condemns Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton for what he holds is an unwarranted violation of that right. As a legal argument it is forceful and well written from the point of view

[726]

SCHENCK (ROBERT C.)

Robert C. Schenck U. S. A. Major General of Volunteers. Published by order of Union Central Committee, 3d Congressional District, Ohio. 1863. (Dayton) n. p., n. d.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 32.

A civil and military biography of General Schenck issued in his campaign for Congress against C. L. Vallandigham and in which he was elected to the Thirty-Eighth Congress. This sketch recites his career in the Ohio Legislature, in Congress, as Foreign Minister abroad and as a soldier in the Civil War.

Robert C. Schenck was born at Franklin, Ohio, October 4, 1809. He read law under Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He served in Congress from 1843 to 1851, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil. At the opening of the Civil War, he entered the army and was wounded severely at the second battle of Bull Run. He attained the rank of Brigadier General, when he resigned his

commission to accept a seat in Congress to which he was elected in 1862, over C. L. Vallandigham. In 1870, he was appointed Minister to England which office he filled with distinction and ability, until 1876. He died March 23, 1890. In his career as lawyer, legislator, soldier and diplomat, he developed a high order of character and power.

[727]

SCHENCK (ROBERT C.)

No Compromise with Treason. Remarks of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, in the debate on the resolution to expel Mr. Long. Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This speech was upon the resolution declaring Alexander Long, a Democratic member of Congress from Cincinnati, unworthy of membership in the House on account of an ultra and anti-war speech proposing the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

General Schenck's speech is an intense arraignment of Mr. Long and the element which he represented in the North charging them with treason to the cause of the Union.

[728]

SCHUCKERS (J. W.)

The Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase, United States Senator and Governor of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the United States. By J. W. Schuckers. To which is added the eulogy on Mr. Chase, delivered by William M. Evarts, before the alumni of Dartmouth College, June 24, 1874. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1874.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XV and 669, with a Full Page Portrait of Chase, 3 Full Page Illustrations and a Fac Simile Letter.

Of the several lives of Salmon P. Chase, this is the best. It is at the same time a history of the momentous period in Ohio and the country during which Mr. Chase was a powerful and attractive figure. His career as a Governor and a United States Senator of Ohio, as well as his services as Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,

is recorded with dignity, detail, and accuracy. His great and commanding influence during the Rebellion is given the fullest credit. Secretary Chase was one of Ohio's greatest contributions to the Union cause in the Civil War.

The interest of this work is increased by the publication of many letters written by Mr. Chase to his numerous political friends and supporters.

[729]

SCOFIELD (LEVI T.)

"The Retreat from Pulaski to Nashville" A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. December 1, 1886. Companion Levi T. Scofield, late Captain U. S. Volunteers. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick and Co., 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 28, with Map.

A paper of interesting personal recollections of the military operations at Franklin, Tennessee, in which many Ohio regiments were engaged. It is published in "Sketches of War History", Volume II.

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SCOFIELD (LEVI T.)

The Retreat from Pulaski to Nashville, Tenn. Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. With maps, sketches, portraits and photographic views; by Levi T. Scofield, late Captain and Engineer Officer Twenty-Third Army Corps. Cleveland, Ohio: Press of the Caxton Co. 1909.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 67.

This volume is based on the preceding paper but is greatly elaborated and the subject is treated much more in detail. The military maps and portraits add to its value. It is an important and interesting contribution to civil war history by an active participant in the movements described.

[731]

SCOTT (MILTON R.)

Essay on Lincoln: Was He an Inspired Prophet? By Milton R. Scott, Newark, Ohio: n. p. 1906.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 100, with Full Page Portrait of Lincoln.

An appreciation of the genius of Lincoln and his worth to mankind. The writer with great earnestness and reverence places Lincoln in the list of divinely inspired prophets, and credits his wisdom and foresightedness to supernatural control.

[732]

SEARS (CLINTON W.)

A Sermon on the Occasion of the National Fast, appointed by Proclamation of President Lincoln, September 26, 1861. Preached in the First Methodist E. Church, Urbana, Ohio, by Rev. Clinton W. Sears and published by request of many citizens. Springfield, Ohio: Republic Job Printing Rooms. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16 and Appendix 1 p.

In this sermon the author charges American Slavery as being the chief cause of the Rebellion, and urges that every means be used for its overthrow and the preservation of the Union.

[733]

SEARS (CYRUS)

The Eleventh Ohio Battery at Iuka. "The bloodiest single-field battery contest on record." A paper by Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears, late First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery Volunteers. Read at the Reunion of survivors of that Battery, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1898. Akron: The Werner Company. (1898.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 9, with Portrait.

The Eleventh Ohio is distinguished as having suffered the heaviest mortality in a single battle of any battery in the United States service. According to the writer, of the one hundred and three men of this organization in action at Iuka, Miss., fifty-four were cannoneers, forty-eight of whom were killed or wounded. Col. Sears' paper was designed to revive and refresh the memories of his comrades concerning the Eleventh Battery's part in that famous battle, and to better acquaint them with the official records that are preserved to posterity. A letter written by the Colonel to his brother dated September 22, 1862, was read by him at the reunion, and appears in full in this publication. See "Neil, Henry M."

[734]

SEARS (CYRUS)

Paper of Cyrus Sears, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th U. S. Colored Infantry Vols. of African descent, originally 11th La. Vol. Infantry, A. D., of Harpster, Ohio. Read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, October 7th, 1908, and edited by himself. Columbus, Ohio: The F. J. Heer Printing Co. 1909.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 29, with Full Page Portrait.

Although not printed on the title page, the subject of this paper is "The Battle of Milliken's Bend, and Some Reflections Concerning the Colored Troops, and the Debt We Owe Them and How We Paid It" The author, who was present as Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-Ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, eulogizes the conduct of the African regiments in this battle. It was the first battle of the war wherein the Union troops were composed almost exclusively of African soldiers. The paper is largely devoted to a criticism of the Twenty-Eighth Iowa Regiment, and the Official Records of the Rebellion. It was read before the Ohio Commandery, but, as stated by the author in his preface, its publication and sanction were refused by that body

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SE CHEVERELL (J. HAMP.)

Journal History of the Twenty-Ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, 1861-1865. Its Victories and Its Reverses. And the campaigns and battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Atlanta, The March to the Sea and the Campaign of the Carolinas, in which it bore an honorable part. By J. Hamp Se Cheverell (late Company B). Cleveland, 1883.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 284, with Full Page Portrait.

The author was the drummer boy of Company B of his regiment. The work is based on journals kept by different members of the regiment, and the result is a comprehensive and well-written narrative. The Twenty-Ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers was raised largely through the influence of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and for that reason it became known as the "Giddings Regiment"; it was composed of men almost entirely from his old Congressional district. It was mustered in at Camp Giddings, Jefferson, Ohio, from August 14, 1861, to March 13, 1862, to serve three years. The regiment's service is well recorded

in this history, which gives the following battles in which it was engaged: Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Mill Creek, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 26, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864; North Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 12, 1865, and Goldsboro, N. C., March 23, 1865. The regiment sustained in its time of service a loss of 541 men in killed, wounded and missing.

[736]

SENOUR (F.)

Morgan and His Captors. By Rev. F Senour. Cincinnati: C. F Vent and Co., 38 W Fourth St., Chicago; 94 Dearborn Street. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 389, with Full Page Portrait.

A complete history of the Confederate raider, General John Morgan, his sensational and unsuccessful raid through Indiana and Ohio, in the summer of 1863, and his pursuit and capture. Several chapters are devoted to sketches of the Commanders who accomplished his defeat and surrender. It is well-written and reliable and preserves the details of the Morgan Raid through Ohio to the extent found in no other volume.

[737]

SEVENTY-SECOND Ohio Infantry Volunteers. Roster and Roll of Honor. Reprinted from the plates of Volume VI, official roster of Ohio soldiers. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Printing & Litho. Co. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 51.

There is also inserted a brief record of the regiment with a list of the battles it was engaged in.

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SHELLABARGER (S.)

A Reply. Speech of Hon. S. Shellabarger, of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 27, 1863. Washington, D. C.: L. Towers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Principally a reply to Mr Vallandigham s speech defending the South and attacking the position of the administration of President Lincoln. Mr. Shellabarger's speech reviews the conspiracy of rebellion and charges the South with deliberately precipitating the war to perpetuate slavery. The speech quotes Southern statesmen to prove this position. The author was born in Clarke County, Ohio, December 10, 1817, was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1852 and 1853, a member of the Thirty-Seventh Congress from July 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863, and also served in the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth and Forty-Second Congresses. He was Minister to Portugal under President Grant, retiring to private life he practiced law in Washington until his death. He was a lawyer of distinction and ability and his speeches show this.

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SHELLABARGER (SAMUEL)

Reconstruction. Speech of Hon. S. Shellabarger, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 8, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A strong argument defending the Republican policy of reconstruction. Mr. Shellabarger's speeches on this and kindred subjects of war legislation rank among the ablest of this period. They had wide circulation outside of Congress and presented the Republican position more forcibly than any of his contemporaries in the House of Representatives. They assumed the form of a legal argument rather than that of a political speech.

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SHELLABARGER (SAMUEL)

Disfranchisement of Rebels. Speech of Hon. S. Shellabarger, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 21, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Urges radical treatment of those late in rebellion. This speech illustrates the high state of feeling in the Republican party against the South at this time. It advocates the most drastic measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States.

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SHELLABARGER (SAMUEL)

Rights of Citizens. Speech of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, July 25, 1866, on the bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Consists largely of a citation of legal authorities to prove the constitutional right of Congress to pass the bill under discussion.

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SHELLABARGER (SAMUEL)

Speech of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, delivered at Springfield, Ohio, August 16, 1866. The Crisis and Our Duty The Union Policy Contrasted with that of the President. Columbus, Ohio: Glenn & Heide, Printers. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 12.

A campaign speech approving the position of the Republicans in Congress and denouncing President Johnson for his policy on reconstruction.

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SHELLABARGER (SAMUEL)

Reconstruction. Speech of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, on Reconstruction; delivered in the House of Representatives, January 24, 1867, on the bill (No. 543), to provide for the restoring to the States lately in rebellion their full political rights. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1867.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Delivered in support of bill introduced by himself declaring the forfeiture of certain privileges of citizenship by acts of rebellion against the United States and providing for the restoration of those privileges in certain cases.

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SHELLENBERGER (JOHN K.)

The Battle of Franklin. By Captain John K. Shellenberger, 64th Ohio Infantry. Paper read before the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion U. S. December 9th, 1902. Minneapolis: n. p. 1902.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 29.

The writer commanded Company B, Sixty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Conrad's Brigade, Wagner's Division, Fourth Corps. He severely criticises General Schofield's relation to the battle, charging him with serious blunders and unmeritorious conduct.

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SHERIDAN (P H.)

Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan, General United States Army. In two volumes. New York: Charles L. Webster and Company. 1888.

Cloth. 8 vo. 2 vols. Vol. I, pp. 500, with 8 Full Page Portraits and 13 Maps. Vol. II, pp. 486, with 5 Full Page Portraits, 7 Folding and 7 Full Page Maps, and 2 Full Page Illustrations.

A soldier's story of his life, written in plain and modest style. In his preface he says: "In offering this record, penned by my own hand, of the events of my life, and of my participation in our great struggle, for national existence, human liberty, and political equality, I make no pretension to literary merit; the importance of the subject matter of my narration is my only claim on the reader's attention" In these pages, General Sheridan narrates but little of his early life in Ohio, and devotes himself to the record of his military career which commenced with his entrance to West Point, July 1, 1848. He was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. When a year old, his parents removed to Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, where he spent his youth and from whence he was sent to the military academy at West Point. He graduated thirty-fourth in a class of fifty-two, of which James B. McPherson, afterwards General, killed before Atlanta, was the head. General John M. Schofield, and the Confederate, John B. Hood, were also his classmates. He served in the army in the West and at the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed captain of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. In May, 1862, he became Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in July following.

From thenceforward, his record is inseparably connected with the romance and military genius of the Rebellion. His career was at once one of the most picturesque and most striking of the illustrious heroes who were brought prominently into view by the events of the great Civil War. He filled the ranks of Brigadier-General and General. General Sheridan died at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, August 5, 1888.

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SHERIDAN (PHILIP H.)

Proceedings of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York on the Life and Services of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan held at the Capitol, April 9, 1889. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer. 1890.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 64, with Full Page Portrait.

Consists principally of an eloquent and elaborate address by General Wager Swayne, who was Colonel of the Forty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and subsequently promoted to Brigadier-General and Major-General. In this address on the life and services of Sheridan he reviews the military capacities and career of the great Cavalry General.

General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, through whose efforts Captain Sheridan was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Second Michigan Cavalry, also pays a tribute in these pages to General Sheridan as a soldier

This is an official publication of the State of New York.

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SHERIDAN (PHILIP HENRY)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Necrology of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, 1888. Philip Henry Sheridan, General U. S. Army. Washington, D. C.: Gibson Bros. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 61.

This is a historical and biographical sketch of General Sheridan, issued after his death by his comrades of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia. It was written by General H. V Boynton, who was one of the Committee reporting it to the organization.

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SHERIDAN (PHILIP H.)

Sheridan. Unveiling of Monument to the Memory of General Phil. H. Sheridan, Somerset, Ohio, November Second, Nineteen Hundred and Five. Biography and Reminiscences of the Famous Cavalry Leader. Pen Sketches of the Commission in Charge of the Erection of the Monument, and Citizens of Somerset. Illustrated with portraits and views. Editors: Rev. Albert Reinhart, O. P., Mr. Augustine Gallagher. Somerset, Ohio: The Rosary Press. 1905.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 105.

The monument to General Sheridan was erected at Somerset by the State of Ohio under an act passed by the General Assembly April 18, 1904. The superintending commission appointed by the Governor was composed of Hon. T D. Binkley, Rev D. J. Kennedy and W H. Walker.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

The Republican Party—Its History and Policy. Speech of Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New York, April 13, 1860. New York: n. p. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This speech is devoted to a defense of the policy of the Republican party on the question of the extension of slavery Although delivered before the outbreak of the war it is essential to properly understand the political differences that caused secession. It can be taken as a conservative statement of the anti-slavery sentiment of the Republican party. Mr. Sherman was not an abolitionist, and was not in accord with his radical party associates and Ohioans, Wade, Giddings and Chase. He was opposed to the extension of slavery and believed it would die in time in the South. The destruction of slavery was reached through the war, and Mr. Sherman kept abreast of the movement. In this speech he pleads for freedom in the Territories of the young West and predicts that continental railroads will be built across the plains and the new land will be the garden of the Nation if unpolluted with slavery. The speech is almost prophetic in its farsightedness. There is no bitterness nor crimination, but it is nevertheless uncompromising and aggressive. It

is instructive to students of this period as defining the attitude of the two great parties on the eve of the election of 1860.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He early entered public life; in 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention; in 1855 he presided at the first Republican State Convention in Ohio which nominated Salmon P Chase for Governor. From this time to his death Mr. Sherman was conspicuous in the state and nation as a leader of the Republican party. As Congressman, Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State, he won fame in all stations of honor. From 1860 to 1900 there was scarcely a great financial measure with which the name of John Sherman was not connected. He died October 22, 1900.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Shall the United States be coerced by a State? Speech of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 18, 1861. Washington: n. p. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Sherman in his "Recollections" refers to this speech thus: "The only political speech I made was in reply to an ingenious speech of my colleague George H. Pendleton, made on the 18th day of January, 1861. I replied on the same day without preparation, but with a lively appreciation of the dangers before us" Mr. Pendleton's speech was in opposition to the use of the army to preserve the Union. See "Pendleton, George H." Mr. Sherman's reply was made in a spirit of patriotic fervor but is very conservative. It is devoid of the radicalism of Wade, Bingham and others who spoke at the same time. He reviewed the situation as it then existed and appealed to the South to give Mr. Lincoln, not yet inaugurated — a fair hearing and trial.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Correspondence between S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., of Baltimore and the Hon. John Sherman of the U. S. Senate, concerning the arrest of Members of the Maryland Legislature, and the Mayor and Police Commissioners of Baltimore in 1861. Baltimore: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 31.

This correspondence grew out of the arrest of the members of the Maryland legislature by order of President Lincoln for the purpose of preventing a session to pass an ordinance of secession. Mr. Wallis was a member of that body and was one of those arrested and imprisoned. In his letter to Mr. Sherman, he calls that gentleman to account for his speech in the United States Senate justifying the President. Mr. Sherman in his reply goes into the details of the cause and law of the arrests and cites facts to show that the sentiments and preparations of the leaders of secession all pointed to treasonable acts. Mr. Wallis writes a rejoinder denying any right in law or the existence of facts to warrant Mr. Lincoln's action. The correspondence reveals Mr. Sherman's positive stand for the Union, and discloses political conditions in Maryland at that time. It warrants the conclusion that except for the pressure of the National Government, Maryland would have seceded.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Volunteers of Ohio. Remarks of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, May 9, 1862. Washington: Scammell & Co., Printers. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, a section of the public press, notably the Chicago papers, published indiscriminate charges of cowardice and misconduct on the part of several Ohio regiments on the field. Even the Union commanders, Grant and Sherman, were not exempt from these attacks. Growing out of these publications Senator Sherman offered a resolution in the United States Senate calling for copies of all the official reports from all of the officers in command in the battle. The three Ohio regiments singled out by the press for denunciation were the Fifty-Third, Colonel Appler; Seventy-First, Colonel Mason, and the Seventy-Seventh, Colonel DeHaas. Senator Sherman in this speech reviews these reports and reads personal letters from the commanding generals. He takes up in detail the movements and operations of the different Ohio organizations and demolishes all charges of cowardice or misconduct on the part of Ohio regiments. This speech is of great historical value and is a necessary reference in studying the battle of Shiloh.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Speech of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, on Taxation of Bank Bills: delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 8, 1863. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The problem of raising money to carry on the extensive operations of the National forces and to provide for the payment of the debt thereby incurred was next in importance to the conduct of the armies in the field. In this work Mr. Sherman was the chief aid to Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P Chase. One of the embarrassments to the Secretary of the Treasury in disposing of the bonds of the United States was the existing circulation of the State banks. It was Mr. Sherman's plan to tax this circulation with a view of taxing them out of existence. In this carefully prepared speech he advocates the passage of a bill introduced by him containing two sections, the first to levy a tax of two per cent per annum on the circulation of all bank bills and the second to provide for a tax of ten per cent on all fractional currency under one dollar issued by corporations or individuals. Herein he defends this bill; he not only argues for the proposed tax, but declares it his purpose to urge a gradual increase of the tax until all state bank bills were excluded. He then reviews the system of state banking and gives a financial history of the past and present condition of the country a knowledge of which will add greatly to a full understanding of the dangers confronting the government at that time. Mr. Sherman's ideas as outlined in this speech were adopted by Congress.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Uniform National Currency. Speech of Hon. John Sherman, in the Senate of the United States. Tuesday, February 10, 1863. Washington: Gideon & Pearson, Printers. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This speech is in support of a bill introduced by Mr. Sherman January 26, 1863, "to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and for the circulation and redemption thereof" It became a law February 25 following — this is one of Mr. Sherman's most elaborate and power-

ful financial speeches. Under this law the National banks were organized and it has proved to be one of the strong financial supports of the government. As a war measure it was one of the substantial aids to maintain the National forces in the field.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Speech of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, on Emancipation as a Compensation for Military Service rendered by Slaves. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 2, 1864. Washington, D. C.: McGill & Witherow. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

One of the most interesting and valuable of all of Mr. Sherman's public writings. He advocates the use of the slaves in the military service of the United States; reviews historically the enlistment of colored freemen and slaves in the wars of the United States — with Great Britain and Mexico. Maintains the constitutional right of the Nation to make such enlistments, and when the slaves used belonged to loyal citizens, he advocated payment for same, and freedom to the slave, his wife, mother and children. The speech is valuable for its historical discussion and displays the wide knowledge of Mr. Sherman on public affairs. He criticises the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln and doubts the constitutional power of the President to issue it.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Speech of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, on the General Financial Policy of the Government; delivered February 27, 1865. Washington: Gibson Brothers, Printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Sherman reviews the financial legislation resultant from the necessities of the rebellion. A full study of his speeches during the distressful period of the war is necessary to completely understand the immense value his statesmanship was to his country. In these speeches the whole financial history of the war may be read.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Speech of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, on Representation in the Southern States; delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 26, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

The question before the Senate was upon a resolution of the House of Representatives declaring that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted to either branch of Congress from any of the eleven States which were declared to have been in insurrection until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation. Mr. Sherman in this speech makes an elaborate argument favoring the resolution.

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SHERMAN (JOHN)

Remarks of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, on Reconstruction. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 16 and 19, 1867. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1867

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This is in support of a bill "to provide governments for the rebel States", and advocates the establishment of military authority in the South.

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SHERMAN (S. M.)

History of the 133d Regiment, O. V I., and incidents connected with its service during the "War of the Rebellion" By the Historian of the Association of its survivors, S. M. Sherman, M. D. Columbus, Ohio: Champlin Printing Co. 1896.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 163.

This was one of the hundred days' regiments and was formed of two companies of the Fifty-Eighth and the Seventy-Sixth Battalions with the Third Ohio National Guard. The regiment was mustered in May 6, 1864, and mustered out August 20, 1864. After muster-in, the regiment was ordered

to Parkersburg, W. Va., on June 7 it proceeded to Washington, D. C., from which place it proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, where it arrived June 12 and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. On the 16th of June, the First Division was ordered to destroy the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, in order to prevent the enemy from sending reenforcements. This regiment was assigned to the support of a battery which opened a furious cannonade while the railroad track was destroyed for four miles. The regiment also did effective work at Fort Powhatan; although it never was engaged in any extended military operations, its record for faithful service is good.

In this volume, the writer gives his personal notes and experiences of camp life and regimental service.

The appendix contains the roster of the regiment and the roll of honor containing the list of those lost during service.

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SHERMAN (W T.)

Memoirs of General William T. Sherman. By himself. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1875.

Cloth. 8 vo. 2 vols. vol. I, pp. 405; vol. II, pp. 409, with Map.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. His father died when he was about nine years old, and he was brought up in the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, through whose influence young Sherman was appointed a cadet at West Point. He graduated in July, 1840, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Third Artillery and 1st Lieutenant in 1841. He resigned from the army September 6, 1853, and was engaged in private pursuits until May, 1861, when he was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. He took an honorable part in the battle of Bull Run. On the 3rd of August, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers. At the hard fought two days' battle of Shiloh, he was wounded, and General Grant said of General Sherman: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle" He was commissioned Major General of Volunteers May 1, 1862. He distinguished himself at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and by his famous march to the sea as one of the great generals of modern times. When General Grant was elected President, General Sherman succeeded to the command of General of the armies of the United States. He died in New York, February 14, 1891.

In these memoirs, General Sherman has given an interesting record of his life, principally relating to his military career. When first published, they were the subject of much criticism and controversy, but they stood all attacks and their historical value and accuracy is now acknowledged.

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SHERMAN LETTERS (THE). Correspondence between General and Senator Sherman from 1837 to 1891. Edited by Rachel Sherman Thorndike. With Portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1894.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. VIII and 398.

The letters relating to the Civil War (pp. 76-274) form an instructive and valuable historical contribution to the literature of the Rebellion. The correspondence of these two eminent Ohioans is frank and expressive as to the sentiments of both on the stirring events of that period. Commencing in October, 1859, General Sherman gives his brother a view of Southern conditions and purposes as he observes them in Louisiana, while superintendent of a military school in that state. From thence forward, follow elaborate letters until the close of the war. Senator Sherman writes concerning politics in Ohio and Washington. The views of each on secession and the movements in the field, are written with great frankness and detail.

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SHERWOOD (KATE BROWNLEE)

Camp-Fire, Memorial Day and Other Poems. By Kate Brownlee Sherwood. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Company 1885.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 212.

Mrs. Sherwood was born at Poland, Ohio, September 24, 1841. She has contributed much to the literature of the Civil War. From 1883 to 1898 she was one of the editors of the "National Tribune" and has served as president of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association. In this volume she has produced a high class of patriotic poems dealing with incidents and sentiments of the war. Some of them were read at G. A. R. meetings and soldiers' reunions. In addition to this volume she has published "The Dream of the Ages"

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SHERWOOD (ISAAC R.)

The Heroic Literature of the War Period. A Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, October 2, 1907, by Brevet Brigadier General Isaac R. Sherwood, Colonel 111th O. V I. Cincinnati: n. p. 1907

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11.

General Sherwood discusses the influence of patriotic song writers and says that they exercise more power for patriotism on the fields of war and at the homes of the people than all other influences combined. He gives the history of the war ballads of 1861-65 both by the Union and Confederate song writers. Many of them have passed into literature as classics of the English language. In this interesting paper we have a scholarly and critical review of this branch of war literature. General Sherwood was born at Stanford, New York, August 13, 1835. He graduated at the Ohio Law College, Cleveland. Was Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry at the battles of Franklin, Tennessee and Nashville. He was Secretary of State of Ohio, 1868-1872. Served in Congress from the Toledo district, 1874-6 and 1907-9. Has been editor of various papers in Cleveland, Toledo, and Canton.

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SHERWOOD (ISAAC R.)

Souvenir. One Hundred and Eleventh O. V I. In Memory of the Old War Days. Toledo: B. F Wade & Sons Co., Printers. 1907

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20, with Portrait.

Published as a memento of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and prepared by General Isaac R. Sherwood, its old commander, for its annual reunion in 1907. In its pages will be found the farewell address of General Sherwood to the regiment issued in July, 1865, a "Welcome Home," by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, written in July, 1865, on the return of the regiment and other interesting historical matter pertaining to the record of that organization.

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SHILOH (FROM) TO CORINTH.

A Stenographic Report of After-Lunch Speeches at the Stated Meeting of the Commandery of Ohio, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, February 7, 1894. Cincinnati: n. p. 1894.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23, with Illustrations.

This is a discussion of a paper on the Battle of Corinth written for the Ohio Commandery by Brevet Major General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A. This publication also contains T. Buchanan Read's song, "The Flag of the Constellation", which is herein printed for the first time with music. Pamphlet collated by Robert Hunter, Recorder.

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SILSBEE (SAMUEL)

D. D. D., or Death, the Devil and the Doctor on the War. Read for the Benefit of the St. John's Hospital at the Union Hall of the Catholic Institute. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Printers. 1862.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 88.

Contains a number of poems, some of which were inspired by events occurring during the first year of the war, and were intended to be satirical. Evidently the Doctor was a great admirer of Fremont, and was not pleased that he was not at the head of the Union troops.

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SKETCHES of War History, 1861--1865. Papers read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 1883-1886. Published by the Commandery. Volume I. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co. 1888.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. IV and 436, with 5 Full Page Maps.

In this volume, and the five following, members of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion have preserved their recollections and observations of the Civil War. The various papers form a collection of literature not only interesting to the reader

of today, but of great value to the historian of the future. They are a comprehensive and important contribution of Ohio military officers to the history of the Rebellion. The wide range of subjects discussed, the variety of reminiscences, and the valuable testimony herein recorded, are shown by the table of contents set forth in each volume.

The sketches of war history published in Volume I are as follows:

Marching Across Carolina—Brevet Major General M. F. Force.
Brigadier-General William Haines Lytle—Captain A. C. Kemper.
The Night after the Battle — Captain A. C. Kemper.
Ante Bellum; or Before the War — Major W. H. Bell, U. S. A.
The Campaign of Selma — Brevet Major Lewis M. Hosea.
A Reminiscence of Washington, and Early's attack in 1864—First Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A.
Ohio's Preparation for the War — Brigadier General Joshua H. Bates.
Sketch of the Battle of Winchester — First Lieutenant M. L. Hawkins.
Love of Country and Footprints of Time — Companion James E. Murdock.
Military Small Arms — Captain Samuel B. Smith.
The Military and the Mob — Major General M. D. Leggett.
Through the Wilderness to Richmond — First Lieutenant Asa B. Isham.
In the Beginning — Lieutenant George M. Finch.
Bugle Blasts—Captain William E. Crane.
From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania — Brevet Colonel R. S. Robertson.
Personal Recollections of Vicksburg Campaign — Brevet Major-General M. F Force.
Growth of an Idea (Signal Service) — Major General W B. Hazen.
Our Military Future — Captain Carl A. G. Adae.
Cumberland Gap — Surgeon B. F Stevenson.
Afield with the Eleventh Army Corps at Chancellorsville — Captain Owen Rice.
An Hour with Victory — First Lieutenant Jas. S. Ostrander.
Personal Recollection of Chickamauga—Captain Jas. R. Carnahan.

Also contains maps of the Marches of Sherman's Army, of the Selma Campaign, of the Defenses of Washington, of the Confederate works at Cumberland Gap and of the Battle of Chickamauga.

The volumes of this series are all well indexed.

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SKETCHES of War History, 1861-1865. Papers read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 1886-1888. Published by the Commandery. Volume II. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co. 1888.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. IV and 431, with 4 Full Page Maps and 2 Drawings.

This volume includes the papers mentioned below in which are given the experiences and observations of the writers in the battles and campaigns of the Civil War.

From Grafton to McDowell Through Tygart's Valley — Captain E. R. Monfort.

Gettysburg, as We Men on the Right Saw It — Captain George A. Thayer.

Kentucky Neutrality in 1861 — Surgeon B. F Stevenson.

The Medical Department of the War — Surgeon J. R. Weist.

Recollections of the Red River Expedition — Ensign E. Cort Williams.

The Retreat from Pulaski to Nashville — Captain Levi T. Scofield.

A Confederate Spy — Brevet Major Lewis H. Bond.

Our Kirby Smith — Brevet Major General John W Fuller.

The Loyalists of Tennessee in the Late War — Adjutant William Rule.

Care of Prisoners North and South — First Lieutenant Asa B. Isham.

Carrying the News of Lee's Surrender to the Army of the Ohio — First Lieutenant August J. Ricks.

The Surrender of Johnston's Army and the Closing Scenes of the War in North Carolina — Major-General Jacob D. Cox.

Recollections of a Peculiar Service — Second Lieutenant George C. Ashmun.

Charleston in the Rebellion — Brevet Major-General Alvin C. Voris.

Scenes in Libby Prison — Brevet Major J W Chamberlain.

Canby's Campaign in New Mexico — Colonel Latham Anderson.

The Corps of Telegraphers under General Anson Stager During the War of the Rebellion — Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W G. Fuller.

Abraham Lincoln — Hon. James Speed.

This volume contains also the following maps and drawings: Map of the battle of McDowell, Va., of the Field Works at Franklin, Tenn., Drawing of Barracks for Rebel Prisoners at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie; Drawing of Prison Camp for

United States Officers, Camp Sorgham, Columbia, S. C.; map of Defenses of Charleston City and Harbor, S. C., and of Canby's Campaign in New Mexico.

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SKETCHES of War History. 1861-1865. Papers prepared for the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 1888-1890. Edited by Robert Hunter, late Captain U. S. V., Recorder. Published by the Commandery, Volume III. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Company. 1890.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. IV and 471.

This volume contains the following papers:

The Battle of Sailor's Creek — Brevet Major General J. Warren Keifer.

Stoneman's Last Campaign, and the Pursuit of Jefferson Davis — Captain Frank H. Mason.

The Battle of Franklin — First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Thomas Speed.

The Battle of Cedar Creek — Brevet Colonel Moses M. Granger.

The Cruise of the "Black Terror" — Ensign E. Cort Williams.

The Tullahoma Campaign — Brevet Major General David S. Stanley, U. S. A.

The Skirmish Line in the Atlanta Campaign — Major Wm. H. Chamberlain.

Reminiscences of the Battle of Shiloh — Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Putnam, Jr.

The Battle of Atlanta — Brevet Colonel Gilbert D. Munson.

The Battle of Bentonville — Brevet Major General Wm. P. Carlin, U. S. A.

On the Right at Antietam — Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus R. Dawes.

The Defense of Decatur, Alabama — Brevet Major-General Charles C. Doolittle.

The Secret Union Organization in Kentucky in 1861 — Colonel R. M. Kelly.

The Last Ditch — Brevet Major Lewis M. Hosea.

Our Volunteer Engineers — Brevet Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

A Brush with Pillow — Colonel R. M. Kelly.

A Chapter in Interstate Diplomacy at the Beginning of the War — 1861 — Companion Aaron F. Perry.

With the Sixth Wisconsin at Gettysburg — Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus R. Dawes.

Block Houses for Railroad Defense in the Department of New Cumberland — Brevet Colonel William E. Merrill, U. S. A.

A Regiment in Search of a Battle — Brigadier-General John Beatty.

Contains also a map of General Stoneman's last campaign and drawings showing positions of the Sixth Wisconsin at Gettysburg.

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SKETCHES of War History. 1861-1865. Papers prepared for the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 1890--1896. Edited by W. H. Chamberlin, late Major U. S. V., Recorder. Published by the Commandery. Volume IV Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1896.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. VII and 456, with 5 Full Page Portraits and Folding Map.

Contents of this volume are as follows:

My First Day Under Fire at Shiloh — Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Dawes.

The Battle of Missionary Ridge — Major General Thomas J. Wood.

With Sheridan's Division at Missionary Ridge — First Lieutenant John K. Shellenberger.

General Nathaniel Lyon and His Campaign in Missouri in 1861 — Brevet Brigadier General Wm. M. Wherry.

The Battle of the Boys — Brevet Major General A. C. Voris.

Major Robert Anderson at Fort Sumter — Colonel Charles Anderson.

The Retreat of the Union Forces from the Kanawha Valley in 1862 — Lieutenant Colonel John L. Vance.

The Lynchburg Campaign — First Lieutenant Edward S. Wilson.

From North Anna to Cold Harbor — Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Jones.

The Army of the Potomac from Antietam to Warrenton — Brevet Major General Wm. Farrar Smith, U. S. A.

Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery at Gettysburg — Brevet Major James Stewart, U. S. A.

The Battle of Waynesboro — Brevet Major Harlan P Lloyd.

A Railroad Feat of War — Captain George A. Thayer.

Incidents of the Battle of Cedar Creek — Brevet Major General Rutherford B. Hayes.

The Fifth Ohio Infantry at Resaca — Colonel Robert L. Kilpatrick, U. S. A.

McCook's Brigade at the Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864 — Brevet Major F. B. James.
Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, July, 1863 — Captain H. C. Weaver.
Dealing With Slavery — Captain Channing Richards.
Incidents of Field Hospital Life with the Army of the Potomac — Major and Surgeon Jacob Ebersole.
Reminiscences of Life in Rebel Prisons — Colonel M. A. Cochran, 6th U. S. Inf.
John Pope, Major General, U. S. A. — Brevet Major General Manning F. Force.
How I Won my First Brevet — Major General A. V. Kautz, U. S. A.
A Year With the Rebels — Brevet Brigadier-General G. W. Shurtleff.
The Army of the Tennessee—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Dawes.
The Organization of the Surgical Department in the Field, and the Experiences of its Officers in the Battle of Franklin — Major C. S. Frink, (with an introduction by Major General J. D. Cox)
The Story of a Gunshot Wound — First Lieutenant A. B. Isham. Also contains portraits of Colonel E. C. Dawes, General Robert Anderson, Colonel Charles Anderson, General John Pope and map of assault on Kenesaw Mountain.

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SKETCHES of War History 1861-1865. Papers prepared for the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 1896-1903. Edited by Major W. H. Chamberlin, Brevet Major, A. M. Van Dyke and Captain George A. Thayer, Publication Committee. Published by the Commandery. Volume V. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. 1903.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. VII and 539, with Illustration and 3 Maps.

This volume contains maps to accompany the papers therein as follows: Corinth and vicinity; location of troops at Shiloh; Zagonyi's charge at Springfield, Missouri; and a view of the movement of the Fifth Ohio Battery at Shiloh.

Table of contents is as follows:

A Prologue — The Utah Campaign — Brevet Major James Stewart, U. S. A.

Early Days; or The School of the Soldier — Brevet Major Augustus M. Van Dyke.
Boyish Recollections of the War — Dr. Lawrence C. Carr.
Reminiscences of Life in Rebel Prisons (Concluded) — Colonel M. A. Cochran, U. S. A.
Sixteen Months a Prisoner of War — Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. W McCormick.
From Macon, Ga., to the Gulf — First Lieutenant William M. Murray.
Johnson's Island, Military Prison for Confederate Prisoners — First Lieutenant E. O. Mitchell.
Perryville and the Kentucky Campaign of 1862 — Brevet Major F B. James.
A Naval Battle Off Memphis, Tenn. — Lieutenant Colonel George E. Currie.
General Butler at New Orleans, 1862 — Captain Charles B. Childe.
A Fruitless Victory — Brevet Major Augustus M. Van Dyke.
The Battle of Champion's Hill — First Lieutenant T. J. Williams.
From Stafford Heights to Gettysburg, 1863 — Brevet Major Leonidas M. Jewett.
In Pursuit of John Morgan — Brevet Colonel Theodore F Allen.
The Battle of Collierville — Captain E. O. Hurd.
The Battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864 — Brevet Brigadier General B. R. Cowen.
The Battle of Franklin, Tenn. — Captain M. C. Hutchins.
The Battle of Nashville, with Personal Recollections of a Field Hospital — Brevet Captain S. C. Ayres.
The Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac — First Lieutenant A. B. Isham.
The Regular Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland — Brevet Major L. M. Hosea.
The One Hundred Days Men of Ohio — Brevet Brigadier General B. R. Cowen.
Recollections of an Adjutant — Brevet Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
The Battle of Shiloh — Brevet Brigadier General A. Hickenlooper.
With Fremont in Missouri — Major James L. Foley.
Restoring the Flag at Fort Sumter — Captain David R. Hunt.

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SKETCHES of War History. 1861--1865. Papers prepared for the Commandery of the State of Ohio, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 1903-1908. Edited by Brevet Colonel Theodore F Allen,

Dr. Edward S. McKee, and Captain J. Gordon Taylor, Publication Committee. Published by the Commandery. Volume VI. Cincinnati: Monfort and Company. 1908.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. VII and 304. with 3 Full Page Maps.

Contains maps of Kilpatrick's Raid and of the Battle of Stone River, and the following papers:

Battles and Campaigns in Arkansas — Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Andrew W. McCormick.

A Boy at Shiloh — Companion John A. Cockerill.

Three Memorable Days. A Letter from Chattanooga, November, 1863 — First Lieutenant Alfred Pirtle.

From Knoxville to Mobile Bay — Captain J. Gordon Taylor.

The Last Blood Shed in the Civil War — Captain Archibald H. Thompson.

McDowell's Explanation of the Failure of the First Corps to Join McClellan — Colonel Latham Anderson.

Major General Philip Kearny — Captain Albert C. Thompson.

The Boys in Blue at Missionary Ridge — Brevet Major Leonidas M. Jewett.

Stone River Sketches — First Lieutenant Alfred Pirtle.

Personal Recollections and Experiences of a Soldier During the War of the Rebellion — Brevet Major Frank J. Jones.

The Battle of Shiloh as a Private Saw It — Captain Robert H. Fleming.

The "Underground Railroad" and the "Grapevine Telegraph" An Escaping Prisoner's Experience — Brevet Colonel Theodore F. Allen.

The Battle of Hoover's Gap — Brevet Brigadier General John T. Wilder.

Field Notes of the Selma Campaign — First Lieutenant Charles D. Mitchell.

The Second Day at Shiloh — Brevet Major Lewis M. Hosea, U. S. A.

Personal Recollections of the Battle in the Rear at Stone River, Tennessee — Brevet Brigadier General Gates P. Thruston.

The Sanders' Raid — First Lieutenant Charles D. Mitchell.

Raid of the Union Cavalry, Commanded by General Judson Kilpatrick, Around the Confederate Army in Atlanta, August, 1864—Captain William L. Curry.

Recollections of the Battle of Atlanta—Major William H. Chamberlin.

In at the Death; or The Last Shot at the Confederacy — Brevet Brigadier General William D. Hamilton.

The Siege of Mumfordsville, Ky., by Bragg's Army in September, 1862 — Brevet Brigadier General John T. Wilder.

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SMITH (SAMUEL B.)

Military Small Arms. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by Companion Samuel B. Smith, late Captain 93d O. V I. April 2, 1884. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. 1884.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

A purely professional military essay on the history and development of small arms since the invention of gun powder. The writer traces the use of these implements of war from the harquebus of the latter half of the fifteenth century to the modern magazine rifle. The paper is scholarly and instructive. It is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume I.

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SMITH (FRANK W)

Smith's "Knapsack" of Facts and Figures, '61 to '65. Toledo, Ohio: Spicer, Johnson & Co., Printers. 1884.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 122.

This little work full of information concerning the Rebellion, and particularly of Andersonville, was written by Frank W Smith, of Co. D One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It is in the form of questions and answers.

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SMITH (CHARLES H.)

The History of Fuller's Ohio Brigade, 1861-1865. Its Great March, with Roster, Portraits, Battle Maps and Biographies. By Charles H. Smith. Major Twenty-Seventh Ohio Regiment, Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Cleveland, Ohio: Press of A. J. Watt. 1909.

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 623.

The author of this work was appointed Historian of his brigade at a reunion of the survivors held in Columbus, September 4, 1907. During the war he had kept a memorandum

of events under his observation and jotted them down as they occurred. He has been assisted by the official records and by committees from the different regiments of the brigade. The result is a complete and reliable history of value to the reader and creditable to the writer.

Fuller's Ohio Brigade was composed of the Twenty-Seventh, Thirty-Ninth, Forty-Third and Sixty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments. It was one of the most effective organizations that went from Ohio. The Twenty-Seventh was organized in July, 1861, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and mustered in under Col. John W Fuller; the Thirty-Ninth was the third regiment to enlist from Ohio for three years, its Colonel being Col. John Grossbeck; the Forty-Third was principally from central and eastern Ohio, with J. L. Kirby Smith as Colonel, and the Sixty-Third was commanded by Colonel John W Sprague. The official list of battles in which Fuller's Ohio Brigade bore an honorable part has been compiled by the historian and it forms a roll of brilliant and dangerous service. In the following list only the Twenty-Seventh and Thirty-Ninth Regiments of the Brigade took part in the first four engagements: Lexington, Mo., September 19, 1861; Springfield, Mo., November 1, 1861; Blackwater, Mo., December 18, 1861; Little Blue River, Mo., December 21, 1861; New Madrid, Mo., March 3 to April 7, 1862; Tiptonville, Tenn., April 8, 1862; Island No. 10, Tenn., April 8, 1862; Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 13, 1862; Monterey, Tenn., April 29, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 3 to 30, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Miss., May 5 to 28, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19 and 20, 1862; Battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Tuscumbia, Ala., April 24, 1863; Town Creek, Ala., April 28, 1863; Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1863; Decatur, Ala., March 8, 1864; Snake Creek Gap, May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 9 to 16, 1864; Ostenaula River Bridge, Ga., May 13, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864; General Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Capture of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 3, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 3 to 5, 1864; Ruff's Mill, Ga., July 4, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 5 to 10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 19, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 10 to 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's first sortie) July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Ezra Church) July 28, 1864; Jonesboro, West Point and Lovejoy Station, Ga., August 26 to September 8, 1864; Hood's Northward Movement, October 3 to November 1, 1864; Allatoona, Ga., October 4, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10 to 21, 1864; Altomah River Raid, December 16, 1864; Beaufort, S. C., January 4, 1865; Whippy Swamp, S. C., January 14 to February 9, 1865; Pocotaligo, S. C., January 15, 1865; Sackahatchie River Bridge, S. C., February 3 to 9, 1865;

South Edisto River, S. C., February 9, 1865; North Edisto River, S. C., February 11, 1865; Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 2 and 3, 1865; Fayetteville, N. C., March 11, 1865; Averysborough, N. C., March 19, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865; Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865, and Durham Station, N. C., April 26, 1865.

The Commander of the Ohio Brigade, General John W Fuller, was born in Cambridge, England, July, 1827. His father, a Baptist minister, came to this country in 1833. In the fall of 1858 John W Fuller removed to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the publishing business. When the Rebellion commenced, he immediately entered the service of the state, having acquired military knowledge while a resident of Utica, New York. General Charles W Hill, Governor Tod's Adjutant General, appointed him his chief of staff. He served in Western Virginia in the early part of the war and afterwards as Colonel of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio. For his brilliant service in the subsequent years of his service he was promoted to Brigadier General and afterwards was brevetted, Major General. He died at Toledo, March 12, 1891.

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SMITH (T. C. H.)

Address at the Dedication of the Washington County Soldiers' Monument, at Marietta, Ohio, September 17, 1875. By Gen. T. C. H. Smith. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., Printers. 1875.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

This address has for its subject, the services of the Washington County soldiers in the Civil War. Over four thousand men, including recruitments were furnished by this county for the National cause and they were found to be, according to General Smith, in the following Ohio Regiments: The majority of the Seventy-Seventh, over a third of the Thirty-Sixth and Ninety-Second, and two companies each in the Thirty-Ninth and Sixty-Third; one company each in the First, Seventh and Ninth Cavalry; also the Huntington's and DeBeck's Batteries. A large number of Washington county citizens crossed the Ohio River, and joining with Virginians, formed the Second Virginia Cavalry and Buell's Battery. Many enlisted in adjoining districts in the Fifty-Third, Seventy-Eighth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiments, and in the United States colored Troops. Of the National Guards, or Hundred Days' Men, seven companies were furnished the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Regiment. In his address General Smith narrates the services and fortunes

of all of these regiments during the war; it is a valuable contribution to the military literature of Ohio.

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SMYTH (ANSON)

The Influence of the War upon our Schools. (*In* Eighth Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year ending August 31, 1861. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862.)

The effect of the civil war upon the schools of Ohio is fully set forth in this report. The Commissioner, after communication (see pp. 7-20) with the counties of the state, finds the condition of national affairs has not diminished the interest in educational affairs, and beyond the reduction of the tax levies and the pay of teachers in a few counties, the schools maintained their accustomed prosperity He notes the increasing patriotic impulses among the pupils, and an increase in the spirit of obedience. The appendices of the report contain numerous letters (Appendix A) from school Superintendents giving the information on which the Commissioner bases the statements of his report. There are also letters (Appendix B) from the State Superintendents of schools of fourteen states in response to Mr. Smyth's inquiry as to how the schools in their respective states have been effected by the war. In every instance, except Kentucky, there has been no interruption of progress. Appendix C contains letters on "Military Instruction in Schools," from prominent educators in Ohio and elsewhere in response to the Ohio Commissioner's inquiry on the advisability of introducing military education into the schools. The general opinion expressed is that such a study should be confined to military schools.

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SMYTH (ANSON)

Teachers in the Army (*In* Ninth Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year ending August 31, 1862. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863.)

The Commissioner devotes considerable space to the school teacher in the army, and estimates that fully five thousand are at the front. Among the most prominent teachers and professors he mentions the following: Major Generals O. M. Mitchel

and J. D. Cox, Brigadier Generals Jacob Ammen and J. A. Garfield, Colonels Lorin Andrews, E. B. Andrews, M. D. Leggett, Lieutenant Colonels W H. Young, Z. M. Chandler, T F. Wildes, Majors John McClenehan, D. F. DeWolf and M. W. Smith.

It is noted in the report that the colleges of the state have been materially effected by the war. Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio, Antioch, Oberlin, Marietta, Kenyon, Western Reserve and Miami Colleges all report decreased attendance, and many of their students in the army.

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SPALDING (RUFUS P.)

Speech of Hon. Rufus P Spalding, of Ohio, on the Union, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 5, 1866. Washington: Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Spalding said his Ohio constituents were in favor of the following: qualified suffrage for the District of Columbia freedmen; amendment of the Constitution in respect to apportionment of Representatives — colored people not to be counted except where permitted to vote; amendment against "nullification" and "secession"; amendment prohibiting the repudiation of the National, and the assumption of the Rebel debt; amendment forever prohibiting persons who have taken up arms against the Government from admission to either branch of Congress.

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SPALDING (RUFUS P.)

Speech of Hon. Rufus P Spalding, of Ohio, on the Political Condition of the Country: delivered in the House of Representatives, January 5. 1867. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1867

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Spalding served in the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He had been a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio from 1848 to 1852, and ranked among the greatest of Ohio jurists. While in Congress he was recognized as one of the ablest in that body. This speech, delivered on consideration of the President's annual message is a review of the political situation at that time.

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STANTON (BENJAMIN)

Letter of Lieutenant Governor Stanton in reply to Hon. Thomas Ewing, Columbus, Ohio: Printed at the office of the Ohio State Journal. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 25.

In this letter Lieutenant Governor Stanton seeks to justify his criticism of General Sherman at Shiloh. See "Ewing, Thomas."

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STANTON (EDWIN M.)

The Union League Club of New York. Proceedings in Reference to the Death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, December 30th, 1869. (New York:) Club House, Madison Avenue, cor. East Twenty-sixth Street. 1870.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 40.

Contains preamble offered by Dr. Francis Lieber and resolutions proposed by William Cullen Bryant; addresses of Mr. Bryant, Rev. Dr. Henry W Bellows, Rev. Dr. Thompson and General Thomas B. Van Buren, all dwelling upon his remarkable services to the country in the War Department.

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STANTON (ROBERT L.)

Causes for National Humiliation: A discourse delivered on the Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, recommended by the President of the United States, September 26, 1861. By R. L. Stanton, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chillicothe, Ohio. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 48.

The appendix contains twelve full pages of matter explanatory of some of the speaker's statements. Three other pages are devoted to correspondence relative to its publication, and to the President's Proclamation. The reverend gentleman asserted that the clergy and church were largely responsible for leading in the Southern Rebellion, which was one great cause of humiliation. Another was the conduct of Federal officials, including the

President and most of his Cabinet, in 1860-61. In this crisis he deemed it the duty of every American to aid the present Federal Government in "putting down this unwarranted rebellion by all the power of his manhood — by his purse, his prayers and his sword."

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STATE Convention of War Democrats. Address to the Democrats of Ohio. (Columbus: n. p. 1863.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 4.

This is an address of the war Democrats of Ohio, issued from a convention held September 22, 1863, expressing their views on the condition of the country. Barnabas Burns of Mansfield was chairman. They declare themselves as devoted to the Union, and while not approving what they called "the mistakes and errors of the Administration in the prosecution of the war," they protest against the attitude of the Democratic party in nominating and supporting C. L. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio. In a series of resolutions they denounce secession, favor a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, urge the support of all laws for that purpose, express gratitude to the soldiers in the field and pledge them support and encouragement.

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STEVENSON (BENJ. F.)

"Kentucky Neutrality in 1861." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by Benj. F Stevenson, late Surgeon (Major) 22nd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. June 2d, 1886. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick and Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 24.

A History of Kentucky's attitude immediately prior to and during the Rebellion. The writer gives his personal experiences as a Kentuckian, loyal to the Union, and recites the official record of the Governor and Legislature of his State in that critical period. This paper is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume II.

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STEVENSON (THOMAS M.)

History of the 78th O. V I., from its "Muster-in" to its "Muster-out"; comprising its Organization, Marches,

Campaigns, Battles and Skirmishes. By Rev. Thomas M. Stevenson, Chaplain of the Regiment. Sold only by subscription. Zanesville, Ohio: Published by Hugh Dunne, N. Fourth street, adjoining the Court House. 1865.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 351.

One of the best of the earliest regimental histories. It was written just after the mustering out of that organization. Every phase of the experiences, incident to the life of the regiment is recorded in an interesting and comprehensive narrative. Much of the material was prepared on the actual scenes of battle, sieges or march and it possesses the merit of being first hand in its observations.

The Seventy-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised under special authority from Governor Dennison, issued to M. D. Leggett, of Zanesville, who became its Colonel and was afterwards promoted to Brigadier General. The mustering was completed January 11, 1862, and in thirty days the regiment left for the front. During its three years' service, it was engaged at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss. May 16, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; Canton, Miss., February 26, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

After the taking of Savannah and the march through the Carolinas, up to the surrender of the Confederate forces under Johnston, the regiment accompanied the National forces through Richmond to Washington City and there participated in the grand review. During its service the regiment marched three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine miles; was transported on steamboats two thousand two hundred and fourteen miles; and on railroad one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine miles, making the total distance traveled during the three years, seven thousand two hundred and two miles.

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STEWART (NIXON B.)

Dan McCook's Regiment, 52nd O. V I. A History of the Regiment, Its Campaigns and Battles. From 1862 to 1865. By Rev. Nixon B. Stewart, Sergt. Co. E., 52nd O. V I. Published by the Author. 1900.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 225, with Portraits, also Full Page Portrait of Colonel Dan. McCook.

The writer gives the history of his regiment from Camp Dennison to the Grand Review in graphic style. It is emphatically a picture of war from the personal view-point of a private soldier. He tells what he saw and describes a battle by noting when and how his comrades fell about him. At Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment helped to make history, and this is the writer's description of his surroundings in that murderous assault: "The beautiful morning was half gone when we were told that all things were ready. The hostile army grimly waited for our coming as slowly we marched into the jaws of death. Just as the batteries ceased firing, we dressed our lines into column and Col. Dan McCook standing in front of the brigade repeated from Macaulay's 'Horatius' the words:

'Then out spoke brave Horatius,
The Captain of the gate;
'To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
'And how can man die better,
Than facing fearful odds,
'For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods?' "

"It was fifty paces from McCook's to Morgan's line. We moved promptly on signal going at quick time, then double quick, on coming to the creek, which was marshy and sluggish, our lines were somewhat broken. Firing began immediately. From the crest both musketry and artillery, but we pushed on capturing the line of rifle pits, taking the men prisoners. The batteries opened right and left as we pushed on up the hill. It is dreadful to think about. Grape and cannister shot and shell sowed the ground with rugged iron and garnished it with dead. The first to fall was Sergeant John T. Fowler, of Co. B. As he fell, his tongue protruded from his mouth, caused by a contraction of the muscles of the throat. I longed to take him in my arms and minister to his sufferings, but we were to push the battle. The race of flags grew every moment more terrible. Four color bearers were either killed or wounded. * * * * Sheets of flame baptize us. Plunging shot tear away comrades on left and right. It is no longer shoulder to shoulder, it is God for us all. We are facing the steady fire of two thousand infantry, pouring down upon our heads as if it were the old historic curse from heaven. We wrestled with the mountain, but our brave men are climbing steadily on — upward still. Things are growing desperate. The enemy began to throw stones upon our heads. They light the fuse and throw hand grenades in our faces. Our brave Dan McCook was in the lead when our first line had reached the fortifications, only to find a barrier, which

was calculated to make a weak man falter and a brave man think * * * * Our brave Colonel urging his men on, was struck as he said, 'Come on boys, the day is won,' as he reached the earthwork. He was shot four inches below the collar bone in the right breast, falling outside of the fortifications. After the fall of Col. McCook, the voice of Captain Charles Fellows, of McCook's staff, was heard, but his half-finished 'come on boys — we'll take' — was cut short and brave Charley fell dead only a few feet from the ditch."

Colonel Daniel McCook, Jr., of this regiment, was one of the celebrated Ohio family, known as the "Fighting McCooks," which added lustre to the fame of their state in the war of the Rebellion. He raised the Fifty-Second Ohio under a commission from Governor Tod in August, 1862, when it was mustered in at Camp Dennison. It saw active service on many a field and engaged in the following battles: Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; General Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., June 19-20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

This history also contains separate sketches of each of the companies of the regiment, biographies of the officers, and a list of those who met death in the service.

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STIPP (JOSEPH A.)

The History and Service of the 154th Ohio Volunteer Infantry by Joseph A. Stipp, 154th O. V I. and 8th O. V V C. Toledo, Ohio: Hadley and Fullagar, Printers and Binders. 1896.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 6 and 73, with 2 Full Page Portraits and Folding Map.

This regiment was organized May 9, 1864, by consolidating the Twenty-Third Battalion of the Ohio National Guard and the Sixtieth Regiment Ohio National Guard to serve one hundred days. On the 12th of May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to New Creek, W Va., where it arrived on the evening of the 14th.

The organization did effective duty in West Virginia, performing guard, picket and escort duty. It was mustered out September 1, 1864.

This volume is a very complete record of the regimental service and preserves the official orders and record issued at the

time. It also contains a biographical sketch of the Colonel of the regiment, Robert Stephenson. A roster of the field and staff concludes the volume.

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SURGEON GENERAL

Papers Accompanying Surgeon General's Report for the year 1862. (*In* Annual Reports made to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1862. Part II. Pages 493-516.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." In 1861 the military organization of Ohio was merely nominal. The Surgeon General was a member of the Governor's Staff. The reports of the Medical Department for the first year were filed but not published. In January, 1862 Hon. David Tod succeeded Governor Dennison as Chief Executive, and following the plan inaugurated by his predecessor, he organized the Medical Bureau of the State by commissioning Gustav C. E. Weber, M. D., of Cleveland, Surgeon General. During the year, owing to growing demands, there was great activity in the medico-military service of the State. The Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint fifty additional Assistant Surgeons for Ohio regiments. In consequence of ill health Dr. Weber was unable to complete his report, but the papers and correspondence herein printed give a full idea of the medical work for the year

Report by Gustav C. E. Weber, Surgeon General.

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SURGEON GENERAL

Annual Report of the Surgeon General for the year 1863 made to the Governor of the State of Ohio. (*In* Annual Reports made to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part II. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 765-798.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Reports are on the following subjects: State volunteer medical and surgical service; Examinations of medical officers; Apportionment and resignations of medical officers; Deaths and Miscellaneous. The following extract from the report is indicative of the work performed by this department: "The records of Ohio for the past two years, bear ample testimony to the generous part she has borne in this work. In 1862 her eleven hospital boats, chartered and equipped at the expense of the State, supplied by abundant

sanitary and medical stores, manned by large and capable corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses, visited Fort Donaldson, Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, St. Louis, and all the intervening points, ministering to the pressing demands of every post of the liberal contributions of her citizens, and brought back to our own and other States, more than three thousand sick and wounded.

The present year opened with a call for volunteers to hasten to Southern Tennessee, to bear aid and comfort to the wounded on the great battle-field of Stone River. From past experience it was found that largely increased benefits might result from extending the time of this volunteer service, so as to cover all the urgent wants that follow a battle. Accordingly, none were accepted for this expedition but such as could remain for one month, if needed so long. Even with this condition, a liberal supply was proffered. Although attended with some increase of expenditure, the solid good accomplished was largely compensating. On the 6th of January, about forty surgeons and nurses joined me at Louisville. Upon application to Gen. Boyle, and presenting letters of introduction, we were furnished transportation to Nashville, where we arrived on the 8th, being detained on the way by interruptions in the railroad. Upon reporting to Surgeon Thurston, U S. Vols., Acting Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland, a large majority of our surgeons and nurses were assigned to duty in the Nashville hospitals, which were being rapidly filled up with wounded from the late battle-field. The remainder accompanied me to Murfreesboro', where we were cordially received by General Rosecrans. We spent some days in visiting the hospitals and camps in the town and neighborhood, and more especially ascertaining the condition of the sick and wounded of our own regiments. The gratitude of these brave men, in the midst of privations and suffering, for this interest manifested by their State for their welfare, attested its moral value, and fully compensated for all its cost."

Report made by S. M. Smith, Surgeon General.

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SURGEON GENERAL

Annual Report of the Surgeon General for the year 1864. Made to the Governor of the State of Ohio. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 87.

The greater part of this publication (pp. 25-80)consists of a technical report by J H. Salisbury, M. D., relating to diseases

of the soldier growing out of improper foods. Tables are given showing appointments, resignations and mustering out of medical officers during 1864.

Report made by R. N. Barr, Surgeon General.

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SURGEON GENERAL

Annual Report of the Surgeon General, to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1865. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 117.

This report is the most complete and valuable of all the reports of the Surgeons General. It contains a summarized history of the office since its inception, and an account of its transactions during the Civil War. It can be referred to as the historical source of all the official information on this subject. It contains the roster of surgeons and assistant surgeons, with dates of their appointment in all the Ohio regiments; the names of physicians who volunteered their services during the War; list of surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States Medical Staff appointed from Ohio; list of contract surgeons employed by the United States, and a roll of the medical officers from Ohio who died during the war.

Report made by R. N. Barr, Surgeon General.

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SURGEON GENERAL

Annual Report of the Surgeon General to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1866. Columbus: L. D. Myers & Bro., State Printers. 1867

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 44.

The labors of the Surgeon General in connection with the Civil War cease with this report. The report notes "that the Legislature at its last session virtually abolished the office by omitting any appropriation for the salary of Surgeon General." The report contains a carefully prepared record of the medical officers from Ohio who served in the War for the Union. The whole number of Ohio surgeons engaged in the War was 1,177; of this number 287 were regimental surgeons; 649 were assistant surgeons of regiments; 150 were contract surgeons, and 46 belonged to the corps of brigade surgeons, surgeons of the United

States Volunteers. Forty-two medical officers lost their lives in the service. A list of these, with rank, regiment, date and cause of death is given.

Report made by C. McDermont, Surgeon General.

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SWAYNE (WAGER)

An address commemorative of General Philip H. Sheridan, delivered before the Legislature of New York, at the city of Albany, April 9, 1889, by Wager Swayne. Albany: n. p. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 36.

General Swayne, was the eldest son of Hon. Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1834. He was appointed on the opening of the Rebellion, major of the Forty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, became lieutenant colonel December 14, 1861 and colonel, October 18, 1862. He served in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, lost a leg at Salkahatchie, S. C.; he was commissioned brigadier general March 8, 1865, and major general June 20, 1865. After the war he practiced law in Toledo and New York. He died December 18, 1902.

In this address General Swayne pays a remarkable tribute to the military genius of General Sheridan ranking him, as General Grant did, "with Napoleon and the great captains of history."

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SWING (DAVID)

Sermon by Rev. David Swing, preached in the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton, O., April 16, 1865. Hamilton: Telegraph print. 1865.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 18.

"To the voice of martyred soldiers, who have fallen like the leaves of autumn," declared the speaker, "there is added the voice of the murdered President. War had ceased to deeply move the public, and it had to be re-awakened by some general awful calamity. Lest there might be found some to declare the war is honorable on the part of the Confederate chief, God has permitted it to assume the garb of assassination, that its nature may find its true estimate."

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TAFEL (GUSTAV)

"Die Neuner" Eine Schilderung der Kriegsjahre des 9ten Regiments Ohio Vol. Infanterie, vom 17 April, 1861 bis 7 June, 1864. Mit einer Einleitung Von Oberst Gustav Tafel. Cincinnati, Ohio: Druck von S. Rosenthal and Co., No. 513 Vine Strasse, 1897

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"THE NINERS"

A Narrative of the active years of service of the 9th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Infantry. From April 17, 1861 to June 7, 1864. With an introduction by Col. Gustav Tafel. Cincinnati, Ohio: Press of S. Rosenthal & Co., No. 513 Vine street. 1897

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 290, with Illustrations.

This is the only Ohio regimental history written in the German language. It is creditably written, and furnishes the historical narrative of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in a complete and interesting volume.

This regiment was typical of the fidelity of the Germans to the Union, for it was composed of that nationality and was mustered into the service as the first three years' organization from Ohio. Robert L. McCook, one of the "Fighting McCooks", was commissioned as Colonel of this regiment, which in its service was engaged as follows: Rich Mountain, W Va., July 10, 1861; Carnifex Ferry, W Va., September 10, 1861; Mill

Springs, Ky., January 19-20, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Crow's Valley, Ga., February 25, 1864, and Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.

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TAFT (ALPHONSO)

An Oration delivered before the Literary Societies of Marietta College, June 26, A. D. 1861. By Alphonso Taft. Cincinnati: Gazette Steam Printing House, Corner Fourth and Vine Streets. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 34.

In this address Judge Taft reviews the perilous political condition of the country and condemns the position assumed by the Southern States. He outlines the duties of American citizenhood in this crisis. He analyzes and condemns the doctrine of secession, and maintains that no patriot can be neutral on the question of the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution.

Alphonso Taft was born at Townshend, Vermont, November 5, 1810. He was graduated from Yale in 1833. In 1840 he settled in Cincinnati. He was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati from 1866 until 1872. He served as Secretary of War in President Grant's cabinet from March 8, 1876 to May 22 following, when he was transferred to the attorney-generalship in which he served until the close of President Grant's administration. He afterwards was Minister to Austria, and in 1884 was appointed Minister to Russia. He died at San Diego, California, May 21, 1891. Judge Taft was the father of President William H. Taft.

[799]

TAYLOR (CHARLES B.)

Early History and War Record of Wilkesville and Salem. By Charles B. Taylor, Teacher. Cincinnati: Elm Street Printing Company, 176 and 178 Elm Street. 1874.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 89.

This little work is an interesting history of two towns, and contains a brief record of the part each played in the war. Wilkesville, in Vinton County, furnished one hundred and thirteen soldiers, of these only ninety-nine returned. Salem, in Meigs County, contributed two hundred and twenty-four, and

thirty-five of these fell in battle or by disease. Wilkesville was in the track of the Confederate raider, General Morgan, and suffered the accustomed depredations, all of which is contained herein.

[800]

TAYLOR (THOS. A.)

A sketch of the operations of the Forty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry from May 3, 1864, to September 8, 1864. Cincinnati, Ohio: Press of George P. Huston. 1885.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

Thomas A. Taylor was the Major Commanding and this is his report to A. C. Fish, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The report gives the fullest details relating to the regiment for the time covered.

[801]

THAYER (GEORGE A.)

"The Heroic Period of the Union," a sermon delivered before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in the First Congregational Unitarian Church of Cincinnati, by George A. Thayer, Chaplain of the Ohio Commandery, late Captain Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Sunday, April 11, 1886. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

A sermon on the moral qualities developed in war, illustrated by incidents demonstrating the superior characteristics of the American private soldier. While the demands of war developed that cruelty prevalent in all great conflicts, the average soldier, North and South, was intelligent, sober-minded and of the highest type of manhood.

[802]

THAYER (GEORGE A.)

"Gettysburg," "As We Men on the Right Saw It." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by George

A. Thayer, late Captain Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, May 5th, 1886. Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

A vivid description of so much of the great battle as was observed by the author on the right flank of the field. This paper is also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume II.

[803]

THAYER (GEORGE A.)

The Religion of Abraham Lincoln. By George A. Thayer, Minister of the First Congregational Unitarian Church of Cincinnati, February, 1907. Cincinnati: The Ebert & Richardson Co. 1907

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 19.

In this essay the writer takes the position that Lincoln did not have any well defined religious belief. He says "that in no essential point, outside of his trust in Providence and his assurance that the world is governed by righteousness, was he in harmony with the popular churches of Christendom, nor would he, under any old religion, have been admitted as a plain common man to membership in any of them."

[804]

THRUSTON (GATES P)

Personal Recollections of the Battles in the Rear of Stone's River, Tenn. By Brevet Brig.-Gen. Gates P Thruston, U. S. V Nashville: Press of Brandon Printing Company. 1906.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 21, with 2 Full Page Maps.

This was read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion at its stated meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3, 1906. The main features of the deadly and dramatic battle of Stone River, (Murfreesboro), Tennessee, are recorded in history; see "Rosecrans, W S." But the battles of the cavalry, the conflicts, the captures and confusion in the rear of Rosecrans' army on Wednesday, December 31, 1862, and the day of the main engagement were never told in their fulness and details until General Thruston narrated them. The maps showing the positions of

the two armies on Wednesday morning and evening respectively, are of great value in connection with the paper.

General Gates P Thruston was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 11, 1835. He was graduated from Miami University in 1855 and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859. He entered the army at the beginning of the Civil War, and was a captain in the First Ohio Infantry. He won promotion for faithful and meritorious conduct, and was brevetted brigadier-general March 12, 1865. After the war he settled in Nashville, Tennessee. He is the author of "Antiquities of Tennessee and Adjacent States," 1890.

Also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume VI.

[805]

TOD (DAVID)

Inaugural Address of the Governor of Ohio, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives, January 13, 1862. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The second of the War Governors of Ohio. He succeeded Governor William Dennison and his inaugural address is devoted largely to a pledge of continued loyalty of Ohio to the National Government in the War. He urges that financial, military and moral support be given to the Union cause.

Governor Tod was born in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 21, 1805. Admitted to the bar in 1827. Elected State Senator in 1838. He was nominated for Governor in 1844, but was defeated. Served as Minister to Brazil from 1847 to 1852. In 1861 as a War Democrat he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Union Republicans, and elected by a majority of 55,000. During his term, he gave strong and unvarying support to the Lincoln Administration. He died at his home at Youngstown, Nov 13, 1868.

[806]

TOD (DAVID)

Special Messages to Senate and House of Representatives. (*In* the Journal of the Senate of the State of Ohio, for the regular session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, Commencing on Monday, January 6, 1862; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution.

Volume LVIII. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1862. Appendix, Pages 9, 85, 167-173, 174-184, 207-227-246.)

Cover title, "Senate Journal." These messages relate to the measures inaugurated by Governor Tod looking to the care of Ohio soldiers in the field, especially at Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, as the battle is called in these messages. Lieutenant Governor B. Stanton was commissioned by Governor Tod to aid in caring for the wounded; his report criticizing the commanding officers, and alleging that the disasters of Sunday, April 6, were the result of a surprise, called for correspondence from Hon. Thomas Ewing, who denied the charges of Mr. Stanton. See "Ewing, Thomas."

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TOD (DAVID)

Special Message from the Governor to the House of Representatives. (*In* **Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, for the first session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 6, 1862; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LVIII. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer, 1862. Appendix, Pages 43-44.)**

Cover title, "House Journal." This message contains information as to the amount paid for the use of Camp Chase in Franklin County, Camp Dennison in Hamilton County, Camp Wool in Athens County and Camp Putnam in Washington County. Full statements are given as to the terms and considerations under which the lands were leased for these camps.

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TOD (DAVID)

Special Message of the Governor. (*In* **Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, for the second session of the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, commencing on Monday, January 6, 1863; being the Sixth Legislature under the new Constitution. Volume LIX. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Appendix, Pages 136-143.)**

Cover title, "House Journal." Error in title page, as session commenced on Tuesday, January 6. This message transmits the

report of Surgeon R. N. Barr, Medical Director of the Steamer "Emerald," Hospital Boat No. 1, sent to Nashville for the removal of sick and wounded Ohio soldiers. The report is a detailed account of the expedition; attached is a list of the sick and wounded taken on board the Ohio sanitary boat.

[809]

TOD (DAVID)

Letters and Telegrams relating to Regiments in the Field. (*In* **Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1862. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Pages 66-73.**)

Cover title "Executive Documents." This is the voluminous and important correspondence of Governor Tod with Secretary Stanton, the generals in the field, and the county military committees concerning the Ohio regiments at the front. It illustrates the continuous and untiring activity of the Governor in behalf of the soldiers in the field. This correspondence, which also includes announcements to the press, covers the period from July 29 to December 24, 1862.

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TOD (DAVID)

Letters and Telegrams relating to New Regiments. (*In* **Messages and Reports to the General Assembly, and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1862. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Pages 73-79.**)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." These communications are addressed to military committees, ex-Governor Dennison, the press, Secretary Stanton and officers engaged in raising regiments. They are indicative of the feverish industry displayed in raising regiments for the front; this correspondence commences July 7, and ends December 12, 1862.

[811]

TOD (DAVID)

Letters and Telegrams relating to Border Defense. (*In* **Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and**

Governor of Ohio, for the year 1862. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Pages 80-95.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." This constitutes Governor Tod's orders and correspondence in connection with the invasion of Cincinnati and the Southern border of the State by the Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith. They form an important collection of civil war official documents, and will give the reader a full conception of the situation in Ohio in 1862. It was on this occasion that the "Squirrel Hunters" were organized, and their official record is preserved herein.

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TOD (DAVID)

Report of the Assistant Adjutant General and Superintendent of Draft in Ohio. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of Ohio for the year 1862. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863. Pages 100-125.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." The report itself is very brief, the letters and telegrams of Governor Tod relating to the draft being of the greatest importance. The duties devolving on the executive in this crisis were extremely important and diverse, and the numerous orders and communications show the many difficult situations that confronted the authorities. The period covered by this correspondence is from July 22 to November 15, 1862.

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TOD (DAVID)

Message of the Governor of Ohio to the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly, at the Adjourned Session, commencing January 5, 1863. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 17 and 114 Accompanying Documents.

Governor Tod reviews the war situation in the State and Nation, dwelling particularly on the part taken by Ohio in sustaining the Government. The greater part of the message relates to military affairs, such as the threatened raid on Cincinnati and the response of the "Squirrel Hunters" to his call, the work of the sanitary commissions and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He recommends legislation providing

that Ohio soldiers absent from the State may have the right to vote at elections. In the accompanying documents is given the official correspondence of the Governor relating to regiments in the field, and the raising of new regiments; also the report of the Assistant Adjutant General and Superintendent of the Draft and Report of the commission appointed to adjust military claims against the State.

[814]

TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to the Morgan Raid, Numbered from One to One Hundred and Sixty-seven. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 204-239.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Commencing with a message from General Ambrose E. Burnside, dated Cincinnati, July 12, 1863 — 1 p. m. to Governor Tod calling for twenty thousand militia to resist the Confederate General Morgan, these papers contain the complete official record of what was done by the Ohio authorities on this occasion. They form the very valuable and authentic history of the Morgan Raid upon which students can safely rely

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to a threatened raid upon our Eastern Border. Numbered from One to Twenty-two. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 240-245.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." These papers — letters and telegrams — grew out of the raid upon Wheeling, Virginia, and the consequent fear of an attack upon Marietta and the border on the Ohio River They consist of the correspondence of Governor Tod with Secretary Stanton, Generals Burnside, Cox and Kelley, and Governor F H. Pierpont, of Virginia.

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to the confinement of General Morgan and other Confederate Prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, and his escape therefrom. Numbered One to Six inclusive. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 246-264.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Herein is given the official history of the escape of General John H. Morgan and his associates from the Ohio Penitentiary. Governor Tod appointed a commission consisting of General George B. Wright, Quarter-Master General, and B. F. Hoffman, Private Secretary of the Governor, to make a full examination of the facts relating to the escape. They took sworn evidence, and their report is based upon the affidavits and testimony of many witnesses. The report shows that although there was no evidence whatever of any collusion or corruption on the part of any one, the escape could not have been made if there had been vigilance and strict discipline in the prison. The Governor in his communication dated December 11, 1863, to Warden Merion, relieved him of any criminal responsibility, but he did say "that the sole reason for their escape is to be found in the misunderstanding between General Mason and yourself as to which of you should, after the third of November, be responsible for, and have care of and the inspection of the prison cells."

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to Stragglers and Absentees. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 265-267.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." This is correspondence between Governor Tod and Secretary Stanton and various Ohio regimental commanders relative to the collection of deserters and other derelicts in the service.

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to the Draft of 1862. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 268-269.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Herein is the correspondence of Governor Tod answering the numerous inquiries growing out of the draft.

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to the raising of colored troops. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 270-276.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." This is a very important and interesting collection of letters, orders and telegrams of Governor Tod relating to the enlisting of colored troops in Ohio. The Governor states that Ohio does not propose to raise any colored regiments for Ohio, but that those recruited will report to Governor Andrew for the Massachusetts Brigade. The correspondence herein was largely with Secretary Stanton and Governor Andrew of Massachusetts. In a telegram to the latter dated June 22, 1863, Governor Tod takes occasion to observe: "You will have heard of my defeat in the Union Convention recently held in this city. It is proper that I inform you that personal considerations alone caused my defeat."

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to Pay Agents. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 277-279.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Correspondence of Governor Tod from January 23 to December 3, 1863, with agents, commissioners and others concerning the payment of Ohio soldiers.

[821]

TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to arming the Militia. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 280-281.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Includes correspondence of Governor Tod for August, September and October, 1863, and is principally with Secretary Stanton.

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TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to the Burial of the Dead. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 282-291.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." This is correspondence growing out of the proposition of the Governor of Pennsylvania to establish a cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for the burial of the Union soldiers killed in the recent battle there. A report of commissioners appointed by Governor Tod to meet at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to make arrangements for the establishment of a cemetery is also included in these papers.

[823]

TOD (DAVID)

Papers relating to miscellaneous subjects. (*In* Messages and Reports to the General Assembly and Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1863. Part I. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864. Pages 292-304.)

Cover title, "Executive Documents." Composed of Governor Tod's correspondence on numerous military matters, and covering a period from January 20 to December 2, 1863.

[824]

TOD (DAVID)

Annual Message of the Governor of Ohio, to the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly, at the regular session commencing January 4, 1864. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10 and 21 Accompanying Reports.

For the Military condition of Ohio the Governor refers to the reports of the Adjutant-General, and gives little detail information in this, his final message. In closing he says: "We have taken care of our sick and wounded soldiers and their families with a generous hand and kind heart; we have, at our own expense, repelled raids upon our southern and eastern border, with a spirit and energy worthy of freemen; we have aided in the capture of a most formidable band of desperadoes, led by a wily, dangerous chieftain; we have provided suitable resting places for our gallant dead, and we have given conclusive evidence to the world in our recent elections, as well as in the gallant deeds of our brave men in the field, that we are determined, much as it has cost in life and in treasure, or may hereafter cost, to continue to uphold our National Government in its unity and strength, and thus transmit it to our children."

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TOD (DAVID)

Documents Accompanying the Governor's Message of January, 1864. Columbus: Richard Nevins, State Printer. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 180.

Governor Tod in the foregoing message referred to important official military correspondence of his office relating to the public service, which he said should be published on account of its value and interest. This volume contains the matter referred to. It is composed of reports, letters and telegrams on the following subjects: (1) Care of sick and wounded soldiers; (2) Regiments in the field; (3) New Organizations; (4) The Morgan Raid; (5) Raid upon our Eastern border; (6) Confinement of General Morgan in the Ohio Penitentiary, and his escape therefrom; (7) Stragglers and absentees; (8) Draft of 1862; (9) Colored troops; (10) Pay Agents; (11) Arming the Militia; (12) The burial of the soldier dead; (13) Miscellaneous subjects of general interest. This official correspondence forms

a valuable collection which throws much light on the immense work of Governor Tod's administration in the performance of Ohio s part in the war for the Union.

[826]

TOLEDO MEMORIAL. **Soldiers' Memorial Building, Toledo, Ohio. In honor and memory of those who fought and those who fell in defense of our country during the War of the Rebellion. Toledo, Ohio: The B. F Wade Co., Printers. 1886.**

Cloth. Large 8 vo. pp. 67, with Illustrations.

A complete record of the construction and dedication of the Memorial Hall at Toledo, also contains a tribute to General James B. Steedman from General Durbin Ward, with a description of the Steedman monument.

[827]

TOLFORD (D. W)

Report relative to "Confederate Prisoners of War", buried in the vicinity of the late Military Prisons in the State of Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: Dec. 12, 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 2.

According to this report (accompanying the Governor's message) "There are two thousand three hundred and seven Confederate officers and soldiers buried in the State. Of these, 1,977 are buried in the Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase, near Columbus — 93 in the city cemetery, southeast of Columbus — 31 in the soldier's cemetery at Camp Dennison, and 206 in the Confederate cemetery at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky"

This report was made to Governor J. D. Cox and accompanied his annual message for January 2, 1867.

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TOLFORD (D. W.)

Report relative to Union Officers and Soldiers buried in the vicinity of the late Principal Camps, Posts and Hospitals in the State of Ohio. Columbus, Ohio: December 12th, 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 6.

This report was also made to Governor J. D. Cox, and is among the papers accompanying his annual message, January 2, 1867. It is a very thorough and detailed statement, made after personal examination of the various soldiers' cemeteries in the state.

[829]

TOURGEE (ALBION W.)

The Story of a Thousand. Being a history of the service of the 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the War for the Union from August 21, 1862 to June 6, 1865. By Albion W Tourgee, LL. D. Buffalo: S. McGerald and Son. 1896.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 409 and Appendix LXIV, with Maps and Illustrations.

The author has written a history of his regiment as interesting as a novel, and in doing so he has not sacrificed a single fact of the record. He has brought to his task the exquisite literary style that has marked his other works in another field.

The appendix contains official reports bearing on the regimental service, together with complete roster and tables relating to regiment.

The author after the war settled as a lawyer, farmer and editor at Greensboro, North Carolina. In 1868 he was elected a judge of the seventh Judicial district of that State. He was an observer and an officer in the troublous days of the Ku Klux Klan and reconstruction. He wrote a series of historical novels, illustrative of Southern conditions, which had great effect on the sentiment of the North. He is the author of "Figs and Thistles" (1879), "A Fool's Errand, by one of the Fools", of which 135,000 were sold (1879); "Bricks Without Straw" (1880); "Hot Plowshares" (1883); "An Appeal to Caesar" (1884); and other works on law and finance. He died May 21, 1905.

The One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was a Western Reserve regiment, its members coming mainly from Lake, Ashtabula, Geauga, Trumbull and Mahoning counties. It was mustered into the service August 20 and 21, 1862, for three years at Camp Taylor near Cleveland. The record of service of the regiment is given in this volume as follows: Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Milton, Tenn., March 20, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Siege of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23 to November 25, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 14-15, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Peach Tree

Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Ezra Church, Ga., July 27, 1864, Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; Pursuit of Hood, October, 1864; March to the Sea, November and December, 1864; Campaign in the Carolinas, February and March, 1865, and at Johnston's Surrender, April 26, 1865.

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TRACIE (THEODORE C.)

Annals of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery Volunteer Artillery; Including an Outline of the Operations of the Second Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps; Lights and Shadows of Army Life, as Seen on the March, Bivouac and Battle-Field. By Theodore C. Tracie. Cleveland, O.: Published for the Battery Committee by J. B. Savage. 1878.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 470.

The writer has preserved the details of the daily life of his comrades in their campaigns. He has not endeavored to record the mere historical events, but rather the experiences, grave and gay, of army life. At the same time he has omitted none of the real events of his battery in the service of the Union. The battles, campaigns, trials and victories are loyally and accurately preserved.

This battery, popularly known as "Shields' Battery," was mustered into service September 10, 1862, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, by Captain J. R. Paxton, U. S. A., to serve for three years. It was mustered out June 27, 1865, after faithful and arduous service. It participated in the pursuit of the Morgan Raiders; was at the Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863; in the East Tennessee Campaign of 1863-4; at the Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

The severest and most trying experiences of this battery were in the East Tennessee campaign. The winter was unusually cold, and only by the greatest efforts were the men prevented from freezing; in addition to this, provisions were scarce because it was almost impossible for the Government to send supplies into this bleak and almost inaccessible country. Notwithstanding these conditions, the casualties of the battery were slight, and after the period of a distressful winter, in the spring it entered the Atlanta campaign to win additional honors of war.

[831]

TRIMBLE (CAREY A.)

State of the Union. Speech of the Hon. Carey A. Trimble of Ohio. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 5, 1861. Washington, D. C.: W H. Moore, Printer. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A strong speech in opposition to Hon. Thomas Corwin's report of the Committee of Thirty-three recommending compromises on the slavery question. Mr. Trimble denounces the report as monstrous and unpatriotic. Carey A. Trimble was the son of Allen Trimble, the eighth Governor of Ohio, and he served in the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congresses from the Tenth District.

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TWENTY NINTH (THE) Ohio at Gettysburg, 1863-1887 n. p. 1887.

Boards. 8 vo. pp. 7, with 2 Full Page Illustrations.

Contains the report of the Memorial Committee of the Twenty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry concerning the monuments erected by the State of Ohio for the regiment on the battlefield of Gettysburg. On the occasion of the dedication of the monuments, September 14, 1887, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hayes delivered an address which is also included in this pamphlet.

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VALLANDIGHAM (C. L.)

Speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 20, 1861. Washington: Printed by Henry Polkenhorn. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

This is that famous speech in which Mr. Vallandigham supported the proposition, embodied by him in a proposed constitutional amendment to divide the Union into four distinct nationalities or sections. See "Bingham, John A." One of his amendments (Article XVI) provided that "No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislature of the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to the Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid" The appendix to this speech contains the proposed amendments in full. Mr Vallandigham claimed in his speech that his purpose was to save the Union, but his plan was essentially destructive of national unity and contained the seeds of the death of the American Republic. Like all of his speeches, it is bold in expression and clear in diction.

Clement L. Vallandigham was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820. Received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1845-6 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature and from 1847 until 1849 he edited the Dayton "Empire" He was a radical believer in the state-rights branch

of the Democratic party. In 1857 he was a candidate for Congress against Lewis D. Campbell, was declared defeated, but was seated on a contest. He served from May 25, 1858, until March 3, 1863. He opposed the war, the administration and attacked its policy in and out of Congress. When he retired from Congress he returned to Ohio and attacked the Lincoln administration with great violence and bitterness. General Ambrose E. Burnside, the commander of the Department of the Ohio, arrested him for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by reason of his speeches. He was tried by court-martial and convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during the war. See "Vallandigham, Clement L. The Trial of" President Lincoln was appealed to by various committees on the subject to release him, see "Lincoln, Abraham", but without effect. The sentence was changed to banishment across the lines. The leaders of the Confederacy did not give Mr. Vallandigham a cordial reception and he ran the blockade by sea to Canada. While thus exiled, he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Democratic party but was defeated by John Brough, a Democrat running on the Union Republican ticket, by a majority of over 100,000. Mr. Vallandigham returned to Ohio afterwards without objection by the Government; he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated General George B. McClellan in 1864 and also the National convention of 1868. He died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 17, 1871, as the result of an accidental pistol discharge in his own hands while illustrating his theory of how a certain homicide occurred in which he was defending the accused.

[834]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

"After Some Time be Past" Speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, on Executive Usurpation, in the House of Representatives, July 10, 1861. Washington, D. C. n. p. 1861.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This speech was delivered soon after the opening of the extra session called by President Lincoln which convened July 4, 1861. Its bold antagonism to the position of Mr. Lincoln and his administration almost dazed the Union sentiment of the North. Without sympathy upon his own side (the Democratic) of the House, and an overwhelming National spirit upon the Republican side, this speech was indicative of great courage on the part of its author. It at once created a deep feeling against

Mr. Vallandigham throughout the North and he took his position as an opponent of the Lincoln administration and a friend to the South, which attitude he maintained throughout the war. This speech was widely circulated in England and on the Continent.

[835]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

Reply of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, to Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, on Democratic Loyalty to the Union; in the House of Representatives, February 19, 1862. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Hickman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the truth of certain charges of disloyalty made in a Baltimore newspaper against Mr. Vallandigham, and in this speech the latter defends himself and his party. Mr. Hickman withdrew his resolution after this speech.

[836]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT LAIRD)

The Great Civil War in America. Speech of Hon. Clement Laird Vallandigham, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, January 14, 1863. Washington: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This is a pessimistic philippic against the prosecution of the War and a severe indictment against Mr. Lincoln and his administration for their part in its conduct. Its practical effect was to aid secession and encourage the Rebellion, although Mr. Vallandigham claimed that he was for the Union through peace. His position was declared boldly as against the War. Said he, "You can never subdue the seceded States. Two years of fearful experience have taught you that. Why carry on this War? If you persist, it can only end in final separation between the North and South. And, in that case, believe it now, as you did not my former warnings, the whole Northwest will go with the South!" He argues for peace either by foreign intervention or domestic agreement, and contending that slavery must be recognized in any peace settlement. "In my deliberate judg-

ment," he declares, "African slavery, as an institution, will come out of this conflict fifty-fold stronger than when it was begun." This speech had a great influence in the North in increasing the power and position of the peace party, and in embarrassing the Union cause. By the friends of the Union throughout the country it was regarded "as words of brilliant and polished treason."

[837]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

Reply to President Lincoln's Letter of 12th June, 1863. Published by Society for Diffusion of Political Knowledge, New York, 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This is the reply of the Albany Committee to President Lincoln's views on the principles involved in the Vallandigham case, see "Lincoln, Abraham." It is a protest against the suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus* which was exercised by the National Government as a protection to its existence.

[838]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

U. L. A. The Peace Democracy alias Copperheads. Their Record. Speeches and Votes of Vallandigham and others, in Congress—His speeches out of Congress—The Endorsement of His Acts and Sentiments by His Party. n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

Contains extracts of Mr. Vallandigham's speeches on various measures (and record of his votes against others) proposed in, or enacted by, Congress in relation to the conduct of the War. Extracts from his addresses in New Jersey, and in Dayton and Hamilton, Ohio; his address, after arrest, dated Cincinnati, May 5, 1863; the attempt to get a writ of habeas corpus; deportation beyond the Union lines; conduct of his gubernatorial campaign from Canada; his purposes if elected; endorsement by the Peace Democracy of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, while England stands up for him. A startling addenda directly charges him with urging the invasion of Ohio by Morgan, and of Pennsylvania by Lee.

[839]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

The Record of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, on Abolition. The Union and Civil War. Ninth Edition. Columbus, Ohio: Published by J. Walter & Co. 1863.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 256, with Full Page Portrait.

In this work is published Mr. Vallandigham's speeches on the Constitution, The Union and The Civil War. It is offered as an admiring tribute from his friends who recognized him as a patriot. The speeches are intensely radical, abusive of the government, and bitterly antagonistic to the war. It was issued during the exciting campaign of 1863 when the subject was a candidate for Governor and had a wide circulation among his admirers.

[840]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

The Trial of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham by a military Commission and the proceeding under his application for a writ of habeas corpus in the circuit court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Cincinnati: Published by Rickey and Carroll, 73 West Fourth street. 1863.

Sheep. 8 vo. pp. 272.

Contains the complete report of the trial of Mr. Vallandigham for violating General Order No. 38 of Major General Burnside. The testimony and arguments of counsel are given in full. The principles and legal questions involved, and the able and learned discussion of them makes the volume extremely interesting from both legal and historical standpoints. The opinion of the Court and the arguments of counsel were prepared for publication by their respective authors, giving them absolute authenticity.

[841]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

Decision of Judge Leavitt of Ohio in the Vallandigham Habeas Corpus Case. Philadelphia: Printed for Gratuitous Distribution. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

This pamphlet gives the decision of Judge Leavitt, in the Circuit Court at Cincinnati, on May 16, 1863, denying the motion for a writ of habeas corpus.

[842]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

The Vallandigham Song Book. Songs for the Times. Columbus: J. Walter & Co. 1863.

Pamphlet. 16 mo. pp. 24.

This publication, now extremely rare, there being but very few copies in existence, was circulated widely during the Brough-Vallandigham campaign of 1863. Concerning it the publishers state: "Most of these songs have already been printed in the Democratic newspapers, and some of them have had a wide circulation. Several of the best have made their first appearance in the 'Cincinnati Enquirer' and the 'Logan Gazette.' But we have taken it for granted that the writers would, in every case, contribute the merit of authorship to the greater merit of the cause we are mutually serving; hence we have made no effort to learn the names of the writers, nor have we retained them when known."

The songs herein contained are grave, sentimental, comical, and satirical. Its contents illustrate the earnestness and bitterness of an exciting canvass. They represent an intense antagonism to Mr. Lincoln, and the prosecution of the War. The following is a specimen of the sentiments expressed:

COMING.

AIR—*"We Come with Songs to Greet You."*

We are coming, Abraham Lincoln,
From mountain, wood and glen;
We are coming, Abraham Lincoln,
With the ghosts of murdered men.
Yes! We're coming, Abraham Lincoln,
With curses loud and deep,
That will haunt you in your waking,
And disturb you in your sleep.

There's blood upon your garments,
There's guilt upon your soul.
For the lust of ruthless soldiers
You let loose without control;
Your dark and wicked doings
A God of mercy sees,
And the wail of homeless children
Is heard on every breeze.

There's sadness in our dwellings,
And the cry of wild despair,
From broken hearts and ruined homes,
Breaks on the midnight air;
While Sorrow spreads her funeral pall
O'er this once happy land;
For brother meets in deadly strife,
A brother's battle brand.

With desolation all around,
Our dead lie on the plains;
You're coming, Abraham Lincoln,
With manacles and chains,
To subjugate the white man
And let the negro free —
By the blood of all these murdered men
This curse can never be!

You may call your black battalions
To aid your sinking cause,
And substitute your vulgar jokes
For liberty and laws.
No! by the memory of our fathers,
By those green unnumbered graves,
We'll perish on ten thousand fields
Ere we become your slaves!

[843]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

Speeches, Arguments, Addresses and Letters of Clement L. Vallandigham. New York: Published by J. Walter and Co., 19 City Hall Square. 1864.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 580.

Contains Mr. Vallandigham's speeches in the Ohio Legislature, Congress and during political campaigns, covering the period from 1845 to 1864. They are marked by elegant dictation, positive expression and argumentative force. His war-time speeches are extraordinary examples of bitter denunciation, and upon reading them, we can see how they had the effect of creating opposition to the war and the National administration.

The biographical memoir prefixed was prepared by Mr. Vallandigham's brother.

[844]

[VALLANDIGHAM (JAMES L.)]

Biographical Memoir of Clement L. Vallandigham. By his brother. New York: Published by J Walter & Co. 19 City Hall Square. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 64.

In this brief memoir is given a very full narrative of Mr. Vallandigham's private and public life upon to July, 1864. From the standpoint of the biographer he justifies all the political acts of his subject. This memoir is published in the title above. It may be regarded as the strongest and most effective defense ot Mr. Vallandigham's record.

[845]

VALLANDIGHAM (CLEMENT L.)

Copperhead Conspiracy in the Northwest. An Expose of the Treasonable Order of the "Sons of Liberty", Vallandigham, Supreme Commander. Washington, D. C.: Printed by the Union Congressional Committee. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A campaign document of the presidential election of 1864. Extremely bitter and charges Vallandigham with being the head of a secret oath-bound treasonable association in existence throughout the Northern States, the purpose of which was to act in concert with those states in rebellion against the Government. It quotes the official reports of investigations made in Indiana. See "Pitman, Benn."

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VALLANDIGHAM (JAMES L.)

A Life of Clement L. Vallandigham, by his brother, Rev. James L. Vallandigham. Baltimore: Trumbull Brothers, 8 North Charles street. 1872.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XII and 573, with Full Page Portrait.

A very complete biography written from the affectionate and admiring standpoint of a brother, but nevertheless valuable and attractive. Vallandigham, the man, is placed before the reader and we have an opportunity to see him in youth and manhood from his personal side. It is also a history of the times in which he moved and acted. His personality as disclosed in these pages shows him to have been sincere, courageous and willing to maintain his position at any cost. The work justifies Vallandigham in his position during the war and defends him against the charge of disloyalty.

[847]

VAN DYKE (A. M.)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Ohio. Catalogue of the Library Prepared under the direction of Brevet Major A. M. Van Dyke, U. S. V., Recorder. By Captain William Holden, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. V Cincinnati: n. p. 1901.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp 115.

As indicated by this catalogue the library of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion contains many very valuable works relating to the Civil War, as well as a number of other volumes of an historical character. Students and general readers who are interested in the events of the most momentous period in the Nation's history will find in this library much to aid them in their readings or researches. The list of war books includes both Federal and Confederate publications.

[848]

VAN HORNE (THOMAS B.)

History of the Army of the Cumberland, Its Organization, Campaigns and Battles. Written at the Request of Major-General George H. Thomas, chiefly from his Private Military Journal and Official and other Documents furnished by him. By Thomas B. Van Horne, U. S. A. Illustrated with Campaign and Battle Maps, compiled by Edward Ruger, late Superintendent Topographical Engineer Office, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland. Two Volumes and Atlas. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1875.

Cloth. 8 vo. Vol. I. pp. XIV+454. Vol. II. pp. V+478. Atlas, pp. IV and 22 Folding Maps.

The writer of this valuable and important contribution to the military history of the Nation was the Chaplain of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from July 10, 1862 until mustered out October 14, 1864. He was chaplain in the regular army at various army posts until July, 1870; was retired February 26, 1885, and died April 5, 1895. He enjoyed rare advantages in the preparation of the work. It was undertaken at the special request of General Thomas, who supplied the ma-

terials for publication, which, as the writer states in his preface "gave him as close a relation to it as was possible without direct authorship." The Military Journal of General Thomas, which preserved an accurate record of the operations of each day, is the basis of these volumes. In addition he placed in the hands of the author copies of orders, telegrams, official reports and other papers, unofficial but equally authoritative as the muniments of a truthful narrative. The maps which illustrate the history were executed at General Thomas' request, by authority of the War Department. A short introduction to the first volume treats of the causes of the war, and an appendix to the second volume contains a list of the officers in the Army of the Cumberland who were killed in action, or who died of wounds or disease during the progress of the war.

[849]

VETERAN (THE)

Edited by S. N. Cook. Vol. 1, 1905-1906. Columbus, Ohio.

Cloth. Vol. I, Quarto.

The only volume published, and was issued in forty-eight numbers of eight pages each, from November 23, 1905, to October 25, 1906, inclusive. It is devoted to news relating to Ohio veterans of the Civil War and their organizations. Also contains stories and experiences of army life contributed by Ohio soldiers.

[850]

VORIS (ALVIN C.)

Charleston in the Rebellion. A Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, March 7, 1888. By Companion Alvin C. Voris, late Brevet Major General U. S. V Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1888.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 49.

A complete history of the operations in and around Charleston, commencing with the bombardment of Fort Sumter and ending with the reduction of Fort Wagner and the capture of the city. The writer was a participant in the latter engagement. Also published in "Sketches of War History", Volume II.

[851]

VOTES (THE) of the Copperheads in the Congress of the United States. Printed by L. Towers for the Union Congressional Committee. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A campaign document of 1864, widely circulated, mainly against the candidacy of George H. Pendleton for President, but generally against the Democratic organization. The expression "Copperhead" was applied in 1862 and during the war to those members of the Democratic party in the Northern States who violently opposed the suppression of the rebellion and who claimed that it was hopeless and illegal to coerce the seceding states.

[852]

WADE (BENJ. F.)

Property in the Territories. Speech of Hon. Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 7, 1860. Washington, D. C.: Buell & Blanchard, Printers. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

The speeches of Senator Wade on Slavery, Secession, War and Reconstruction represent in the best form the radical literature of the time. He was an abolitionist of the most pronounced type and his expressions were uncompromising and in the strongest Anglo-Saxon. He was always in advance of his party and to him more than any other Ohioan in Congress may be credited the firm stand taken by the Republican party during the war. That he went to extremes, and that Mr. Lincoln and the conservative Union element often refused to follow him is also true.

In this speech Mr. Wade discusses slavery in the territories and the Fugitive Slave Law. The position of the Republican party is here fully set forth, and to the student no better statement can be given.

Benjamin F. Wade was born in Feeding Hills parish, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800. He died at Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, 1878. He was a State Senator of Ohio, a United States Senator, President pro tem of the Senate, and acting Vice-President. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, re-elected in 1856 and in 1862. He was one of the most radical and influential anti-slavery men of his time and during the Rebellion one of the most pronounced advocates of the Union cause

in Congress. He took a conspicuous part in the great debates on slavery, the war, and reconstruction, and was the recognized leader of the Republican party in the Senate. As chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he rendered his country invaluable service and exercised a tremendous influence in military operations. His bitter and advanced views often brought him in conflict with President Lincoln, nevertheless he was one of the imposing and era-making characters of the Civil War period.

[853]

WADE (B. F.)

Speech of Hon. B. F Wade, of Ohio, on the State of the Union, delivered in the Senate of the United States, Dec. 17, 1860. Washington: McGill & Witherow, Printers. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 13.

During the agitated and distracted condition of the country, viz., between Mr. Lincoln's election and inauguration, this speech was delivered. It is a bold defense of the Union and an attack on the Southern leaders for their steps towards the dissolution. One by one he answers the pretexts offered by the South to justify secession. While it is aggressive, it is temperate and conciliatory—more so than his speeches generally.

[854]

WADE (B. F)

Traitors and their Sympathizers. Speech of Hon. B. F Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, April 21, 1862. Washington: Scammell & Co. 1862.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A reply to Senator McDougall, of California, and a severe arraignment of the anti-administration party in Congress and the country It is a plain spoken and bitter denunciation of the Northern sympathizing sentiment with the South.

[855]

WADE (B. F)

37th Congress, 2d Session. Rep. Com. No. 41. In the Senate of the United States. (Report: Barbarities of the

rebels at Manassas. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1862.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This report was submitted by Senator Wade as chairman of the joint committee "on the conduct of the present war." It charges barbarous treatment by the Confederates at Manassas, of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States killed in battle there. It submits the testimony of a number of witnesses.

[856]

WADE (BENJ. F.)

Facts for the People. Ben Wade on McClellan. And Gens. Hooker and Heintzelman's Testimony. A Crushing Review of Little Napoleon's Career. Printed and published (for the National Union Association of Ohio) by Caleb Clark, s. w. cor. Third and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati: 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Contains a reprint of the report from the Cincinnati Gazette of October 24, 1864, of a speech delivered in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati. In his address Senator Wade details his personal observations at the front of General McClellan's conduct of the war, and how he urged the General to engage the defiant Confederate forces in conflict; also his report in person to President Lincoln of the situation. The other contents of the pamphlet are McClellan's Gunboat Experience, General Kearny on McClellan; Testimony of Major General Joseph Hooker to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and of General Heintzelman, published in the reports of the same committee.

[857]

WADE (B. F.)

Against the Immediate Restoration of the Seceded States, in answer to Mr. Doolittle and others. Speech of Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, January 18, 1866. Washington: n. p. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Senator Wade represented more distinctively than any of his contemporaries of war time the radical Union and anti-slav-

ery sentiment of his party. He carried his positive views into the reconstruction period. In this speech he disagrees with the post-war policy of the late President Lincoln as well as that of President Johnson. Afterwards he became one of the bitterest opponents and prosecutors of the latter. He favors in this utterance the most radical and drastic treatment of the Southern States. A study of Senator Wade's writings and speeches at this time is necessary to a proper understanding of the great conflict in Congress during the reconstruction period.

[858]

WADDLE (ANGUS L.)

Three years with the Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland by Angus L. Waddle, late Adjutant 33d, O. V. V. I. Chillicothe: Scioto Gazette Book and Job Office. 1889.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 81.

The subject matter of this pamphlet was originally published in the "Ohio Soldier" a periodical published at Chillicothe, Ohio. It is practically a history of the Thirty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The battles, marches and campaigns of the regiment, together with the personal observations and experiences of the writer are narrated in good literary style. It is above the average of regimental histories.

This regiment was organized at Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, Ohio, from August 27 to October 11, 1861, to serve three years. It took an honorable part in the following battles: Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Siege of Atlanta Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, and Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

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WALLACE (FREDERICK STEPHEN)

The Sixty-First Ohio Volunteers, 1861-1865. Written and compiled by Frederick Stephen Wallace, formerly Captain 61st Ohio Volunteers, late Major 82nd Ohio Vol-

unteers, 1902. Published for private circulation by Theodore Mullen, Marysville, Ohio, late Corporal Co. B, Sixty-First, O. V I.

Pamphlet. 12 mo. pp. 37

The Sixty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized from the State at large in April and May, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the Eighty-Second Regiment March 31, 1865. This historical sketch was read at the annual reunion of the regiment at Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1901; it deals only with the actual narrative of the regiment's service and is strictly a regimental history. Though brief it is full and reliable.

The Sixty-First was engaged in the following battles and campaigns: Freeman's Ford, Va., August 23-25, 1862; Second Battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-4, 1863; Wauhatchie, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Lookout Valley, Tenn., October 28, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 19-27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22-28 and September 2, 1864, and Sherman's March to the Sea.

[860]

WARD (ELIZABETH PROBASCO)

Life and Orations of Durbin Ward of Ohio, compiled by his wife, Elizabeth Probasco Ward. Columbus, O.: A. H. Smythe. 1888.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 601, with Portrait.

In this volume may be found the expressions relating to questions of the War of one of the most influential of Ohio Union Democrats. They are: (1) "Objects of the War for the Union," address to the people May 23, 1861. (2) "Letter to a Union Meeting" at Hamilton, Ohio, April 12, 1863. (3) "Sherman's March to the Sea," Indianapolis, December 16, 1869. (4) "Memorial Day Oration," Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, May 30, 1870. (5) "Army Reunion Oration," Pittsburgh, Pa., September 17, 1873. (6) "Decoration Day Speech," Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1884. In these addresses General Ward discusses Union, Secession, Slavery and Reconstruction. A tone of high patriotism pervades his expressions.

Durbin Ward was born in Augusta, Kentucky, February 11,

1819. He entered Miami University at the age of nineteen, remaining two years, studied law with Thomas Corwin, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and became his partner From 1845 to 1851 he was prosecuting attorney of Warren County, Ohio. He was elected to the Legislature in 1851, became prominent in the Democratic party, and in 1860 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention that met at Charleston, S. C., and reassembled at Baltimore, Md. He supported the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas. When the Civil War broke out, he declared himself for the Union and enlisted as a private. Served under General McClellan in West Virginia. Was appointed major of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 17, 1861, and lieutenant colonel December 31, 1862. Was wounded at Chickamauga and made colonel of his regiment November 13, 1863. He was brevetted brigadier general October 18, 1865. After the war he maintained his standing as a Democrat of great influence, patriotism and integrity. He died May 22, 1886.

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WARD (J. E. D.)

Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By J. E. D. Ward, Ripley, Ohio: 1864.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 84.

This little volume is interesting not only for what it records, but also because it is the first Ohio regimental history published in permanent form. It necessarily, for that reason, lacks the official information and complete knowledge so important in works of this kind. It was issued shortly after the mustering out of the regiment. The writer divides his history into periods of four campaigns and records his personal views and the movements of the regiment in those sub-divisions.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison from June 19 to June 29, 1861, to serve three years. It was mustered out July 11, 1864, by reason of expiration of service. Its record shows that it moved on foot, rail and water a distance of four thousand and forty-nine miles and sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing of four hundred and fifty-five men. It was engaged at Scary Creek, W Va., July 17, 1861; Gauley Bridge, W Va., August 25, 1861; Carnifex Ferry, W Va., September 10, 1861; Bull Run Bridge, Va., August 27, 1862; Frederick, Md., September 12, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fayetteville, W Va., May 17-20, 1863; Meadow Bluff, W Va., December 12, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, Va., May 9-10, 1864, and Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18, 1864.

[862]

WARDEN (ROBERT B.)

An Account of the Private Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase. By Robert B. Warden. Cincinnati: Wilstach, Baldwin and Co. 1874.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XLVI and 342, with Steel Portrait of Mr. Chase.

This is the greatest repository of facts concerning Salmon P Chase and of his correspondence, both public and private, throughout his life. The work as a literary monument to the writer or his subject cannot be praised. The author was for a time the private secretary of Mr. Chase and had recourse to all his papers, official and personal, and he has used them liberally He injects his own personality too much into the work. Of Cincinnati, particularly, and of Ohio at large, the volume naturally takes large notice. The letters of Mr. Chase throw a great light on slavery and the war and are the most valuable compositions in the work.

Robert B. Warden was born in Bardstown, Ky., January 18, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1845; became judge of the court of common pleas at Cincinnati in 1850. In 1853 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio. On December 9, 1854, Governor Medill appointed him a member of the court for which he had been selected as reporter a year before. He was only thirty years of age at this time—the youngest judge that ever acted in the Supreme Court. He was a man of more literary than legal ability and wrote much. He died. in Washington in 1884.

[863]

WEIST (J. R.)

"The Medical Department in the War." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, October 6, 1886. By Companion J. R. Weist, M. D., late Surgeon (Major). Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 22.

Herein is given in condensed form an excellent history of a most important branch of the military service during the War of the Rebellion. In the beginning the facilities for hospital and surgical service were crude and inadequate. This paper traces the growth and development of this department with an accuracy and knowledge that makes it of great value. The con-

clusion of the writer regarding the medical department, is that during the latter part of the war it became almost perfect by reason of the skill and knowledge required on the battlefields. "The force of circumstances had developed character and genius, and transformed untrained physicians into the most efficient medical corps that has ever existed; one that performed its duties willingly and promptly without hope of promotion or military distinction, actuated solely by the desire to alleviate the sufferings of the thousands who looked to it for relief." This paper is published in "Sketches of War History," Volume II.

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WELKER (MARTIN)

Speech of Hon. Martin Welker, of Ohio, on the President's Message; delivered in the House of Representatives, February 7, 1866. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office. 1866.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Defends the legislation of reconstruction, and discusses the subjects of the freedmen, loyalty, suffrage, traitors and the record of the Union party. Judge Welker was a common pleas judge in Ohio before the war, served in the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth and Forty-First Congresses and in 1873 was appointed by the President, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

[865]

WELSH (ISAAC)

Speech of Hon. Isaac Welsh of Belmont County Delivered in the Senate of Ohio, March 3d, 1863, on the Joint Resolutions. Submitted by Himself. Columbus: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The resolutions expressed the sentiment of the Ohio General Assembly on the questions involved in the war, pledged the moral and physical support of the State to the Union and the suppression of the Rebellion and protested against the sentiment of sympathy with secession. In this speech Mr. Welsh reviews the attitude of leading politicians and State Senators of Ohio on the present crisis, charging them with aiding the Rebellion by their political position and expressions. Many other speeches were made on these resolutions by members of the

Senate and they were used as campaign documents in the Brough-Vallandigham canvass.

[866]

WETMORE (JAMES C.)

Copy of certain correspondence between James C. Wetmore, Ohio State Military Agent at Washington D. C., and Fred'k N. Knapp, special agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, on the subject of alleged fraudulent sale of railroad tickets on the part of the Sanitary Commission; also of affidavits of sundry Ohio soldiers. Washington: H. Polkinhorn, printer. (1863.)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

The alleged fraud consisted in selling tickets to discharged soldiers over "long routes" and at prices in excess of those obtainable through the Ohio agency The contention was supported by a number of affidavits of soldiers.

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WETMORE (JAMES C.)

Annual Report of Ohio State Military Agent, Washington, D. C.: Philp & Solomons, Printers. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 9.

In this report the agent says he had saved in railroad fares to Ohio soldiers, in the year, $4,500.00, or more than sufficient to pay the salaries of himself and his office force. He had collected and forwarded to Ohio soldiers and their families, free of charge, $965,862.80. From the Ladies' Aid Societies of Ohio he had received 1,112 boxes and packages of sanitary supplies, and had forwarded these with 614 other purchased packages. About one-eighth of the 12,000 men arriving in Washington in 1865 from Rebel prisons, he said, were Ohio men.

[868]

WHEELER (XENOPHON)

The Experiences of an Enlisted Man in the Hospital in the Early Part of the War. Paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, December 2, 1908, by Xenophon Wheeler, Sergeant Sixty-Seventh O. V I.;

Captain One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth O. V I., of Chattanooga, Tenn. Cincinnati: n. p. 1908.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

An incident of hospital experience, illustrating the humane side of the war and showing how Southern women tenderly cared for a Union soldier wounded at Winchester.

[869]

WHITE (CHILTON A.)

Speech of Hon. Chilton A. White, of Ohio, on the enlistment of Negro Soldiers; delivered in the House of Representatives, February 2, 1863. Washington: n. p. 1863.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

This speech attacks Mr. Lincoln and his administration for the proposed legislation. He opposed Negro enlistment for racial reasons and argues that if the black man fights the battles of his country he will be entitled to suffrage, and political and legal equality.

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WHITE (CHILTON A.)

"Peace hath its Victories Renowned as War" Speech of Hon. Chilton A. White, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 19, 1864. Washington, D. C.: 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

A plea for peace, temperate and earnest. Lacks the bitterness of the usual anti-administration statesman. The author served in the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth Congresses from the Sixth Ohio district, and in the Union army.

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WHITING (WILLIAM)

War Powers under the Constitution of the United States by William Whiting. Tenth Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1864.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XVII and 342.

Contains the full reports of two important Ohio cases arising out of the exercise of the extraordinary powers of the President of the United States during the Rebellion.

The first is that of John W Kees vs. David Tod (Governor of Ohio) and others in the Pickaway County Common Pleas on a petition of defendants to remove the case for trial to the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff was arrested by the following order of the War Department, issued June 27, 1862:

"SIR: — Proceed with one assistant by first train to Circleville in the State of Ohio, arrest there or wherever else he may be found John W Kees, editor and publisher of the 'Circleville Watchman', and deliver him to the commandant, at Camp Chase, permitting no communication with him, except by yourself and your subordinates charged with his safekeeping, and if you think fit by his family in your presence. Examine all papers, private or otherwise, found at the office of this paper, the residence of Kees, or on his person and bring with you to the department all that may be found of a treasonable or suspicious nature, as well as a copy of each issue of the 'Watchman' during the last four months. Close the office, locking up the presses, type, paper and other material found therein and place in charge of a discreet and trustworthy person who will see that it is safely kept. If you think further aid will be necessary call on Governor Tod at Columbus, who will be requested to give you such information and aid as you may think needful in enabling you to fulfill your duty. Let this order be executed promptly, discreetly and quietly; and when executed make full report of your doings to this department.

"By Order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) "C. P WOLCOTT,
"Assistant Secretary of War."

This order was executed and the party was confined in the "Old Capitol Prison" at Washington, D. C., for seventeen days and afterwards Kees brought suit in damages for $30,000.00 against the Governor and others who executed the order. Judge Dickey in an elaborate opinion (pp. 216-225) granted the petition to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court. The case is important as showing the condition of political affairs in Ohio at this time. Kees's paper, as shown by extracts, was inflammatory against the government and treasonable in character.

The full report of the decision in Vallandigham's case before the Supreme Court of the United States is also given. This was an ex parte application of a writ of certiorari by Clement L. Vallandigham to the Judge Advocate General of the United States. The writ was refused, the court holding that the Su-

preme Court had no power to revise or pronounce any opinion upon the proceedings of a military commission. Mr. Justice Noah H. Swayne delivered the opinion.

Both of these cases attracted great attention throughout Ohio and the country at the time and they have an important bearing on the history of that period.

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WHITTLESEY (CHARLES)

General Wallace's Division—Battle of Shiloh—Was it Tardy? By Col. Chas. Whittlesey. Cleveland, Ohio: n. p. 1875.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

The occasion of this pamphlet was the charges of certain newspapers, notably the National Republican, of Washington, which attacked Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune for his account of that battle to the Cincinnati Gazette and General Wallace for "shameful tardiness." Colonel Whittlesey writes in vindication of General Wallace, and incidentally reviews the actions of portions of several regiments of Ohio troops.

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WHITTLESEY (CHARLES)

War Memoranda—Cheat River to the Tennessee, 1861-1862, by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, United States Volunteers, Military Engineer in Chief for the State and Department of Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio: William W Williams. 1884.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 89, with 5 Full Page Maps.

Contains the very interesting and intelligent observations of the writer on the army movements in West Virginia and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh; also a description of the siege of Cincinnati, the defensive works of which, on the Kentucky side, were surveyed and located by Colonel Whittlesey. His personal sketches of Generals McPherson, Mitchel, Cox, Leggett and Force add value to his "memoranda" which of themselves are of high literary character.

Col. Whittlesey was born at Southington, Connecticut, October 4, 1808. He graduated from West Point in 1831, served in the Black Hawk War in 1832 and after that resigned from

the army. He was connected with United States Geological Survey from 1847 to 1851. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Geological Survey in 1837. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he was made chief engineer of the Ohio troops. He was appointed Colonel in August, 1861. He led his regiment at Fort Donelson and commanded a brigade at Shiloh. His health failing he resigned in 1862 and went back to his scientific work. He has written a great deal on various subjects, his titles numbering more than 200. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886.

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WILDER (JOHN T.)

Preliminary Movements of the Army of the Cumberland before the Battle of Chickamauga. By John T. Wilder, Colonel 17th Ind. V I.; Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A. A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, November 4, 1908.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

The writer was a commanding officer in the movements of which he writes and his observations and descriptions are from the standpoint of close action and participation.

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WILDER (THEODORE)

The History of Company C, Seventh Regiment, O. V I., by Theodore Wilder. Oberlin: J. B. T. March, Printer, "News Office" 1866.

Cloth. 16 mo. pp. 83.

This company was composed almost entirely of professors and students of Oberlin College. It was the "Roundhead" company of the regiment and because of the open Christian profession and life of its members it was called the "praying company." Its record and conduct throughout the war showed this life was a tower of strength in bearing the hardships and burdens of military service. Their health was better, they could stand longer marches, they had less sickness and recovered from wounds more quickly than those whose life led them to reckless and dissipated habits. Company C after a period of service won the admiration of its fellows, and ridicule was turned to respect.

In the preparation of this history the author has had recourse to diaries and journals kept by the members and the

official returns of the commanding officers, and is thus able to give the numerous dates and facts with a good degree of correctness. A biographical record of officers and men is given in the work.

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WILDES (THOS. F.)

Record of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. By Thos. F. Wildes, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers. Sandusky, O.: F Mack & Bros., Printers. 1884.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. XXIV and 364.

A well written, comprehensive and interesting history of this regiment's service. It possesses a certainty of narrative unusual in regimental histories. The writer has depended little upon his recollections, but has relied upon official records and diaries, letters and memoranda written at the time by himself and others. To the work has been added a chapter in commemoration of those who died in the service, as well as those who have since died from wounds received or disease contracted in the field. A complete roster of officers and men, by companies, giving the general military history and final record of each closes the volume.

This regiment was organized at Gallipolis and Marietta in September and October, 1862, to serve for three years. It was mustered out of service June 14, 1865, after full participation in the following battles, all in the state of Virginia: Moorefield, January 3, 1863; Romney, February 16, 1863; Bunker Hill, June 13, 1863; Winchester, June 14-15, 1863; Piedmont, June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, June 17-18, 1864; Snicker's Ferry, July 18, 1864; Winchester, July 24, 1864; Halltown, August 26-27, 1864; Berryville, September 3-4, 1864; Opequon, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865; High Bridge, April 6, 1865, and Appomattox C. H., April 8-9, 1865.

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WILLIAMS (E. CORT.)

"Recollections of the Red River Expedition." A paper read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, November

3, 1886. By Companion E. Cort. Williams, Late Ensign U. S. Navy Cincinnati: H. C. Sherick & Co. 1886.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 23.

These recollections are of the personal observations and experiences of the writer. They are interesting as giving the details of an enterprise the exact purpose of which has not yet been made clear from a military standpoint.

This paper was also published in "Sketches of War History," Volume II.

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WILLIAMS (THOS. J.)

An Historical Sketch of the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the Great Civil War from 1861 to 1866. By Thos. J. Williams, former First Lieutenant of the Regiment. Columbus, Ohio: The Lawrence Press Co. 1899.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 191, with 14 Full Page Portraits.

In addition to the historical narrative this work contains much information concerning the members of the regiment after the closing of the war, including their present (1899) post office address.

The Fifty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, in October and November, 1861, to serve for three years. Peter Kinney, of Portsmouth, was appointed Colonel, W. H. Raynor, Lieutenant Colonel, and Sampson E. Varner, Major. The following is the official list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Big Sand Run, Miss., May 18, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Carrion Crow Bayou, La., November 3, 1863; New Iberia, La., November 18, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Monnett's Ferry, La., April 23, 1864; Snaggy Point, La., May 3, 1864, and Dunn's Bayou, La., May 5, 1864.

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WILSON (JOHN A.)

Adventures of Alf. Wilson. A Thrilling Episode of the Dark Days of the Rebellion. By John A. Wilson, a

member of the Mitchell Raiders. Washington, D. C.: The National Tribune. 1897.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 237. Illustrated.

The writer was a private in Company C, Twenty-First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was of the heroic band more generally known as the "Andrews Raiders." In this volume he details his individual impressions, experiences and escape. It was originally published in an Ohio newspaper, and afterwards, in 1880, brought out in book form at Toledo. The author records his part in this daring enterprise with modesty, although the expedition was the most intrepid and far-reaching of the War, and has but few parallels in the history of ancient or modern warfare. See "Ohio Boys in Dixie"; "Foraker, J. B."; "Report of the Judge Advocate General"; "Pittenger, William."

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WILSON (SAMUEL R.)

The Causes and Remedies of Impending National Calamities. An Address by Samuel R. Wilson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. Cincinnati, Ohio: Published by J. B. Elliott, 51 Fourth street. 1860.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

An extremely able presentation of the conditions existing at this time. The preacher deprecates war but regards it as inevitable if the threatenings of the South are carried into effect. He pleads for peace and urges Christians to do all that can be done to preserve it.

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WILSON (LAWRENCE)

Itinerary of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1864. With Roster, Portraits and Biographies. Edited and compiled by Lawrence Wilson, First Sergeant Company D. Assisted by the Historical Committee of the Regimental Association. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. 1907.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 652, with 114 Full Page Portraits, 10 Full Page Illustrations and 5 Full Page Maps.

One of the most complete and elaborate regimental histories published. Its typography is of the best and it is profuse with maps, portraits and illustrations. The text is indicative

of the vast difference between the regimental history written immediately after the war and the one written at the present time. The first is generally from the personal experiences and observations of the writer, while the other is based on the official records of the War Department at Washington. In this volume the writer has given his readers history pure and simple in recording the life of the regiment and he has drawn freely on all contemporary records. In forty chapters he has narrated the organization, campaigns and battles of this organization. Biographies and portraits of members of the regiment are numerous; a miscellany containing a description of monuments erected to the regiment and a roster and casualty list add to its interest.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment was organized at Cleveland and Camp Dennison in June, 1861, to serve three years. It was kept well at the front during most of its service and was engaged in most of the severely contested battles of the war. W F Fox in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War" classes it with the "Three hundred fighting regiments" and says: "One of the finest regiments in the service. It was raised in Northern Ohio, with rendezvous at Cleveland and was composed of exceptionally good material. Its rank included men of culture and good social position, clergymen, students, teachers, bankers, farmers and mechanics. They enlisted promptly at the first news of war, the regiment organizing in April for the three months' service, but entering the three years' service, almost to a man, when the second call for troops was made."

Its service included the following battles: Cross Lanes, W Va., August 26, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Dumfries, Va., December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864, and Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864. The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1864, at Cleveland, where Governor Brough addressing it said: "No regiment has returned to the bosom of the State, and none remains to come after it, that will bring back a more glorious record than the gallant old Seventh."

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WINDSOR (A. H.)

History of the Ninety-First Regiment, O. V I., by A. H. Windsor, Chaplain. Cincinnati: Gazette Steam Printing House, cor. Fourth and Vine. 1865.

Cloth. 12 vo. pp. 68.

The Ninety-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised in Southern, Ohio, from the counties of Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Pike. It was mustered in at Camp Ironton, Ohio, September 7, 1862, to serve three years and was mustered out June 24, 1865. This little history written immediately at the close of the regiment's service is a very scant and general recital of its record. It contains a full roster of the members of the regiment and a list of casualties—dead, wounded and captured. This regiment saw hard service and was in the following engagements: Buffalo, W Va., September 26, 1862; Fayetteville, W Va., May 19, 1863; Blake's Farm, W Va., May 21, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Va., May 10, 1864; Cow Pasture River, Va., June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18, 1864; Stephenson's Depot, Va., July 20, 1864; Winchester, Va., July 24-25, 1864; Halltown, Va., August 24-26, 1864; Martinsburg, Va., September 18, 1864; Opequon, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, and Myerstown, Va., November 18, 1864.

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WORTHINGTON (THOMAS)

The Volunteer's Manual, No. 1. Compiled from U. S. Standard Authorities, with important notes and a Military Glossary, by T. Worthington, a graduate of West Point, and late Gen. 2d B. 7th D. O. M. assisted by Maj. Sidney Burbank and Lieut. P T. Swaine, U. S. A. With the Manual of Sharp's rifle and carbine, and Colt's revolver, by Capt. R. W Johnson, U. S. A. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co. 1861.

Cloth. 24 mo. pp. 140 + 3. Illustrated.

This work was primarily prepared to instruct the Ohio militia in the "school of the soldier." The author was an officer of the militia, and afterwards colonel of the Forty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

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WORTHINGTON (T.)

Brief History of the 46th Ohio Volunteers. By Col. T Worthington in his 74th year. Washington, D. C. n. p., n. d.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 80, with Illustration on First Page of Cover and Portrait of Author on Last Page.

This is of no value from a historical standpoint. It is a tirade against Grant and Sherman apparently under the idea that both had a personal feeling against the writer. It does not deserve to be classed as a regimental history. It is apparent that the author has written in an erratic vein, due probably to fancied wrongs. There is a strain of egotism on nearly every page that warrants this conclusion.

The author was the Colonel of this regiment. He was the son of Governor Worthington of Ohio; was born at Adena, Ross county, March 18, 1807; graduated from West Point in 1827. He served in the Mexican War. Died February 23, 1884.

The preservation of the history of the Forty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry should have fallen into more sensible hands, because it was a fine organization and has left a fine record. It was organized at Worthington, Ohio, from October 23, 1861, to January 28, 1862, to serve for three years. It valiantly performed its duty in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Reseca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864; Noonday Creek, Ga., June 15, 1864; Assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

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WORTHINGTON (THOMAS)

Abstract of evidence, &c, in the Proceedings of the Court Martial for the trial of Col. T. Worthington, at Memphis, August 14th, 1862. (n. p. **1862.**)

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 8.

Contains extracts from Colonel Worthington's diary, his summary of the evidence, a letter to General Halleck, circular of Assistant Adjutant General Hammond and charges against General Sherman of error and concealment of facts.

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WORTHINGTON (THOMAS)

No. 1. The Blunders of the Rebellion and their Dead Sea Fruit, In Six Numbers, being a General Review of the Causes which Protracted the War, Quadrupled its Expense in Waste of Life, Money and National Credit, and by Rejection of All Method, Plan or Providence, in or out of the Army, has precipitated Present Results and Future Danger to the Union. By T. Worthington, former Brig. Gen'l. of Ohio Militia and Col. 46th Reg't. of Ohio Vols. at the Battle of Shiloh. Washington City: n. p. 1869.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 11 + 4.

Has reference to the Battle of Shiloh and to the writer's trial by Court Martial and the findings thereof. The four pages contain copies of letters to Henry Wilson and J. A. Garfield.

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WORTHINGTON (T.)

Shiloh; the Only Correct Military History of U. S. Grant, and of the missing Army records for which he is alone responsible, to conceal his organized defeat of the Union Army at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. By T. Worthington. A West Point Graduate of 1827 Washington City: McGill and Witherow, Printers and Stereotypers. 1872.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 164, with Map.

This professes to give the inside facts of the Shiloh campaign of 1862, but it reveals nothing but a wretched spirit of malignant envy and malice. It is miserably written, and was inspired by opponents of General Grant on his re-election to the Presidency.

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WORTHINGTON (T.)

A Correct History of Grant at the Battle of Shiloh. Respectfully dedicated to the Armies of the Ohio and the Tennessee: their living and their dead. By T. Worthington, Late General 4th Brigade, 7th Division, Ohio Militia, 1839; late Colonel 46th Ohio Volunteers, May 30, 1862.

Washington, D. C.: Thomas McGill & Co., Printers, 1107 E Street Northwest. 1880.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 20.

Written from the standpoint that everything published concerning the Battle of Shiloh is false, and that the writer alone is capable of recording the truth. This pamphlet consists of an open letter and three sections of queries, directed to General Grant, dated "Five Oaks, near Morrow, Ohio, December 8, 1879."

These questions are concerning the movements and operations of the Union army at Shiloh. From their construction, it is evident that the writer intends to reflect on the military capacity of General Grant. This pamphlet is written in the same style and strain as the other contributions of the writer to the history of the Civil War; all bearing evidences of personal grievance.

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WORTHINGTON (THOMAS)

Report on the flank march to join McClernand's right, at 9 A. M., and operations of the 46th Reg't. Ohio Vols. 1st Brigade, 5th Division, on the extreme Union right, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Col. Worthington, commanding. Washington, D. C.: n. p. 1880.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 15.

A description of operations on the battlefield of Shiloh in an unofficial report made to the Secretary of War in April, 1879. The pamphlet also includes a memorial dated March 18, 1879, to the Legislature of Ohio recommending that medals of honor be delivered to the volunteers of the Forty-Sixth Ohio Regiment.

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WOOD (D. W.)

History of the 20th O. V V I. Regiment, and Proceedings of the First Reunion at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, April 6, 1876. Compiled and arranged for publication by D. W Wood, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Columbus, Paul and Thrall, Book and Job Printers. 1876.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 70.

This publication forms the history of the Twentieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry as developed in a series of papers and addresses on the occasion of the first reunion of the regiment. These contributions are by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, first Colonel of the Regiment, from August 19, 1861, to April 19, 1862, and General M. F Force who succeeded Colonel Whittlesey as colonel and became Brigadier General April 11, 1863. A complete roster and list of casualties is included in the volume.

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Ohio, from August 19 to September 21, 1861 as a three years' regiment. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn.; April 6-7, 1862; Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Big Hatchie River, Miss., October 5, 1862; Hankinson's Ferry, Miss., May 3, 1863; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; First Assault of Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863; Siege of Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Baker's Creek, Miss., February 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21, 1864; Pocotaligo, S. C., January 14-16, 1865; Orangeburg, S. C., February 12, 1865; Columbia, S. C., February 16-17, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 2-3, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, and Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

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WOOD (FERNANDO)

Expulsion of Alexander Long. Speech of Hon. Fernando Wood, delivered in the House of Representatives, Monday, April 11, 1864. Washington: Printed at the "Constitutional Union" Office. 1864.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 7.

On the 9th of April, 1864, Speaker Colfax offered a resolution to expel Alexander Long, a Democratic Congressman from Ohio for treasonable expressions on the floor of the House. Among the sentiments uttered were "That the alternative was now presented between subjugation and annihilation, or recognition" This was not approved by Mr. Long's Democratic colleagues from Ohio and at a meeting the following Ohio congressmen protested against the doctrine of recognition of the Southern Confederacy; viz.: Messrs. Bliss, Noble, Hutchins, Johnston, LeBlond, J. W White, Morris, Finck, O'Neill, Cox and McKinney. Mr. Fernando Wood of New York, opposed the resolu-

tion of expulsion, but did not indorse the principle of recognition. The speech is a strong argument against the moral or legal right of the House to expel Mr. Long. See "Long, Alexander."

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WOOD (GEORGE L.)

The Seventh Regiment: A Record. By Major George L. Wood, New York. Published by James Miller (successor to C. S. Francis and Co.), 522 Broadway, 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 304.

This history of the Seventh Regiment was written during the war, forty-two years before the similar work of Lawrence Wilson, see "Wilson, Lawrence," yet it is one of the best of the Ohio regimental histories. Its reliability has never been questioned, though the writer had no official records or correspondence to refer to as have the military histories of later dates.

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WOOD (GEO. L.)

Famous Deeds by American Heroes. A Record of Events from Sumter to Lookout Mountain, Including Battles of Cedar Mountain, Winchester, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, etc. etc, etc. By Major Geo. L. Wood. New York: James Miller Publisher. 1865.

Cloth. 12 mo. pp. 304.

The same as the foregoing title, having been printed from the same plates.

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WOODS (J. T.)

Services of the Ninety-Sixth Ohio Volunteers. By J. T. Woods, M. D., late Surgeon 99th Ohio Vols. Toledo, Ohio: Blade Printing and Paper Co. 1874.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 247, with 3 Full Page Portraits and 2 Full Page Maps.

The Ninety-Sixth Regiment was raised in Central Ohio and mustered into the service at Camp Delaware, August 19 to

22, 1862, to serve three years. In this history its record and deeds are given in well written pages. A full roster giving the military biographies of officers and men forms a large part of the volume. It also contains an interesting table showing the marches and travels of the regiment. According to this the Ninety-Sixth marched one thousand six hundred and eighty-three miles, was transferred by railroad five hundred and seventeen miles and by boat seven thousand six hundred and eighty-six miles, a total military travel of nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-six miles. It fought on the following battlefields: Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 28-29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863 Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Monnett's Ferry, La., April 23, 1864; Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala., August 5-23, 1864; Spanish Fort, Ala., March 26 to April 8, 1865; Fort Blakely, Ala., May 9, 1865; Siege of Mobile, Ala., March 26 to April 12, 1865; and Whistler's Station, Ala., April 13, 1865.

Contains maps of battlefields of Arkansas Post, Grand Coteau and Sabine Cross Roads.

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WOODS (J. T.)

Steedman and His Men at Chickamauga: By J. T. Woods, M. D. Toledo: Blade Printing and Paper Co. 1876.

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 133, with 2 Double Page Maps.

A full and vivid account of the part played by General James B. Steedman and his command in the fierce battle of Chickamauga, and his gallant support of General Thomas on that momentous field.

General Steedman was born in Northumberland County, Pa., July 30, 1818. He moved to Ohio and entered the State legislature in 1843. In 1857 he was appointed Public Printer at Washington by President Buchanan. At the opening of the Civil War he became colonel of the Fourth Ohio Regiment. For his gallant services at Chickamauga, as set forth in this work, he was commissioned major general. He served in the Atlanta campaign and defeated General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry in June, 1864. He was with General Thomas at Nashville while Sherman was making his march to the sea. After the war he was made collector of internal revenue at New Orleans. He afterwards became chief of police of Toledo, Ohio, and editor

of the "Weekly Ohio Democrat." He died at Toledo, October 18, 1883, and in 1887 a monument was erected and dedicated to his memory, as one of Ohio's most distinguished and gallant Generals.

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WRIGHT (CHARLES)

A Corporal's Story. Experiences in the ranks of Company C, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the War for the maintenance of the Union, 1861-1864. By Charles Wright, of Oxford, Ohio; late Corporal Company C, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With an introduction by Major W H. Chamberlin. Philadelphia: James Beale, Printer. 1887

Cloth. 8 vo. pp. 143 and Appendix VIII, with Illustration.

A record of what was done and endured by the private soldiers during the war. It does not aim to give a historical account of campaigns or battles, but it pictures the everyday life of the soldier—his trials, hardships, amusements, triumphs and experiences. The author also gives his observations of the battles and marches in which his company participated.

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WRIGHT (GEO. B.)

Hon. David Tod, Biography and Personal Recollections. By Geo. B. Wright. Reprinted from the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus: F J. Heer. 1900.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 101-125, with Full Page Portrait and Illustrations.

At the breaking out of the War, Mr. Wright was Quartermaster General of the State, having been appointed by Governor Dennison. He states that he had never met Governor Tod until introduced by the latter's predecessor, and was much surprised when he was tendered a reappointment. Having accepted, he became intimately acquainted with Governor Tod, and the two co-operated in upholding President Lincoln's hands, and in sending volunteers from Ohio to the front as rapidly as they were called for. The pamphlet is devoted almost wholly to the War period and is replete with interesting incidents.

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YOUNG (THOMAS L.)

Oration by General Thomas L. Young at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Decoration Day, May 30, 1882. Washington, D. C.: E. W Oyster, Globe Office. 1882.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 14.

A patriotic address the central idea of which is that this government should always remember its soldiers in the war for the Union by liberal pensions. It contains statistics showing that the United States has been true to that idea.

General Young was born in Ireland, December 14, 1832. Came to this country when quite young and served the last year in the War with Mexico. He taught school at Cincinnati, Ohio. He entered the army when the Civil War broke out and was brevetted brigadier general at the close of the war. He was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1871, and lieutenant Governor in 1875 with General R. B. Hayes as Governor. He became governor when Governor Hayes was elected President. He served in Congress in 1878-82, and died at Cincinnati, July 20, 1888.

[899]

YOURTEE (S. L.)

A Sermon delivered in the Central M. E. Church, Springfield, Ohio, April 19th, 1865, on the occasion of the Funeral of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. By Rev S. L. Yourtee, A. M., of the Cincinnati

Conference. Springfield, Ohio: News and Republic Job Printing Rooms. 1865.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 16.

The assassination of President Lincoln plunged the nation into depths of mourning and almost into despair. Without regard to religious differences the churches of the nation testified to this condition. Funeral services and religious addresses prevailed universally. This sermon is an example of the period. It is filled with deep pathos and regret, and portrays, through the sad event, the hand of God in the destiny of the Nation, but displays faith in the future of the Republic. The preacher expresses the fullest confidence in Andrew Johnson as the successor of Lincoln.

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